



Columbia University
in the City of New York

ANNUAL REPORTS

1942

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PRESIDENT AND TREASURER
TO THE
TRUSTEES

WITH ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1942



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

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CONTENTS

PART I

- Report of the President of Columbia University
- Report of the Dean of Columbia College
- Report of the Dean of the School of Law
- Report of the Dean of the School of Medicine
- Report of the Associate Dean of the School of Engineering
- Report of the Dean of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy,
and Pure Science
- Report of the Dean of the School of Architecture
- Report of the Dean of the Graduate School of Journalism
- Report of the Dean of Barnard College
- Report of the Dean of the College of Pharmacy
- Report of the Director of Summer Session
- Report of the Director of University Extension with the Report of
the Institute of Arts and Sciences
- Report of the Dean of the School of Business
- Report of the Dean of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery
- Report of the Dean of the School of Library Service
- Report of the Dean of Bard College
- Report of the Director of the New York School of Social Work
- Report of the Director of the School of Tropical Medicine
- Report of the Director of University Admissions
- Report of the University Medical Officer
- Report of the Director of Libraries
- Report of the Secretary of Appointments
- Report of the Registrar
- Representatives of the University, 1941–1942

PART II

Report of the Treasurer of Columbia University

Financial Report of Barnard College

Financial Report of the College of Pharmacy

Financial Report of Teachers College

Financial Report of Bard College

Financial Report of the New York School of Social Work

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the President of Columbia University for 1942



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

CONTENTS

1. The Year 1941-42	5
2. The War	19
3. The Law School and War Problems	22
4. The Problems of Tomorrow	23
5. Minding Our Own Business	25
6. Inter-American Relations	26
7. The History of the United States	26
8. University Budget	27
9. Gifts	32
10. Property and Endowment	37
11. Deaths of University Officers	38
12. True Education	39
13. Tabular Statements	41
Teaching Staff	41
The Site	42
Degrees Conferred	43
Student Enrollment	44
14. Maps and Diagrams	45



Guard of Honor of Midshipmen for the President of Ecuador, November 30, 1942

REPORT OF THE
PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

TO THE TRUSTEES:

In accordance with the Statutes, there is submitted herewith the Annual Report on the conditions and needs of the University. Attached to it and included in it are the annual reports of the several Deans, Directors and other chief administrative officers. The most careful attention is asked for each one of these reports. They deal clearly and constructively with the most important problems which face the University at the moment which are, of course, those growing out of the world-wide war.

The year under review has been unique. The entire organization and personnel of the University have been in closest coöperation with the Government of the United States in support of its defense pro-
gram. All other considerations have been subordinated to this.

The Year
1941-42

In this connection there are many important facts and happenings, all of which cannot now be recorded because of their confidential character. Perhaps it is sufficient to say that the effect of the war and war conditions has been to stimulate every part of the University in most unprecedented fashion. The teaching and research staff has been called upon in a hundred different ways for the outstanding scientific service which its members are able to render. The student body has responded with enthusiasm to the call made upon it by our government and its spirit has been of the very best. It is too soon to review all the happenings which have taken place in the University's relationships with the Government, but when publicly recorded, they will make a chapter of which our successors will certainly be proud. The University which is built upon the College of Hamilton and Jay and Clinton and their contemporaries has maintained to the full its spirit of public service and leadership.

Important happenings of the year include the third annual award, on November 10, 1941, of the Maria Moors Cabot Prizes in Journalism; the commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the late William Henry Hudson, writer and naturalist, at the Casa Hispánica, on November 17, 1941; the establishment of the *Far Eastern Quarterly*

under the editorship of Professors Cyrus H. Peake and Hugh Borton of Columbia University and Professor Earl H. Pritchard of Wayne University; a celebration of the first quarter-century of dental education in Columbia University with a dinner at John Jay Hall on January 17, 1942; a Conference on Religion in Modern Life held on the campus under the chairmanship of Chaplain Knox during the week of February 8, 1942; a Regional Conference on the National Citizenship Education Program held in the Horace Mann Auditorium at Teachers College February 9-11, 1942; five weekly lectures held at the McMillin Academic Theater beginning February 12, 1942, under the general title of "An American in a World War," with addresses by Professors Hayes, Haig, Klineberg and Orchard of Columbia University and Professor Earle of the Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey; the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Department of Psychology and the publication of *The Columbia University Psychological Laboratory: a Fifty-Year Retrospect*, written by Professor R. S. Woodworth of the Department of Psychology; the visit in February of 150 South Americans to attend the second South American "winter summer school" for a special six-weeks period; the delivery of the Chandler Lectures by Dr. Robert R. Williams and Dr. Roger John Williams on the subject "Vitamins of the Future: a Joint Discussion," on February 26, 1942; the celebration at Teachers College on March 28, 1942, of the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Jan Amos Comenius; a luncheon conference on the "American Platform in America at War" held at the Men's Faculty Club on April 9, 1942, participated in by the President of the University, Major General Irving J. Phillipson, Alfred Noyes, Anne O'Hare McCormick, Dr. Hermann Rauschning, Walter Lippmann and Irwin Edman; a series of seven lectures on "Defense Gardens" given at the Hamilton Arboretum and Gardens, April 13-May 24, 1942; the establishment of the Lambert Professorship in Medicine in honor of the late Samuel W. Lambert, sometime Dean of the School of Medicine, and the appointment of Dr. Robert F. Loeb on May 4, 1942, to be the first incumbent of this Chair; the Special University Convocation on May 18, 1942, at which His Excellency Manuel Prado, President of the Republic of Peru, accompanied by his official staff and by His Excellency Manuel de Freyre y Santander, Ambassador of Peru at Washington, received the

degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causâ*; the Special University Convocation held on June 17, 1942, at which His Majesty George, King of the Hellenes, who was accompanied by his official staff and by His Excellency Mr. C. Diamantopoulos, Minister of Greece in Washington, received the degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causâ*; the visit to the University on July 8, 1942, of His Majesty King Peter of Yugoslavia with his official staff, at which time a small gathering was held in the Trustees Room to greet the King; the establishment on August 17, 1942, of a special Program of Training in International Administration under the direction of Professor Schuyler Wallace and Professor Philip C. Jessup, to which a considerable group of officers of the United States Naval Reserve have been detailed; the third annual Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion, held August 28-31, 1942; the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Department of Zoölogy and the publication of *The Department of Zoölogy of Columbia University: 1892-1942* written by Professor Henry E. Crampton; the noble action of Henry Lee Norris, Director of Buildings and Grounds, in saving the life of a drowning child;

Scholarly service outside the University rendered by Professor Jacques Barzun of the Department of History, who was appointed Lowell Lecturer in Boston for the season 1942-43; by Professor Walter H. Bucher of the Department of Geology, who lectured before four geological societies in Texas in the spring of 1942; by Dr. Arthur P. Coleman of the Department of East European Languages, who conducted several courses in the summer session of 1942, at the Universidad Nacional de México; by Professor Henry B. Commager of the Department of History, who was appointed Lecturer in American History at Emanuel College, Cambridge University, England; by Professor Irwin Edman of the Department of Philosophy, who was invited by the Universidad Nacional de México to deliver the opening lecture at the celebration by the Universidad of the centenary of the birth of William James; by Professor Ralph Linton of the Department of Anthropology, who was invited by Swarthmore College to deliver the lectures on the Cooper Foundation; by Professor Karl N. Llewellyn of the Department of Law, who was invited to be Storrs Lecturer at Yale University in 1941, and North Lecturer at Franklin and Marshall College in 1942; by Professor William Pepperell Montague of the Department of Philosophy, who was appointed to de-

liver the annual Felix Adler Lecture at the New York Society for Ethical Culture; by Professor O. S. Morgan of the Department of Agriculture, who was appointed as an American representative in the Middle East to study the agricultural situation with a view to increased production; by Sir George Bailey Sansom, Visiting Professor of Japanese, who was appointed Adviser on Far Eastern Affairs to the British Embassy at Washington; by Professor Henry C. Sherman of the Department of Chemistry, who lectured at the University of Maine by special invitation on "The Contribution of Nutrition to Our War Effort"; by Professor James T. Shotwell of the Department of History, who was appointed to deliver the James Goold Cutler Lecture at the College of William and Mary; by Professor Edward L. Thorndike of Teachers College, who gave the William James Lectures at Harvard University;

Public service of large importance performed by members of the University, including the designation of Professor James W. Angell of the Department of Economics to take charge of one of the principal branches of the Division of Civilian Supply in the Office of Production Management; the appointment of Leopold Arnaud, Dean of the Faculty of Architecture, as Chairman of the Division of Pan-American Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the American Institute of Architects; the continuing service of Dean Joseph W. Barker of the School of Engineering as Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy; the appointment of Professor Jacques Barzun of the Department of History as Consultant on Inter-American Affairs to the Office of War Information; the designation by the State Department of Professor Hugh Borton of the Department of Chinese and Japanese to work in connection with problems arising from the war and his service as a civilian member of the faculty of the School of Military Government, Charlottesville, Virginia, lecturing on Japan; the service of Professor Herbert Brucker of the School of Journalism in the Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.; the service of Professor Lyman Bryson of Teachers College as Consultant on Education and Chief of the Bureau of Special Operations for the Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.; the service of Professor Arthur R. Burns of the Department of Economics as Chief Economic Adviser, Office of Civilian Supply, War Production Board; the designation of Professor Joseph P. Chamberlain of the Department of Public Law and

Government as Adviser to the Solicitor, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.; the continued service of Professor John M. Clark of the Department of Economics as Consultant, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C.; the appointment of Professor Charles W. Cole of the Department of History as Chief of Service Trades Branch, Retail Trade and Services Division, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C.; the designation of Professor Carl Feiss of the Department of Architecture to be Director of the Denver Planning Commission; the service of Professor Robert H. Fife of the Department of Germanic Languages in organizing and administering intensive courses in unusual languages for support of the war effort; the appointment of Professor Walter Gellhorn of the School of Law to be regional attorney at New York and assistant general counsel of the Office of Price Administration; the service of Professor Albert C. Jacobs of the School of Law as head of the Casualties and Allotments Section, United States Navy; the appointment of Dean Emeritus Roswell C. McCrea as Price Officer for the State of Vermont under the Office of Price Administration; the designation of Robert F. Moore, Secretary of Appointments, to serve as civilian personnel officer of the Naval Ordnance Laboratory at Washington; the visit of Dean George B. Pegram and Professor Harold C. Urey to England in October and November, 1941, on a scientific mission for a Government agency; designation of Professor Shirley L. Quimby of the Department of Physics to work for the United States Navy in Washington and in England; the service of Professor Geroid T. Robinson of the Department of History as Chief in the East European Section of the Office of Strategic Services; the continued service of Dean William F. Russell of Teachers College as Director of the National Citizenship Education Program of the United States Department of Justice and as a member of the Wartime Commission, United States Office of Education; the appointment of Professor Herbert Wechsler of the School of Law as executive assistant to James Rowe, Jr., assistant to the Attorney General; and the designation of Ben D. Wood, Professor of Collegiate Educational Research, to be Chairman of the Joint Advisory Committee on Aviation Education of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the United States Office of Education;

The bestowal upon many members of the University of honorary

degrees, medals, foreign decorations and other honors, including the election of Dean Carl W. Ackerman of the School of Journalism to be an honorary member of La Union Nacional de Periodistas de Ecuador; the election of Professor J. Burns Amberson, Jr., of the Department of Medicine to be President of the National Tuberculosis Association; the award by the American Philosophical Society to Professor Edwin H. Armstrong of the Department of Electrical Engineering of the John Scott Medal for his work in frequency modulation in radio; the award to Professor Adriaan J. Barnouw of the Department of Philosophy of the degree of honorary Doctor of Philosophy by Hope College, and the presentation to him of the insignia of Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion by the Ambassador of the Netherlands; the appointment of Professor Lester G. Barth of the Department of Zoölogy to a General Education Board Fellowship; the election of Professor Charles F. Boecker of the Department of Dentistry to be President of the International Association for Dental Research; the election of Professor Marston T. Bogert of the Department of Chemistry to be an honorary member of the council of the Society of Chemical Industry; the election of Professor Wesley C. Bowers of the Department of Otolaryngology to be President of the American Otological Society; the election of Professor Dever S. Byard of the Department of Pediatrics to be President of the Children's Welfare Federation; the award to Dean Robert D. Calkins of the School of Business of the degree of Doctor of Laws by William and Mary College; the award to Professor Elliott E. Cheatham of the School of Law of the degree of Doctor of Laws by Boston University; the election of Professor Norval L. Church of the Department of Music to be National President of Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia Fraternity of America; the award to Theodore Cohen, Lecturer in Optometry, of the New York Academy Award for 1942 for research in myopia; the award to Professor Charles Woolsey Cole of the Department of History of the degree of Doctor of Literature by Amherst College; the designation of Professor Margaret E. Conrad of the Department of Nursing to be Dean of the Summer School of Nursing of Bryn Mawr College; the election of Professor Theodosius Dobzhansky of the Department of Zoölogy to the American Philosophical Society; of Robert B. Downs, Associate in the School of Library Service, to be President of the Association of College and Reference

Libraries; of Professor Elbert K. Fretwell of Teachers College to be Chief Scout of the Boy Scouts of America; the award to Professor Horace L. Friess of the Department of Philosophy of a fellowship by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation; the election of Professor Arthur I. Gates of Teachers College to be President of the American Educational Research Association; of Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College to be Chairman of the Educational Council advisory to the Women Appointed for Voluntary Emergency Service, and to preside over the November meeting of the International Federation of University Women at Havana; of Professor Joseph H. Globus of the Department of Neurology to be President of the Association of American Neuropathologists; the designation of Dr. Christina P. Grant of Barnard College to be Dean of Bryn Mawr College; of Professor Luther Gulick of the Department of Public Law to be Director of the Office of Organizational Planning in the National War Production Board; of Professor Robert M. Haig of the Department of Political Science to be a member of the Joint Legislative Economy Commission; the award to Dean Herbert E. Hawkes of Columbia College of the degree of Doctor of Laws by Houghton College; the bestowal upon Professor Carlton J. H. Hayes of the Department of History of the Association of Teachers of Social Science Medal for distinguished work in that field, and his designation to be Ambassador to Spain; the election of Professor Huger W. Jervey of the Department of Law to be a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; of Professor Philip C. Jessup of the Department of Law to be a corresponding member of the Academia de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales, Caracas, Venezuela, and of the Instituto Argentino de Derecho Internacional; the election of Professor Douglas Johnson of the Department of Geology to be President of the Geological Society of America, and the award to him of the degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of New Mexico; the award to Professor G. Marshall Kay of the Department of Geology of the Kunz Prize in Mineralogy and Geology by the New York Academy of Sciences; the award to Cassius J. Keyser, Adrain Professor Emeritus of Mathematics of the degree of Doctor of Literature by Yeshiva College; the election of Oscar L. Levine, Associate in the Department of Dermatology, to be President of the New York Physicians Society; the award to Dr. Salvador E. Luria

of the Department of Surgery of a fellowship by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation; the election of Professor Robert B. McGraw of the Department of Psychiatry to be President of the New York Society for Clinical Psychiatry; of Professor Robert M. MacIver of the Department of Sociology to the American Philosophical Society; of Professor Wesley C. Mitchell of the Department of Economics to be President of the Econometric Society; of Robert F. Moore, Secretary of Appointments, to be President of the Eastern College Personnel Officers; the award to Joseph M. Murphy, Assistant Director of University Admissions, of the degree of Doctor of Letters by Arnold College; the award to Professor Emery E. Neff of the Department of English of the degree of Doctor of Letters by Ohio Wesleyan University; the award to Professor Justin O'Brien of the Department of Romance Languages of a fellowship by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation; the award to George C. D. Odell, Brander Matthews Professor Emeritus of Dramatic Literature, of the Gold Medal for Achievement in History by the New York Historical Society; to Professor I. I. Rabi of the Department of Physics of the Elliot Cresson Medal of the Franklin Institute for original scientific work, and his election to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and to the American Philosophical Society; the designation of Professor Lindsay Rogers of the Department of Public Law and Government to membership in the Superior Educational Council of the University of Puerto Rico; of Professor Elmo B. Roper of the Department of Journalism to be President of the Market Research Council; the award to Professor Isidor C. Rubin of the Department of Gynecology of the Gold Medal of the Phi Lambda Kappa Fraternity, by the University of Pennsylvania Medical School; the award to Professor Meyer Schapiro of the Department of Fine Arts of a fellowship by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation; the election of Professor Robert L. Schuyler of the Department of History to membership in the American Philosophical Society; the designation of Professor Henry C. Sherman of the Department of Chemistry to be Vice-chairman and a member of the Executive Committee of the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council and also a member of its Committee on Nutritional Aspects of Food Policy, as well as on its standing Committee on Research; of Professor Ernest Lyman Stebbins of the DeLamar

Institute of Public Health to be Commissioner of Health of the City of New York; the appointment of Professor George D. Strayer of Teachers College to conduct a survey of the financial aspects of the New York City school system; the award to Professor Manuel U. Troncoso of the Department of Ophthalmology of the Research Medal by the Section of Ophthalmology of the American Medical Association; to Professor Helen M. Walker of Teachers College of the degree of Doctor of Laws by Iowa Wesleyan College; to Professor Agnes R. Wayman of Barnard College of the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy by Russell Sage College; to Gordon R. Willey of the Department of Anthropology of the Rosenwald Fund Fellowship for archaeological research; the election of Edgar I. Williams of the Department of Architecture to be President of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects; of Frederic A. Woll, Associate in Optometry, to be President of the New York State Board of Examiners in Optometry; the award to Ben D. Wood, Professor of Collegiate Educational Research, of the degree of Doctor of Literature by Union College.

Productive scholarship resulting in the publication of *She's Off to Marriage*, by Dr. Gulielma F. Alsop (co-author), College Physician, Barnard College; *Maupassant Criticism in France: 1880-1940*, by Professor Artine Artinian of Bard College; *Outlay and Income in the United States, 1921-1938*, by Harold Barger of the Department of Economics; *The Jewish Community*, by Professor Salo W. Baron of the Department of History; *The American Spirit*, by Charles A. Beard, Visiting Professor of Government; *Race and Cultural Relations*, by Professor Ruth Benedict of the Department of Anthropology; *Laocoon*, by Professor Margarete Bieber of the Department of Fine Arts and Archaeology; *Health Problems: How to Solve Them* and *Being Alive: Human Structure and Functions*, by Professors Clifford Lee Brownell and William L. Hughes and Professor Emeritus Jesse F. Williams of Teachers College; *Community Organization and Adult Education*, by Professor Edmund deS. Brunner of Teachers College; *Education in the Elementary School*, by Professor H. L. Caswell of Teachers College; *The Judicial Function in Federal Administrative Agencies*, by Professors Joseph P. Chamberlain, Noel T. Dowling and Paul R. Hays of the School of Law; *Medical Parasitology*, by Professor James T. Culbertson of the Depart-

ment of Bacteriology; *An Economic History of Athens under Roman Domination*, by Professor John Day of Barnard College; *Hungary at the Paris Peace Conference*, by Professor Francis Deák of the School of Law; *Federico García Lorca: vida y obra*, by Professor Angel del Río of the Department of Romance Languages; *German Philosophy and Politics*, by John Dewey, Professor Emeritus of Philosophy; various publications on his recent studies in the history and archaeology of Greece by Professor William B. Dinsmoor of the Department of Fine Arts and Archaeology; *Matter, Energy and Radiation: a Test*, by Professor John R. Dunning of the Department of Physics; *Fountainheads of Freedom*, by Professors Irwin Edman and Herbert W. Schneider of the Department of Philosophy; highly original and very helpful statement on *Education for The Air Age* by Professors N. L. Engelhardt, Paul R. Mort, George T. Renner and Ben D. Wood; *Teacher Education in a Democracy at War*, by Professor Edward S. Evenden of Teachers College; *The Isle of Destiny*, by Professor Hugh Findlay of the School of Architecture; *The Biology of Flight and Science on the March* by Professor Frederick L. Fitzpatrick of Teachers College; *Grass on the Slag Heaps* by Eli Ginzberg of the Department of Economics; *Religion and the State* by Evarts B. Greene, Professor Emeritus of History; *Studies on the Origin and Early Evolution of Paired Fins and Limbs*, by William K. Gregory, Professor of Vertebrate Palaeontology at the American Museum of Natural History; *Sociology of Law*, by Dr. Georges Gurvitch of the Department of Philosophy; "Electrical Circuits and Machinery," Volume II (*Alternating Currents*), by Professor George T. Harness and the late Professor Hehre of the Department of Electrical Engineering; *The Chemistry of Visual Pigments and Energy, Quanta, and Vision*, by Professor Selig Hecht of the Department of Physics; *Children above 180 IQ*, by Professor Leta S. Hollingworth, published posthumously; *Origin of the Carolina Bays*, by Professor Douglas Johnson of the Department of Geology; *The End of an Era*, by Professor Isaac L. Kandel of Teachers College; *Selfhood and Civilization*, by William H. Kilpatrick, Professor Emeritus of Education; *War and National Policy*, by Professor Grayson L. Kirk (co-author) of the Department of Public Law and Government; *Vocations for Boys*, by Professor Harry D. Kitson of Teachers College; *Personality and Sexuality of the Physically Handicapped Woman*, by Professor Car-

ney Landis of the Department of Psychology; *An English 13th Century Bestiary*, by Professor Hellmut Lehmann-Haupt and Mr. Samuel A. Ives of the School of Library Service; *The Cheyenne Way*, by Professor Karl N. Llewellyn (co-author) of the School of Law; *Geological Map of Europe*, by Professor Armin K. Lobeck of the Department of Geology; *Social Causation*, by Professor Robert M. MacIver of the Department of Sociology; *Ransoming the Time*, by Jacques Maritain, Visiting Professor of Philosophy; *Memoirs of the Life and Peregrinations of the Florentine Philip Mazzei, 1730-1816*, translated by Professor Howard R. Marraro of the Department of Romance Languages; *From Madrigal to Modern Music*, by Professor Douglas Moore of the Department of Music; *The Law and Public Education*, by Professor Paul R. Mort (co-author) of Teachers College; *A Personal Philosophy for War Time*, by Professor James L. Mursell of Teachers College; *Behemoth: the Structure and Practice of National Socialism*, by Dr. Franz L. Neumann of the Department of Sociology; *America in World Affairs*, by Professor Allan Nevins of the Department of History; Volume XIII of *Annals of the New York Stage*, by George C. D. Odell, Brander Matthews Professor Emeritus of Dramatic Literature; *The Sacred Gerusia*, by Professor James H. Oliver of Barnard College; *Mining Engineers' Handbook*, third edition, by Robert Peele, Professor Emeritus of Mining; *Basis for Peace in the Far East*, by Professor Nathaniel Peffer of the Department of Public Law and Government; *The Italian Language*, by Professor Mario A. Pei of the Department of Romance Languages; *Principles of Applied Psychology*, by Professor Albert T. Poffenberger of the Department of Psychology; *Human Geography in the Air Age*, *The Air We Live In*, and *Geographic Education in the Air Age*, by Professor George T. Renner of Teachers College; *Island Noon*, by Professor Mabel Louise Robinson of the Department of English; *Military Law and Defense Legislation*, by Professor A. Arthur Schiller of the School of Law; *Modern Bread from the Viewpoint of Nutrition*, by Professor Henry C. Sherman of the Department of Chemistry; *Group Activities in College and Secondary School* and *Exploration in Reading Patterns*, by Professor Ruth M. Strang of Teachers College; *Food Values in Shares and Weights*, by Professor Clara M. Taylor of Teachers College; *A History of Magic and Experimental Science*, Volumes V and VI, by Professor Lynn Thorndike

of the Department of History; *The Mayfield Deer*, *The Private Reader*, and *The New Invitation to Learning* (editor), by Professor Mark Van Doren of the Department of English; *On the Principles of Statistical Inference*, by Professor Abraham Wald of the Department of Economics; *Handwriting Analysis*, by Dr. Joseph Zubin (co-author), of the Department of Psychiatry;

The publication by Columbia University Press of a number of books of special interest to the University, including the "Home Front War-books": *Relentless War: the Key to Victory*, by Professor Edward M. Earle of the Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey; *Financing Total War*, by Professor Robert Murray Haig of the Department of Economics; *This Inevitable Conflict*, by Professor Carlton J. H. Hayes of the Department of History; *Bombs, Buildings, and Shelters: ARP for the Home*, by Professor William H. Hayes of the School of Architecture; *Resources for Victory*, by Professor John E. Orchard of the School of Business; *Psychology: the Third Dimension of War*, by Carroll Pratt, Professor of Psychology at Rutgers University; *Fire from the Air: the ABC of Incendiaries*, by Professor J. Enrique Zanetti of the Department of Chemistry;

The visits to the University of many distinguished persons, including Captain Raul Aldunate, official press representative to the Chilean Embassy at Washington, D. C.; Professor Amado Alonso, Professor in the University of Buenos Aires and Director of the Instituto de Filología; Professor Hugo Fernandez Artucio of the University of Montevideo; George R. Beach, member of the Bar of the state of New Jersey; Señor Paulo Bettencourt, proprietor and director of *Correio da Manhã* of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, together with Senhora Sylvia de B. Bettencourt; Señor Dr. Francisco J. Cereceda, Rector of the Universidad Técnica at Valparaíso, Chile; Rev. John Marshall Chew, Rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Newburgh, New York; His Excellency Jan Ciechanowski, Ambassador of Poland; Gustave Cohen, Professeur en Sorbonne, Visiting Professor at Yale University; the Right Reverend J. Hutchison Cockburn, Moderator, Church of Scotland; Dr. Edmundo Correas, Rector of the Universidad Nacional de Cuyo at Mendoza, Argentina; John Crocker, Headmaster of Groton School; Count Edmund Czernin, formerly a member of the Foreign Office staff of the Government of Czecho-

slovakia; John W. Dafoe, editor-in-chief of the Winnipeg *Free Press*; Dr. Carlos Dávila, editor of Editors Press Service, Inc.; His Excellency José Antonio de Aguirre, former President of the Basque Republic; Señor Rafael de la Colina, Consul General of Mexico; Daniel A. del Río of Venezuela, President of the Bolivarian Society of New York; Sir William Douglas of the British Foreign Office; the Hon. James B. Drew, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania; Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum, United States Army, now commanding the Eastern Defense Command and First Army at Governors Island, New York; Douglas Duggan of the editorial staff of the San Francisco *Argonaut*; Professor Harold U. Faulkner of Smith College; Sir Angus Fletcher of the British Library of Information; Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, President of the American Historical Association; Dr. Jekuthiel Ginsburg, head of the Department of Mathematics, Yeshiva College; Miss Alice H. Gregg, Religious Education Secretary for the Anglican Communion in China; His Excellency José Ramón Gutiérrez, former Foreign Minister of Chile; the Hon. Frank S. Hogan, District Attorney of the County of New York; Henry Bertle Hough, author of *Country Editor*; Dr. César Barros Hurtado, member of the Bar in Buenos Aires, Argentina; Dr. Per Jacobsson, Economic Adviser to the Bank of International Settlement at Basle, Switzerland; Professor Benjamin B. Kendrick of the North Carolina College for Women; the Hon. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Mayor of the City of New York; Dr. Louis V. Ledoux, author of special authority on the institutions and art of Japan; the Hon. Nicholas G. Lély, Consul General of Greece; Walter Lippmann, Washington, D. C., journalist; Prince Hubertus zu Loewenstein of Austria; Prince Jean Drucki Lubecki of the Polish diplomatic service; Mrs. Ann O'Hare McCormick of the staff of the New York *Times*; the Hon. Joseph D. McGoldrick, Comptroller of the City of New York; Baron Paul F. Markov of the Danish diplomatic service; the late Alice Duer Miller, author and poet; Dr. Aniceto Montero, formerly Professor of Tropical Diseases at the University of Brussels; Professor Samuel Eliot Morison of Harvard University; His Excellency Dr. Francisco Castillo Nájera, Ambassador of Mexico; Edgar J. Nathan, Jr., President of the Borough of Manhattan; Alfred G. Noyes of London, poet and man of letters; Dr. Diaz Ordonez, Rector of the University of Santo Domingo;

Archbishop Derwyn T. Owen of Toronto; His Excellency Ezequiel Padilla, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Mexico; Major General Irving J. Phillipson, Commander of the Second Army Corps Area; Dr. Moysés Poblete, Professor Extraordinary of Labor Legislation and Social Economy, Universidad de Chile; His Excellency Dr. Eelco N. van Kleffens, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands Government in London; the Hon. James W. Wadsworth, Representative in Congress from the state of New York; Brigadier General C. W. Wickersham of the School of Military Government; Robert R. Williams, Chemical Director of the Bell Telephone Laboratories of New York; Professor Roger J. Williams of the University of Texas; Prince and Princess Windisch-Graetz of Austria.

The promotion, following the adoption of the budget, of eleven Associate Professors to be Professors; of twenty Assistant Professors to be Associate Professors; of seven Associates, eleven Instructors and two Lecturers to be Assistant Professors; of seven Associates to be Assistant Clinical Professors; of one Assistant Clinical Professor to be an Associate Clinical Professor; and changes of title in the case of five present officers of the University;

The appointment of the Reverend Stephen F. Bayne, Jr., who began in September 1942 his service as Chaplain of the University, in succession to the Reverend Dr. Raymond C. Knox, retired, and the transfer to Columbia from other universities or from other fields of service of four Assistant Professors and three Assistant Clinical Professors;

The appointment to temporary service in the University of Dr. Virgil C. Aldrich, Professor of Philosophy in the Rice Institute at Houston, Texas, as Visiting Professor of Philosophy; Dr. Germán Arciniegas of the University of Bogotá, as Spanish-American Visiting Professor; Dr. Charles G. King, Scientific Director of the Nutrition Foundation, Inc., as Visiting Professor of Chemistry; Dr. Oscar Lange of the Department of Economics of the University of Chicago, as Visiting Professor of Economics; Dr. Robert MacAlarney, as Visiting Professor of Journalism; Dr. Francis Perrin, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Paris, as Visiting Professor of Chemistry; Dr. Luis Alberto Sanchez of the University of San Marcos, as Spanish American Visiting Professor; Dr. Rafael

Taubenschlag, formerly Professor in the University Aix-en-Provence, as Visiting Research Professor of Ancient Civilization; Dr. George E. Moore of Cambridge University, as Visiting Professor of Philosophy;

The retirement from active service, at their own request, of the following members of the teaching, administrative and nonacademic staffs: On January 31, 1942, Miss Sarah M. Sturtevant, Professor of Education in Teachers College, with the title of Professor Emeritus; on June 30, 1942, each with the title of Professor Emeritus, James C. Egbert, Professor of Latin and Director of University Extension; W. Benjamin Fite, Davies Professor of Mathematics; Raymond C. Knox, Chaplain of the University; Daniel G. Mason, MacDowell Professor of Music; James H. McGregor, Professor of Zoölogy; James T. Shotwell, Bryce Professor of the History of International Relations; Vladimir G. Simkhovitch, Professor of Economic History; La Rue Van Hook, Jay Professor of Greek; Robert S. Woodworth, Professor of Psychology; Roswell C. McCrea, Hepburn Professor of Economics and Dean of the School of Business; also on June 30, 1942, Miss Lucy E. Fay, Associate Professor of Library Service; George T. Holm, Instructor in Physical Education; Miss Maude A. Huttman, Associate Professor of History in Barnard College; Hastings Lyon, Associate Professor of Finance; Miss Cornelia P. Macy, Recorder; Miss Anna E. H. Meyer, Registrar of Barnard College; Miss Edna M. Sanderson, Associate Dean of the Faculty of Library Service; Miss Norma Schwendener, Assistant Professor of Physical Education in Teachers College; Ernest L. Scott, Associate Professor of Physiology; Clifford B. Upton, Professor of Mathematics; on September 1, 1942, Miss Mabel Carney, Professor of Education in Teachers College, with the title of Professor Emeritus; on September 17, 1942, Horatio B. Williams, Dalton Professor of Physiology, with the title of Professor Emeritus; on September 30, 1942, Miss Fidelia Taylor, secretary in the office of University Extension.

In the spring and summer of 1940 the University undertook definitely to place its facilities at the disposal of the National Government in preparation for whatever national emergency might arise as a result of the war in Europe. Full coöperation was offered to the several departments of the government.

The War

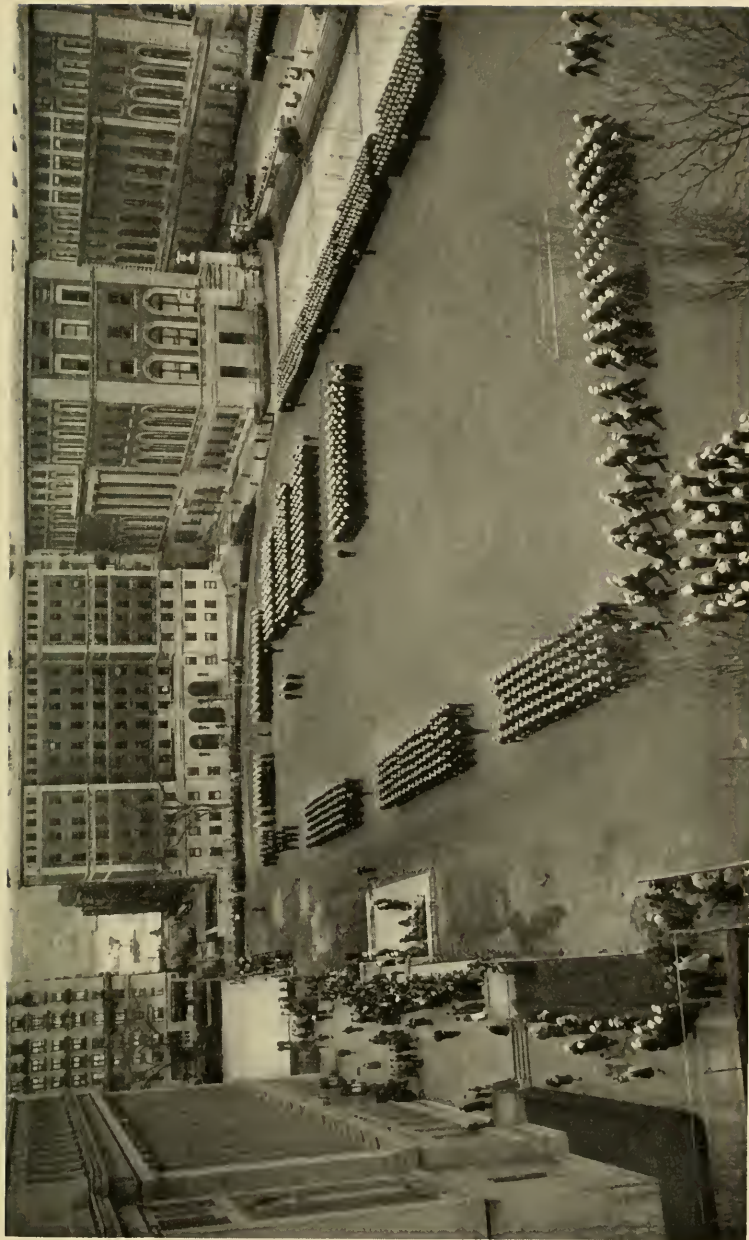
One of the first steps was the signature of a contract on February 21, 1941, with the Navy for the use of Johnson Hall and East Hall as housing and lecture space for 600 midshipmen to supplement the Midshipmen School of the U.S.S. "Prairie State." Under this contract, which was to be effective upon the declaration of a state of national emergency by the President, the University was responsible for housing and feeding the midshipmen while instruction was to be carried on by commissioned officers. August 27, 1942, was finally fixed as the date on which Johnson and East Halls were to be available, but the pressure on the Navy for officers became so great that the University was asked to increase the allotment of space. Furnald Hall was made available on April 20, 1942, and John Jay Hall on July 1, 1942, as well as lecture room facilities in Avery, Business, Hamilton and Journalism. There are now 2,200 midshipmen in training on the Columbia campus and the administrative offices of the School have been moved from the U.S.S. "Prairie State" to Johnson Hall. The University community from the desire to aid in the war preparation has been glad to make the adjustments for which this important undertaking has called. The generous and understanding attitude of the Captain and his staff with reference to the adjustments which his school as well as the faculty and students of the University were called upon to make under the contract plan, contributed greatly to the ease of making the arrangement and to the satisfaction in carrying it through. The School is under the command of Captain John K. Richards, who has been fully able to deal with the entire situation. The spirit in which Captain Richards, his staff, and the midshipmen themselves have made use of the University's facilities cannot be praised too highly. They are thrice welcome as members of the University family.

The University is also contributing to the war effort in many ways among which are the following:

- By granting leave of absence to 344 members of the staff for government work military or civilian;

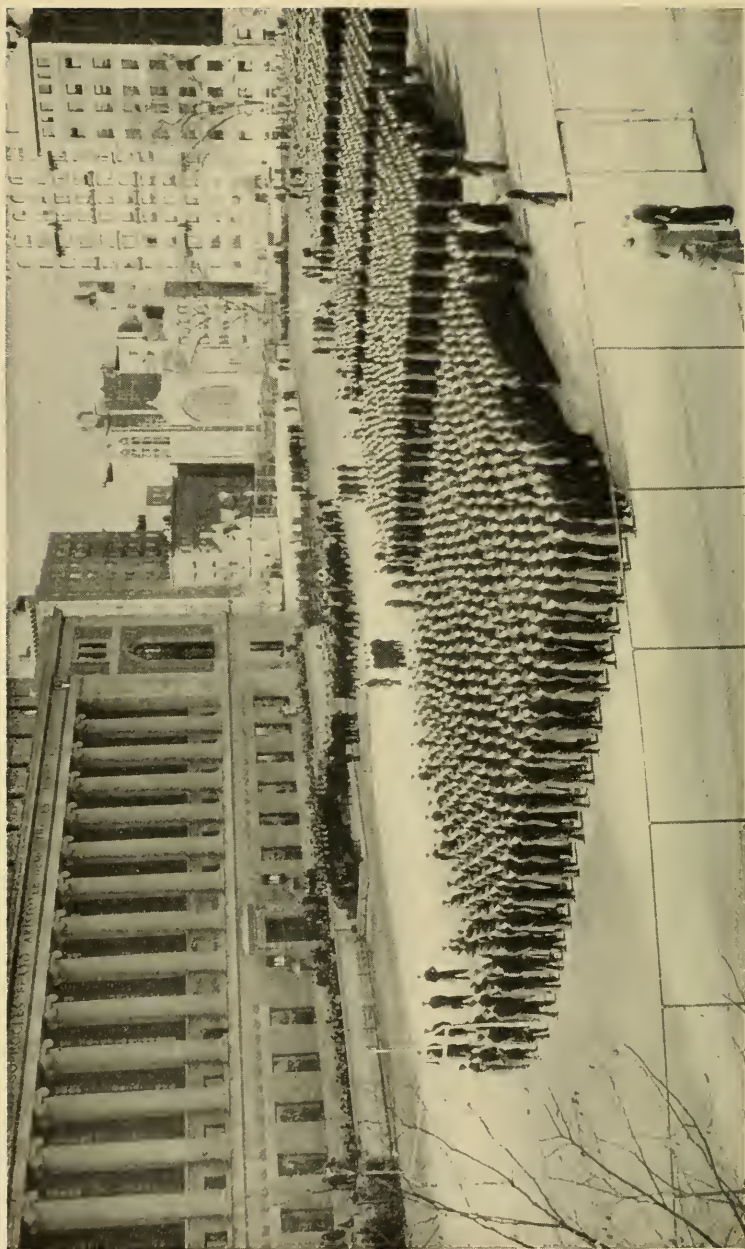
- By coöperating with the Army, the Navy and the Office of Scientific Research and Development at the University and elsewhere in research of wide range and importance;

- By conducting a program of training in international administration to which the Navy is detailing officers for instruction;



United States Navy Official Photo

United States Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School



United States Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School

By conducting intensive language courses in Dutch, Persian, Turkish, Egyptian Arabic, Japanese and Russian;

By offering in coöperation with the Bureau of Education special courses in photogrammetry, ultra-high-frequency techniques, metallographic laboratory practice, topographic drafting, mathematical technique in engineering, metallurgy, elementary statistical methods, laboratory technology, radiography and its applications to testing and inspection, photomicrography, passive defense of industrial plants and other strategic areas, transportation control, and vibration problems in engineering;

By conducting a program in civil aeronautics;

By conducting, at the College of Pharmacy, a course in pharmacy for enlisted personnel in the Coast Guard;

By maintaining close liaison with the armed and other governmental services in order to assist students to prepare in the best possible way for war service through enrollment in the Army Enlisted Reserve Corps and in the V-1, V-5, and V-7 groups of the Navy;

By preparing to participate wholeheartedly in the plans for training the new groups of men of college age recently brought under the Selective Service Act;

By arranging accelerated programs of study in order that students may make maximum progress in their education before call to military service;

By coördinating for the whole University through the University Committee on War Relief, composed of Faculty wives and women members of the staff, all money raising, relief and war work activities including the Red Cross, British, Russian and Chinese Relief, knitting and other similar activities.

It is interesting to note that the Columbia form of organization developed over the last half century lends itself to the accelerated program with little or no change. Nothing revolutionary has been necessary. During the summer of 1942 accelerated programs were instituted in Columbia College and in the Schools of Engineering, Law, Medicine and Dentistry and in Barnard College, Teachers College and the College of Pharmacy.

While endeavoring to contribute to the nation's preparation for war, the University recognizes and is trying to meet its responsibility for keeping alive those cultural values so important to the satisfaction of man during times of peace.

No part of the University has been more directly or gravely affected by prevailing war conditions than the School of Law. Not only have a large number of students been called into military service, but the new legal problems which have arisen have required a complete review of the traditional program of law instruction. The Faculty of Law has faced this situation with great ability and complete understanding. By unanimous vote, that Faculty has adopted a declaration of first-rate importance concerning the Law School and the changes which must be made in its organization and work in the immediate future and with reference to both war and postwar conditions. That declaration of policy may well be repeated here:

RESOLVED, that the Faculty of Law begin immediately a comprehensive study of the content of the curriculum and of teaching methods; that as soon as practicable such changes shall be made as the Faculty may find to be desirable; and that the Dean appoint a Committee, of which he shall be a member and Chairman, to organize and direct such study, to seek such coöperation from other departments of the University as may be needed, and from time to time to appoint other committees to study and report upon particular subjects.

The increasing acceptance by government of direct responsibility for the economic welfare of the people has brought about a corresponding growth in the area and frequency of legal controversies between government and the citizen. Administrative and quasi-judicial bodies of various purposes, powers and procedures have multiplied to provide the machinery necessary for discharging these new responsibilities and resolving these new conflicts. These arrangements will inevitably involve a continuous process of adjustment through law between government's lengthening reach and those rights and securities of the citizen which are essential to the preservation of civil liberty.

The organization of the nation for war has, of course, established many additional controls which will be relaxed or removed with the return of peace and the re-establishment of a peace economy. But the general direction toward increased administrative activity had already been set. The varying fortunes of political parties may from time to time retard the process or accelerate it, but the challenge to the lawyer and to training for the law seems definite and inescapable.

Those who are primarily charged with the responsibility for profes-

sional training in law have long realized that the traditional education built around court advocacy and counseling in domestic and business conflicts is not enough. Today, the lawyer in general practice has to reckon more and more with government's demands upon his client and his client's demands upon government.

In even greater measure, the lawyer who now has the Government for a client must acquire skill in the management of new institutions and new procedures and understanding of government's broader purposes. The Federal Government alone employs each year approximately two thousand young lawyers. Twenty percent of our own graduates over the last ten years have been employed in government service, and there is reasonable expectation that this proportion will increase. The call for more adequate training for such men—and indeed for all of our students—is clear.

Hence the realization, sharpened to acuteness by the war, that the time has arrived to restudy and reappraise our teaching program. Such a study should not be directed solely toward further emphasis on work for and with the Government, but should survey broadly the curriculum, its substance and its method, in the light of the experience gained since the reorganization of our courses undertaken some fifteen years ago. As regards substance, new bodies of law and of information must be incorporated. As regards method, one recognizes, for instance, that the case system is our indispensable tool but not a *noli me tangere*.

Inevitable reduction in the size and activity of the School on account of the war will release time and energy that may be devoted to these critical and important tasks, to the end that with the return of our students after the war the School will be ready to give them the best possible preparation for their profession.

The past year has been one of educational revolution in American colleges and universities. The enormous demands of every sort made upon the people by the Government of the United States in its world-wide war of national defense have truly affected the organization and work of every part of Columbia University. The problems which have presented themselves for study and solution are in large part new, and the traditional matters of academic work and procedure have, at least for the time being, passed into the background. For the first time perhaps, the majority of the American people

The Problems
of Tomorrow

have been made aware of the enormously important place that the colleges and universities of the country play in the nation's life. They are no longer looked upon as remote and isolated intellectual centers, but rather as effective and true representatives of every part of the intellectual life of the nation and its work. An outstanding problem is how to protect, at such a time, the essential characteristics and principles of college or university organization and life, and how to prepare them to go forward on the highest plane of intellectual service when the war shall come to an end. As leaders in the intellectual life of the nation and therefore of the whole present-day world, the American institutions of higher education must be prepared to take a guiding and constructive part in the role which the Federal Government must play, when the war shall be ended. In the new organization of the world for the protection of prosperity and peace against any other attack similar to that which is now going forward on so stupendous a scale, the colleges and universities must be everywhere a guiding influence. The world will have to choose between an effective and well-policed organization for the establishment and protection of international peace or the constant danger of a renewal of present appalling conditions until civilization disappears. Surely future wars could not go forward long or often without a complete collapse of all that which the word civilization implies. It would be a return to the darkest of Dark Ages.

It is tragic to realize that there is no longer a single university save in name, on the Continent of Europe with the exception of Sweden. In Great Britain, in the United States and in the other American countries are the only universities that are left to exert intellectual influence and leadership. It would seem incredible that great names like Berlin and Paris, Leipzig and Halle, Göttingen and Königsberg, Louvain and Leyden, should have lost their place in the history of the world's intellectual life. We cannot forget that the greatest of German philosophers, Immanuel Kant, was the author of the most outstanding work in the literature of peace, entitled *Perpetual Peace*,¹ published about one hundred and fifty years ago. Today the names of Kant and of Hegel, of Goethe and of Schiller are anathema in the country which they adorned and to which they gave outstanding influence and leadership. To realize what this means, we must try to picture the modern United States repudiating the

¹ Immanuel Kant, *Perpetual Peace* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1939).

names and the influence of Washington and Franklin, of Hamilton and Jefferson, of Webster and Lincoln. Surely it is plain that we must have faith and courage to look forward to a new world in which these great outstanding figures of thought shall be restored to their place of commanding honor and influence.

In all this, the American college and the American university must be ready to play an important and vital part. A reconstructed world will rest upon a sound basis of economic, social and political principles, and be supported by intellectual convictions and confidence. Here again is the impressive task which confronts the American colleges and universities during the years immediately to come.

One of the curious developments of the past three decades is the notion that the United States is "minding its own business" when it refrains from having intimate relations with other nations and from coöperating with them to guide world civilization to a higher plane. This contradicts the whole history of the American people and particularly the formal platforms of both political parties made as late as 1920. In the presidential campaign of that year Mr. Harding made a most emphatic declaration in support of international coöperation, and doubtless would not have been elected President had he not done so. He said: ". . . a society of free nations . . . animated by considerations of right and justice, instead of might and self-interest . . . I favor with all my heart." Were the opposite view to prevail the result would be that the United States could be drawn, through attack, into every war which might break out in almost any part of the world, with the assurance of disaster and possible defeat because of the lack of preparation. It may just as well be clearly recognized that isolation on the part of the United States can only lead to economic, social and political disaster as well as almost certainly to war. The time has come to look facts in the face.

Minding our
Own Business

The people of the United States mind their own business when they take their place in the family of nations and make leading contribution to building a world of economic, social and political prosperity and peace. They will then be able to develop world markets and world relationships and to take a leading, indeed, a guiding part in the life and work of that world. The time has plainly come when the business of the whole world is our business and when if we neglect that vital fact we are doing our

nation the greatest possible damage. It is because of the influence of the doctrines of isolation that our youth are now fighting in the South Pacific, in Asia and in Africa. What they should have been doing is traveling peacefully and trading successfully in all of these countries.

As the commanding place of the Americas has become more and more obvious, it is natural that the University should have extended its influence into every part of the American continents. This has meant, not only to emphasize the importance of the Spanish language and literature and the cultural background of the Latin American peoples, but to make the cultural contacts with all of these countries more numerous and more definite. During the past ten years there have been registered at Columbia approximately 448 students from nineteen Latin American countries and of course, as has long been the case, many from the Dominion of Canada. As a result our scholars have been called upon for intellectual service in various Latin American countries, and the visitors from Latin America have multiplied many times.

As an illustration it may be recorded that degrees, *honoris causâ*, have been granted by the University in recent years to no fewer than twelve outstanding Latin American scholars and statesmen. This list includes ambassadors from Brazil and Chile to the United States, foreign ministers of Argentina, Brazil and Mexico and the presidents of Peru and Ecuador. There are at the present time enrolled in the University as many as 107 students from Latin American countries and seventy from Canada. These facts illustrate one of the important happenings which are taking place.

The Department of State at Washington is eagerly pursuing in its field of endeavor the policy of multiplying inter-American relations. Columbia University supports this policy in every possible way and is plainly rendering valuable public service in so doing.

A recent survey by the New York *Times* made public facts regarding the study of the history of the United States in American secondary schools and colleges which were a revelation to most readers. That survey revealed that 82 percent of the institutions of higher learning in the United States do not prescribe the study of United States history for the undergraduate degree, and 72 percent of the colleges and universities do not require United States history for admission.

Inter-American
Relations

The History
of the
United States

It is difficult to believe that such a condition could exist, for unless the American citizen knows the history of the foundation and development of his country as well as that of the organization and growth of its government, he must be and will remain hopelessly incompetent as a citizen. The fact is that the history of the United States from the settlement of this continent down to the present day is probably now the most important subject of study in the whole field of modern history. This is not because it is American, but because it illustrates and reveals the operations of the federal principle of government, which is the principle to which the coming world must look for prosperity and for peace. That an American youth should have practically no knowledge of what has happened since the time of the Pilgrim fathers to the present day and how it happened, is inconceivable. Yet, just this condition appears to exist.

Surely, no high school and no college should permit a youth to leave its doors without having been well instructed and drilled in the history of the government of the United States, its principles, its methods and its ideals. It is of vital importance that the great names in our national life be familiar and the achievements associated with them understood. Washington and Franklin, Hamilton and Jefferson, Clay and Webster and Lincoln should be full of meaning to every American youth. Otherwise, he cannot understand the world in which he lives.

For the year ending June 30, 1942, the budget of the University Corporation as adopted by the Trustees on March 3, 1941, together with such amendments as were made prior to June 30, 1941, showed an estimated deficit in the general income of the corporation for the year 1941-42 of \$602,182.98. This estimated deficiency was increased by later amendments to \$658,342.26. Following established custom, there was also reappropriation of certain unexpended balances chargeable to general income amounting to \$47,288.64. When the amount of these reappropriated balances was added to the estimated deficit as contained in the amended budget, the final estimate of the deficit for the year ending June 30, 1942, was \$705,630.90.

University
Budget

These appropriations were so large that it was absolutely necessary for administrative officers and heads of departments of instruction to do all in their power to reduce the expenditures which were authorized in the budget. Once again it is not easy to overstate the appreciation of the Trustees for the coöperation which they received from all administrative

officers and heads of departments, many of whom were working under most difficult conditions and in the face of grave educational problems. Their skillful action resulted in so many and so important savings in expenditures that the year ending June 30, 1942, after applying a partial reimbursement of \$277,977.68 toward indirect cost of Government contracts, resulted in a surplus of \$51,423.50. These savings in appropriations are shown in the following items:

General University administration	\$ 14,134.02
Educational administration and instruction	166,284.55
Athletics	47,137.21
College of Physicians and Surgeons	81,544.78
School of Dental and Oral Surgery	16,520.55
Summer Session	9,994.74
University Extension	54,601.25
Publication and research	42,816.75
Retiring and widows' allowances	5,741.92
Fellowships and scholarships	38,737.57
Buildings and Grounds	20,838.88
Library	25,676.50
Business administration	1,406.53
Insurance	1,070.93
Interest	-8,830.56
Schedule J	94,770.96
International Relations	1,858.73
	\$614,305.31

These figures relate to the budget of the University corporation alone. In all matters of financial administration the allied corporations are entirely independent.

The Report of the Treasurer is, as usual, a most illuminating document. The financial administration of the year is set out in detail, and its careful study is urged upon every member of the University.

The Trustees of Columbia University are undoubtedly one of the largest real estate taxpayers in the City of New York. At the rate of 2.96 which then prevailed, the real estate taxes for the year 1941-1942 paid on land and buildings which Columbia owns amounted to approximately \$1,500,000.

TOTAL BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

Including amendments made subsequent to the adoption of the budget,
but excluding reappropriated balances

<i>Schedule A</i>	<i>1931-32</i>	<i>1941-42</i>
General University administration and instruction	\$ 5,765,869.36	\$ 4,782,981.42
Summer Session	251,050.00	189,000.00
University Extension	1,758,050.00	612,600.00
Medical School	1,402,137.20	1,834,755.70
School of Dental and Oral Surgery	418,100.00	303,610.00
	\$ 9,595,206.56	\$ 7,722,947.12
<i>Schedule B—Buildings and Grounds</i>	\$ 1,157,040.00	\$ 946,422.33
<i>Schedule C—Library</i>	434,108.93	510,603.47
<i>Schedule D—Business administration</i>	222,740.00	240,421.95
<i>Schedule E—Annuities</i>	54,457.70	50,333.37
<i>Schedule F—Insurance</i>	50,000.00	42,700.00
<i>Schedule G—Interest account</i>	495,283.89	116,385.20
Amortization	230,000.00	390,641.59
<i>Schedule J—Under the direction of the President</i>	365,000.00	232,000.00
<i>Schedule R—</i>		
Retiring and widows' allowances	185,425.99	269,295.01
Payment to Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association	111,500.00	171,650.00
<i>Schedule S—Fellowships, scholarships and prizes</i>	382,597.98	461,498.47
Total	\$13,283,361.05	\$11,154,898.51
Amounts chargeable to general income	\$ 9,983,310.13	\$ 8,017,747.95
Amounts otherwise chargeable	3,300,050.92	3,137,150.56
Total	\$13,283,361.05	\$11,154,898.51

The appropriations as contained in the budget adopted by the Trustees on April 6, 1942, for the work of this corporation alone during the academic year 1942-43, together with such amendments as were made previous to June 30, 1942, are as follows:

For educational administration and instruction	\$ 7,467,866.05
For care of buildings and grounds	946,274.00
For the Library	514,662.11
For business administration	221,013.00
For annuities	51,902.85
For insurance on academic property	64,700.00
For interest on the corporate debt	108,473.54
For amortization of the Loan of 1941	398,493.48
For retiring and widows' allowances	456,311.20
For fellowships, scholarships and prizes	452,432.37
For Schedule J, under the direction of the President	239,000.00

Making in all the sum of \$10,921,128.60

which sum is made chargeable as follows:

To the income of the corporation	\$ 7,837,147.73
To income from special endowments	1,066,734.19
To gifts	226,338.20
To moneys to be paid by the Carnegie Foundation	160,077.50
To moneys to be paid by the Presbyterian and Babies' Hospitals and by the Neurological Institute	404,528.00
To moneys to be paid by Barnard College	452,467.16
To moneys to be paid by Teachers College	629,641.82
To moneys to be paid by Bard College	58,820.00
To moneys to be paid by New York Post-Graduate Medical School	85,374.00

\$10,921,128.60

In accordance with custom, there is presented the following summary statement of the results of the operation of the work of the University corporation, so far as Income and Expense Account is concerned, since the present system of accounting was adopted:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Surplus</i>	<i>Deficit</i>	<i>Capital Account: General Funds</i>
1912-13 . . . . .	.....	\$67,769.12	\$25,330,930.52
1913-14 . . . . .	.....	42,952.64	25,400,522.88
1914-15 . . . . .	.....	13,592.55	25,488,672.81
1915-16 . . . . .	.....	40,855.14	26,996,740.07
1916-17	\$30,547.37	.....	27,044,870.90
1917-18 . . . . .	.....	211,106.17 ^a	26,933,764.13
1918-19	82,214.74	.....	26,400,649.91
1919-20	71,590.93	.....	25,545,110.85
1920-21	89,571.82	.....	25,635,421.05
1921-22	156,630.54	.....	26,430,836.76
1922-23	98,786.81	.....	26,497,602.41
1923-24	54,982.74	.....	27,301,358.85
1924-25 . . . . .	.....	122,909.21	27,371,312.10
1925-26	157,205.79	.....	27,469,649.06
1926-27 . . . . .	.....	142,229.76	29,236,825.38
1927-28 . . . . .	.....	168,462.99	33,859,764.34
1928-29 . . . . .	.....	467,777.98	36,385,380.16
1929-30 . . . . .	.....	344,443.75	38,096,899.20
1930-31	170,290.20	.....	38,319,089.20
1931-32 . . . . .	.....	293,957.41	37,675,714.86
1932-33 . . . . .	.....	298,910.66	38,547,232.48
1933-34 . . . . .	.....	193,060.90	36,181,228.46
1934-35 . . . . .	.....	193,077.27	35,976,793.56
1935-36 . . . . .	.....	152,321.42	35,352,751.23
1936-37 . . . . .	.....	7,909.42	35,312,448.37
1937-38 . . . . .	.....	426,172.82	34,954,813.36
1938-39 . . . . .	.....	363,052.31	34,520,592.96
1939-40	12,395.48	.....	34,981,446.91
1940-41 . . . . .	.....	206,927.66	34,776,290.10
1941-42	51,423.50	.....	34,902,183.99
	<u>\$975,639.92</u>	<u>\$3,757,489.28</u>	

^a This deficit was almost met, however, by the work of the Alumni Fund Committee in raising \$199,218.36 to be applied toward meeting it.

The gifts and bequests received during the year are set out in detail on pages 214-28 of the Treasurer's Report. As is there shown, the total amount received in gifts by the University corporation alone
 Gifts amounted to \$1,911,152, divided as follows:

A. Gifts to Capital:

1. General endowment	\$250,698.35	
2. Special endowments	994,048.19	
3. Buildings and grounds	322.56	\$1,245,069.10

B. Gifts to Income:

1. General purposes	\$ 16,372.41	
2. Specific purposes	649,710.49	666,082.90
		\$1,911,152.00

The principal additions to general and special endowments and to Buildings and Grounds were the following:

From the Estate of Ada B. B. Tremaine, to establish the Tremaine (Ada Byron Bampton) Fund, \$649,781.31;

From the Estate of Alice M. Ditson, for the Ditson (Alice M.) Fund, \$246,722.61;

From the Estate of John Stewart Kennedy, for the Kennedy (John Stewart) Endowment Fund, \$182,220.44;

From Henry Krumb, to establish the Krumb (Henry) Fund, \$42,481;

From the Estate of Catherine A. Ross, for the Ross (George) Fund, \$40,991.11;

From the Alumni Fund Committee, for general endowments, \$13,297; for special endowments, \$12,209.66; for Buildings and Grounds, \$322.56;

From an anonymous donor, to establish a fund the income from which is to be used for the School of Business, \$8,200;

From the Estate of Edwin F. Davis, for the Davis (Edwin F.) Scholarship Fund, \$6,000;

From the Estate of Charles H. Rathbone, \$6,000;

From the Estate of Oliver K. Hand, to establish the Hand (Ellen King) Memorial Fund, \$5,000;

From the Beekman Family Association, for the Beekman (Gerard) Fellowship Fund in Orthopedic Surgery, \$5,000;

From the Estate of Schuyler F. Seager, for the Seager (Schuyler Fiske) Endowment Fund, \$5,000.

Among the many gifts to be added to the University's income for general and for special purposes were the following:

- From the Rockefeller Foundation, for various special purposes, \$140,200;
- From the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, for student aid, \$30,000;
- From the Charles Hayden Foundation, for scholarships in Columbia College, \$20,000;
- From the Alumni Fund Committee, for general purposes, \$16,372.41; for specific purposes, \$3,042;
- From the William J. Matheson Foundation, for the Departments of Bacteriology and Neurology, \$17,649.96;
- From the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation for special research, \$16,200;
- From the Nutrition Foundation, Inc., for special research, \$14,500;
- From the Commonwealth Fund, for special research, \$12,440;
- From the Williams-Waterman Fund of Research Corporation, for various special purposes, \$11,980;
- From the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation, for various forms of research work, \$11,700;
- From Mr. Victor J. Sudman, for research in the Department of Neurology, \$11,000;
- From the Carnegie Corporation, for special purposes, \$10,750;
- From the American Council of Learned Societies, for intensive language study, \$8,814.50; for fellowships, \$1,500;
- From an anonymous donor, for research in the Department of Dermatology, \$10,000;
- From the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, for special research in the Department of Medicine, \$8,800;
- From the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars, \$8,200;
- From the Research Council, for special study on the problems of alcohol, \$7,500;
- From the Chemical Foundation, for special research, \$5,708.33;
- From Mr. Edmund A. Prentis, for improvements at Camp Columbia, \$5,000; for a scholarship in Columbia College, \$375;
- From the National Lead Company, for special research in the Department of Chemical Engineering, \$4,000;
- From the National Tuberculosis Association, for research in the Department of Bacteriology, \$4,000;
- From an anonymous donor, in support of cancer research in the Department of Surgery, \$3,650;
- From an anonymous donor, for support of special cancer research in the Department of Surgery, \$3,650;

From the Texas Company, for research in the Department of Mechanical Engineering, \$3,500;

From Swift and Company, for special research, \$3,300;

From an anonymous donor, for psychosomatic training in the Department of Psychiatry, \$3,000;

From Lederle Laboratories, for special research in the bacteriological laboratories of the Department of Surgery, \$3,000.

The total gifts in money received during the year by the seven corporations included in the educational system of the University are classified as follows:

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Columbia University</i>	<i>Barnard College</i>	<i>Teachers College</i>	<i>College of Pharmacy</i>	<i>Bard College</i>	<i>New York Post-Graduate Medical School</i>	<i>New York School of Social Work</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>A. Gifts to Capital</i>								
1. General endowment . . .	\$ 250,698.35	\$ 10.00	.....	\$20,000.00	.....	.....	.....	\$ 270,708.35
2. Special endowments . . .	994,048.19	1,000.00	\$ 112.00 ^a	415.00	.....	.....	.....	995,575.19
3. Buildings and Grounds . . .	322.56	3,193.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,515.71
<i>B. Gifts to Income</i>								
1. General purposes . . .	16,372.41	50.00	.....	16,700.00	\$12,646.41	\$74,688.37 ^b	\$39,852.35	160,309.54
2. Special purposes . . .	649,710.49	18,919.04	460,684.75	500.00	13,149.22	2,365.03 ^b	23,875.00	1,169,203.53
	\$1,911,152.00	\$23,172.19	\$460,796.75	\$37,615.00	\$25,795.63	\$77,053.40	\$63,727.35	\$2,599,312.32

^a For loan funds.

^b Including Hospital.

The following statement, which is presented annually, records the gifts in money alone made since 1890 to the several corporations included in the University:

1890-1901		\$5,459,902.82
1901-2	\$1,082,581.02	
1902-3	1,721,895.06	
1903-4	1,783,138.18	
1904-5	1,960,247.87	
1905-6	1,299,909.78	
1906-7	1,360,590.80	
1907-8	1,077,933.87	
1908-9	974,637.07	
1909-10	2,357,979.30	
1910-11	2,932,655.79	16,551,568.74
1911-12	\$2,242,417.58	
1912-13	1,605,935.33	
1913-14	1,494,648.61	
1914-15	814,111.69	
1915-16	2,287,144.91	
1916-17	1,634,578.78	
1917-18	882,267.76	
1918-19	3,455,356.60	
1919-20	3,724,181.14	
1920-21	2,190,289.85	20,330,932.25
1921-22	\$3,270,380.76	
1922-23	12,728,021.59	
1923-24	2,375,691.92	
1924-25	2,097,108.25	
1925-26	5,276,777.11	
1926-27	3,498,380.20	
1927-28	5,546,667.61	
1928-29	3,617,928.92	
1929-30	4,242,991.66	
1930-31	4,139,980.62	46,793,928.64
1931-32	\$2,873,182.99	
1932-33	2,317,453.66	
1933-34	2,640,118.53	
1934-35	2,165,333.02	
1935-36	6,608,131.87	
1936-37	2,772,218.91	
1937-38	2,504,205.40	
1938-39	1,990,364.87	
1939-40	1,711,008.72	
1940-41	1,225,773.20	
1941-42	2,599,312.32	29,407,103.49
Total		\$118,543,435.94

In the following financial statement given each year, the land, buildings and equipment used for educational purposes by Columbia University are entered at cost, the Upper and Lower Estates at their assessed valuations, and all other University property at book values.

Property and
Endowment

	<i>Capital Resources</i> 1941-42	<i>Appropriations</i> 1941-42	<i>Income and Expense Account</i> 1941-42
Columbia University	\$120,538,750.44	\$11,258,252.26 ^b	\$51,423.50
Barnard College	9,287,756.94	456,456.52 ^c	— 32,243.94
Teachers College	19,796,334.48	2,316,352.46 ^d	— 139,864.69
College of Pharmacy	780,001.91	93,922.17	6,123.83
Bard College	1,702,336.60	179,918.69 ^e	3,498.05
New York Post-Graduate Medical School	5,864,469.31 ^f	68,652.00 ^f	— 6,255.89
New York School of Social Work	1,306,030.41 ^g	329,852.02 ^g	6,755.58 ^g
	\$159,275,680.09	\$14,703,406.12	
<i>Other Affiliated Institutions:</i>			
Union Theological Seminary . .	\$13,436,931.06		
Presbyterian Hospital	49,499,106.92		
Babies Hospital	4,448,606.75		
Neurological Institute	2,576,025.43		
	\$69,960,670.16		
	\$229,236,350.25		

^a Including Hospital.

^b With amendments to June 30, 1942.

^c Not including \$460,905.64 contained in Columbia University Budget.

^d Not including \$725,668.96 contained in Columbia University Budget.

^e Not including \$52,650.00 contained in Columbia University Budget.

^f Not including \$88,384.00 contained in Columbia University Budget.

^g For the year ending September 30, 1941.

On November 3, 1941, Algernon de Vivier Tassin, M.A., Associate Professor of English, retired, in the seventy-third year of his age.

Deaths of On January 28, 1942, Charles E. Merrill, Jr., Trustee of the
University New York School of Social Work, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

Officers On January 31, 1942, Mary M. Shaver (Mrs. Kermit D. Browne), B.L.S., Assistant Professor of Library Service, in the fifty-seventh year of her age.

On February 9, 1942, Samuel W. Lambert, M.D., Dean Emeritus of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the eighty-third year of his age.

On March 4, 1942, George W. Kirchwey, LL.B., Kent Professor of Law, retired, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

On March 27, 1942, Harold Landow, M.D., Assistant in Neurology, in the twenty-ninth year of his age.

On April 13, 1942, John B. Walker, M.D., Trustee of Bard College, and Professor of Clinical Surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the eighty-third year of his age.

On May 7, 1942, Clifford B. Wright, for thirty years an efficient and devoted member of the Department of Buildings and Grounds, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

On June 8, 1942, Franklin C. Gilbert, a member of the scientific staff of the Division of National Defense Research, in the thirty-seventh year of his age.

On June 27, 1942, Henry Dwight Chapin, M.D., member of the Board of Directors of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

On July 14, 1942, Charles Henry Doersam, Instructor in Music, in the sixty-third year of his age.

On August 10, 1942, Carl P. Wagner, M.D., Assistant in Psychiatry, in the forty-fourth year of his age.

On August 16, 1942, William Bittle Symmes, Jr., A.B., LL.B., Alumni Trustee from 1934 to 1940, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

On August 22, 1942, Alice Duer Miller, A.B., Litt.D., Trustee of Barnard College, in the sixty-eighth year of her age.

On August 23, 1942, Herman Wortis, M.D., Assistant in Neurology, in the thirty-second year of his age.

On September 7, 1942, H. Rawle Geyelin, M.D., Assistant Clinical Professor of Medicine, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

On October 1, 1942, Alice G. Thorn, Instructor in Curriculum and Teaching at Teachers College and on the staff of the Horace Mann School, in the forty-eighth year of her age.

Education begins with discipline and leads to self-discipline. The building of character is its most important purpose. The acquisition and use of knowledge are the means by which character expresses itself and makes itself useful and often influential in the world in which we live. Discipline means training in good morals and in good manners. A chief reason why there is in the United States the present widespread and very disturbing outbreak of crime and disorder on the part of American youth is that the fundamental place of discipline in education seems to have been quite forgotten. It should and must, of course, have its basis in the family, which is even more important than the school as an educational influence. Unless, however, discipline toward self-discipline is insisted upon in the school, there can be only one result, namely, an undisciplined, disorderly youth without any effective training in morals or in manners.

True
Education

There is at the present time a vociferous enthusiasm for what is called progressive education, than which, in its extreme forms, nothing could be more reactionary or more damaging to youth. By progressive education appears to be meant the turning loose of youth in the world in which they live, to express themselves, as the saying is, and to form such habits and tastes as they from time to time may choose or which appear to be natural to them. This has very properly been described as the rabbit system of education. The rabbit is at liberty to run about the garden where his life is passed and feed upon such plants, weeds and flowers as may attract him and occupy himself as seems inviting from moment to moment. To call any such process education is in the highest degree absurd. It contradicts all human experience.

If we are to be an educated people, we must begin, first in the family, then in the school, and with the coöperation of the church, early in the child's life to lay the foundation of those habits of manners and of mind which make the well-disciplined human character. Then and only then will youth be truly educated; then and only then will he be able to acquire knowledge in literature, in science, in the arts, or what you will, and use it effectively for the expression of his own nature and ideals and for the service of his fellow men. It cannot be too often repeated that in education character-building is the first and ruling goal.

The youth who has had this training at home and in school will natu-

rally wish to acquire that knowledge which will give him a liberal and progressive outlook on the world in which he is to live. He will wish to know how that world came into being, what were the moving causes in framing it and in shaping its organization. He will wish to know why other and most important peoples and nations either found their influence coming to an end or were themselves the foundation for something built upon them and interpreting them in terms of newer and wider human experience. The past is the best explanation of the present. It and it alone can answer the many questions which youth asks relative to the operation of social, economic and political forces now at work. The great minds of all time, and particularly those of the last three centuries, have all reflected these principles and have become outstanding influences in the thought of today, although the world in which they themselves lived has given way to a new and very different social organization. Freedom of thought and openness of mind are characteristic of the well-disciplined and well-educated youth. The leadership which may well come to him cannot be effective without this freedom and without being guided by a truly liberal spirit and a truly progressive outlook upon contemporary problems affecting both himself and his fellow men.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

President

November 2, 1942

TABULAR STATEMENTS

TEACHING STAFF

Teaching Staff	Columbia University ^a	Barnard College	Teachers College ^b	College of Pharmacy	Bard College	New York Post-Graduate Medical School	New York School of Social Work	Totals ^c	
								1940-41	1941-42
Professors (including Clinical Professors)	393	19	84	5	5	30	14	493	440
Associate Professors (including Associate Clinical Professors)	99	18	27	4	3	32		215	214
Assistant Professors (including Assistant Clinical Professors)	149	19	30	3	6	48	3	363	373
Associates	222	2	26	3	4	15	5	265	287
Instructors	368	27	66	4	10	20	5	492	499
Lecturers	114	28	43	5	..	..	26	192	215
Curators	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Assistants	377	14	52	4	1	17	6	450	486
Total	1,728	127	328	28	29	162	59	2,386	2,514
University Extension not included above	378	..	..	..	..	..	..	471	378
Summer Session not included above .	332	..	..	..	..	..	..	350 [1941]	332 [1942]
Total	2,438	127	328	28	29	162	59	3,207	3,224
Administrative officers not included above	86	11	15	3	9	5	6	126	135
Emeritus and retired officers	144	8	40	1	2	6	3	178	204
Total	2,668	146	383	32	40	173	68	3,511	3,563
Nonacademic staff .	2,398	154	455	12	41	8	35	2,855	3,103

^a Including officers of affiliated institutions whose appointments are made by the Trustees of Columbia University.

^b Excluding Horace Mann and Lincoln Schools.

^c Excluding duplicates.

THE SITE

	<i>Square Feet</i>	<i>Acres</i>
A. 1. At Morningside Heights		
Green and Upper Quadrangle	734,183	16.85
South Quadrangle	359,341	8.25
East Quadrangle	90,825	2.08
419-421 West 117th Street	3,618	0.082
Deutsches Haus	1,809	0.041
Maison Française	1,809	0.041
Casa Italiana	4,036	0.092
Casa Hispánica	1,809	0.041
425 West 117th Street	1,809	0.041
429 West 117th Street	1,809	0.041
Residence of the Dean of Columbia College	1,809	0.041
Residence of the Dean of the Faculty of Engineering	1,809	0.041
Residence of the Chaplain	1,809	0.041
Claremont Avenue property	29,000	0.679
	1,235,475	28.361
2. At the Medical Center		
[Broadway and West 168th Street]		
Total site, 891,185 sq. ft., 20.458 acres.		
Under ownership of Columbia University	471,158	10.816
3. At Baker Field	1,221,385	28.039
[Broadway and West 218th Street]		
Total for Item A	2,928,018	67.216
B. Barnard College	209,832	4.814
Riverside Quadrangle	32,366	0.743
Barnard College Camp	733,550	16.84
Total for Item B	975,748	22.397
C. Teachers College		
1. At West 120th Street	156,420	3.591
2. At 509 West 121st Street	17,035	0.391
3. At 512, 514 West 122d Street and vacant lots	16,535	0.380
4. Lincoln School	47,500	1.090
5. At 106 Morningside Drive	17,668	0.406
6. At Van Cortlandt Park	619,600	14.224
7. At Speyer School	4,917	0.113
[514 West 126th Street]		
Residence of the Dean	1,809	0.041
Total for Item C	881,484	20.236
D. College of Pharmacy	7,516	0.172
[115 West 68th Street]		
E. Camp Columbia, Lakeside, Conn.	25,495,668	585.3
F. Poughkeepsie Boat House, Town of Lloyd, Ulster Co., N. Y.	226,039	5.189
G. Bard College	1,967,823	45.175
H. New York Post-Graduate Medical School	56,292	1.291
J. Nevis, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.	2,957,514	67.895
Total	35,496,102	814.871

DEGREES CONFERRED

During the academic year 1941-42, 4,716 degrees and 99 diplomas and certificates were conferred, as follows:

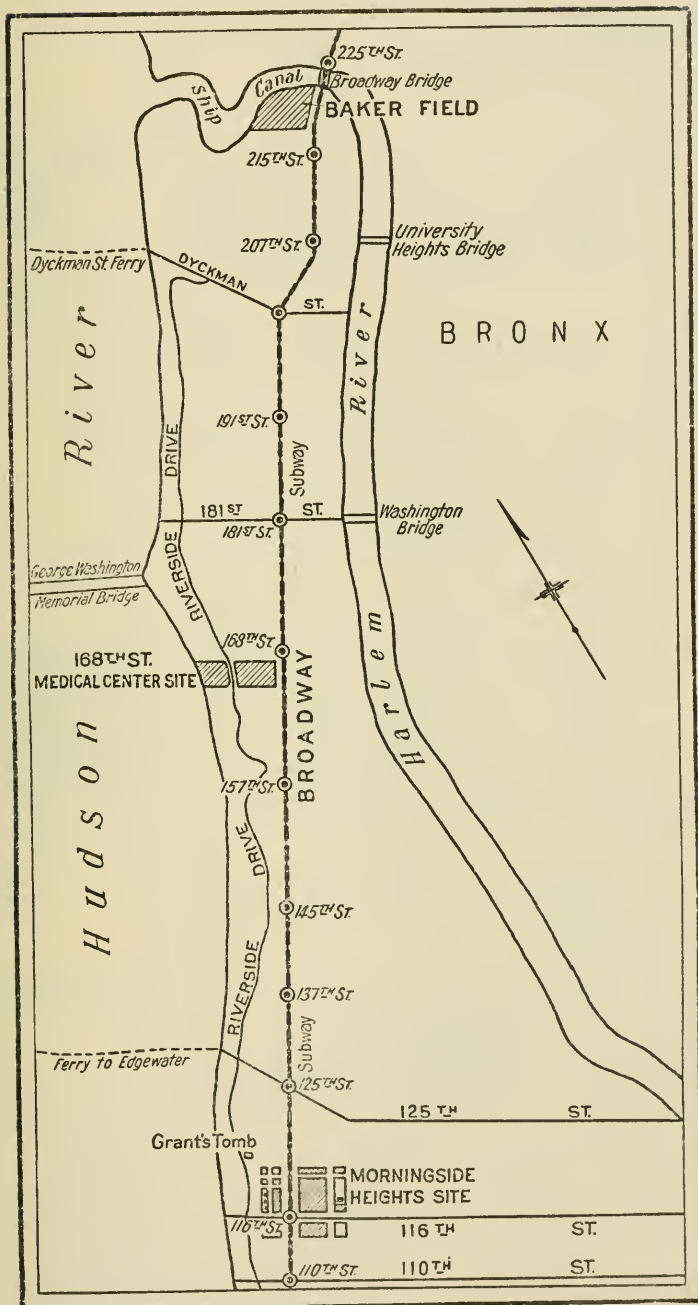
COLUMBIA COLLEGE		Certificate of proficiency in oral surgery	1
Bachelor of Arts	323	Certificate of proficiency in orthodontics	15
BARNARD COLLEGE		UNIVERSITY COUNCIL	
Bachelor of Arts	217	Bachelor of Science (general studies)	31
FACULTY OF LAW		Bachelor of Science (optometry)	42
Bachelor of Laws	118	UNIVERSITY EXTENSION	
Master of Laws	8	Certificate in accounting	2
Doctor of the Science of Law	3	Certificate in secretarial studies	14
FACULTY OF MEDICINE		COLLEGE OF PHARMACY	
Doctor of Medicine	95	Bachelor of Science	32
Master of Science	20	Master of Science	1
Doctor of Medical Science	10	Doctor of Pharmacy	1
Bachelor of Science (Nursing)	32	FACULTIES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY, AND PURE SCIENCE	
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING		Master of Arts	360
Bachelor of Science	72	Doctor of Philosophy	186
Chemical Engineer	10	TEACHERS COLLEGE	
Civil Engineer	1	Bachelor of Science	441
Engineer of Mines	6	Master of Arts	1,934
Mechanical Engineer	3	Master of Science	7
Metallurgical Engineer	1	Doctor of Education	64
Master of Science	25	Professional diplomas	22
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE		BARD COLLEGE	
Bachelor of Architecture	8	Bachelor of Arts	15
Master of Science	7	UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY	
FACULTY OF BUSINESS		Master of Arts	18
Bachelor of Science	63	NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK	
Master of Science	42	Master of Science	213
Certificate in secretarial studies	3	Total degrees, certificates, and diplomas	4,815
FACULTY OF JOURNALISM		Number of individuals receiving them	4,801
Master of Science	58		
Bachelor of Literature (old)	2		
FACULTY OF LIBRARY SERVICE			
Bachelor of Science	176		
Master of Science	22		
Certificate in Library Service	4		
FACULTY OF DENTAL AND ORAL SURGERY			
Doctor of Dental Surgery	49	UNIVERSITY MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE	8
Certificate in dental hygiene	38	HONORARY DEGREES	15

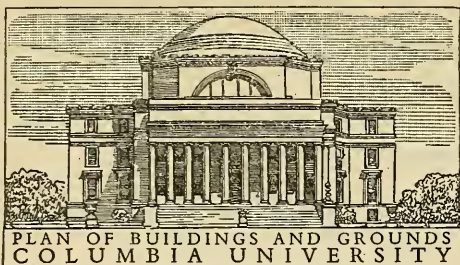
STUDENT ENROLLMENT

		<i>Totals</i>	<i>Gain</i>	<i>Loss</i>
I. RESIDENT STUDENTS				
A. WINTER AND SPRING SESSIONS				
Undergraduate Students:				
Columbia College	1,792	.....	120	
Barnard College	1,009	.....	15	
University Undergraduates	104	.....		9
Bard College	141	.....	19	
Total Undergraduates . . . . .	.....	3,046	145	
Graduate and Professional Students:				
Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure				
Science	2,212	.....		448
Architecture	62	.....	1	
Business	425	.....		68
Dental and Oral Surgery				
Dentistry	230	.....		23
Dental Hygiene	41	.....		
Engineering	328	.....		1
Journalism	68	.....		2
Law	437	.....		75
Library Service	414	.....		47
Medicine	481	.....	6	
Nursing	299	.....	20	
Optometry	94	.....		7
Pharmacy	309	.....	33	
Teachers College	5,509	.....		1,181
Social Work	1,336	.....		5
Total Graduate and Professional Students . . . . .	.....	12,245	.....	1,797
B. SUMMER SESSION (1941) including undergraduate, graduate, professional and unclassified students				
	9,150	9,150	.....	1,418
C. UNIVERSITY CLASSES (University Extension)				
Regular courses (net)	4,791	4,791	.....	39
Gross Total Resident Students . . . . .	.....	29,232	.....	3,109
Less duplicate registration . . . . .	.....	1,908	.....	
Net Total Resident Students . . . . .	.....	27,324	.....	2,873
II. NONRESIDENT STUDENTS				
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION				
Extramural courses	936	.....		257
Special courses	751	.....	46	

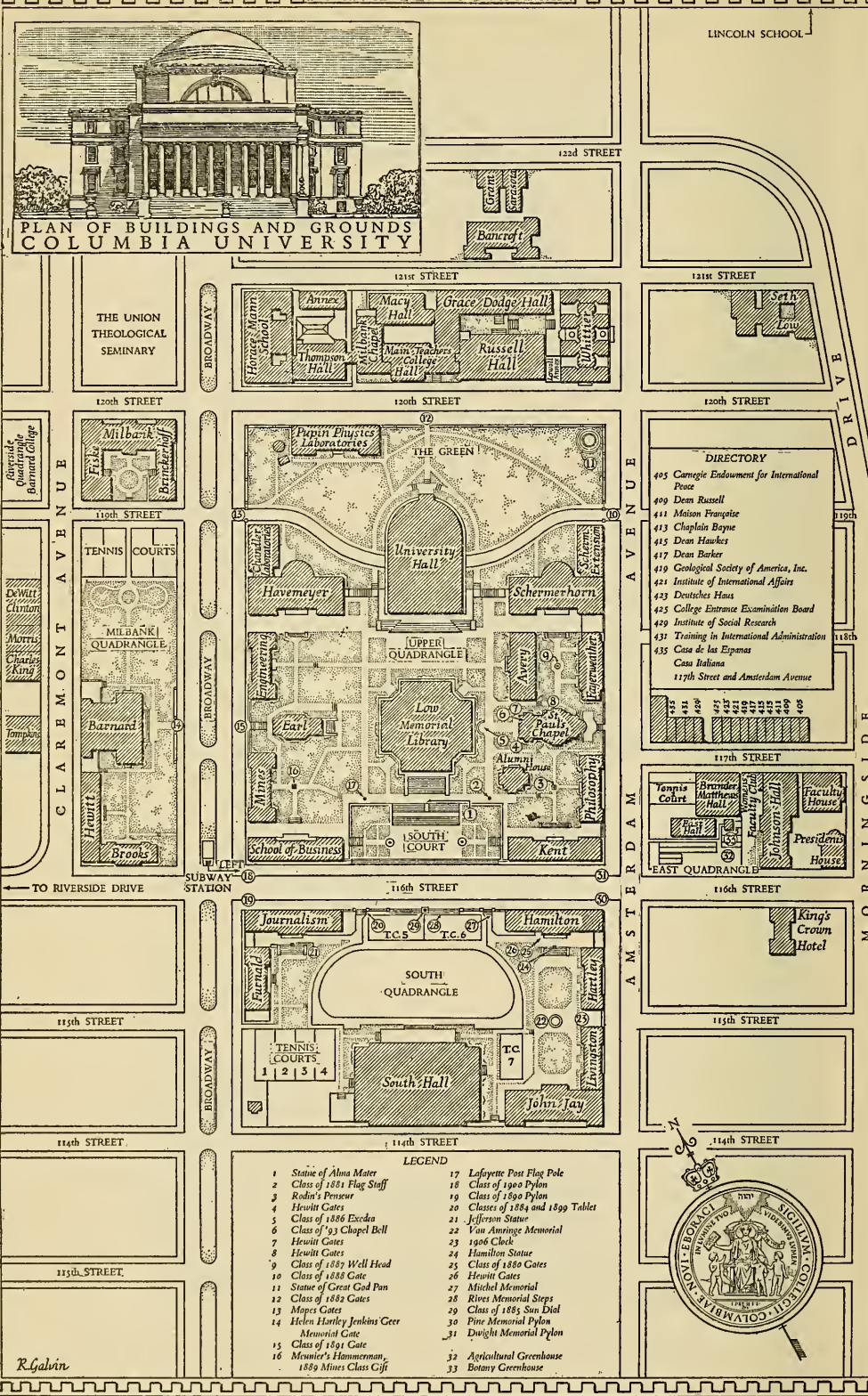
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

RELATION TO MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS OF MEDICAL CENTER AND BAKER FIELD





PLAN OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY



DIRECTORY

405	Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
409	Dean Russell
411	Maison Françoise
413	Chaplain Byrne
415	Dean Hawkes
417	Dean Barker
419	Geological Society of America, Inc.
421	Institute of International Affairs
423	Deutsches Haus
425	College Entrance Examination Board
429	Institute of Social Research
431	Training in International Administration
435	Casa de las Espanas
	Casa Italiana
	177th Street and Amsterdam Avenue

EAST QUADRANGLE

1	Yonnis Court
2	Brenner Matthews Hall
3	Faculty House
4	President's House
5	Joheims Hall

116th STREET

1	King's Crown Hotel
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115th STREET

1	
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114th STREET

1	
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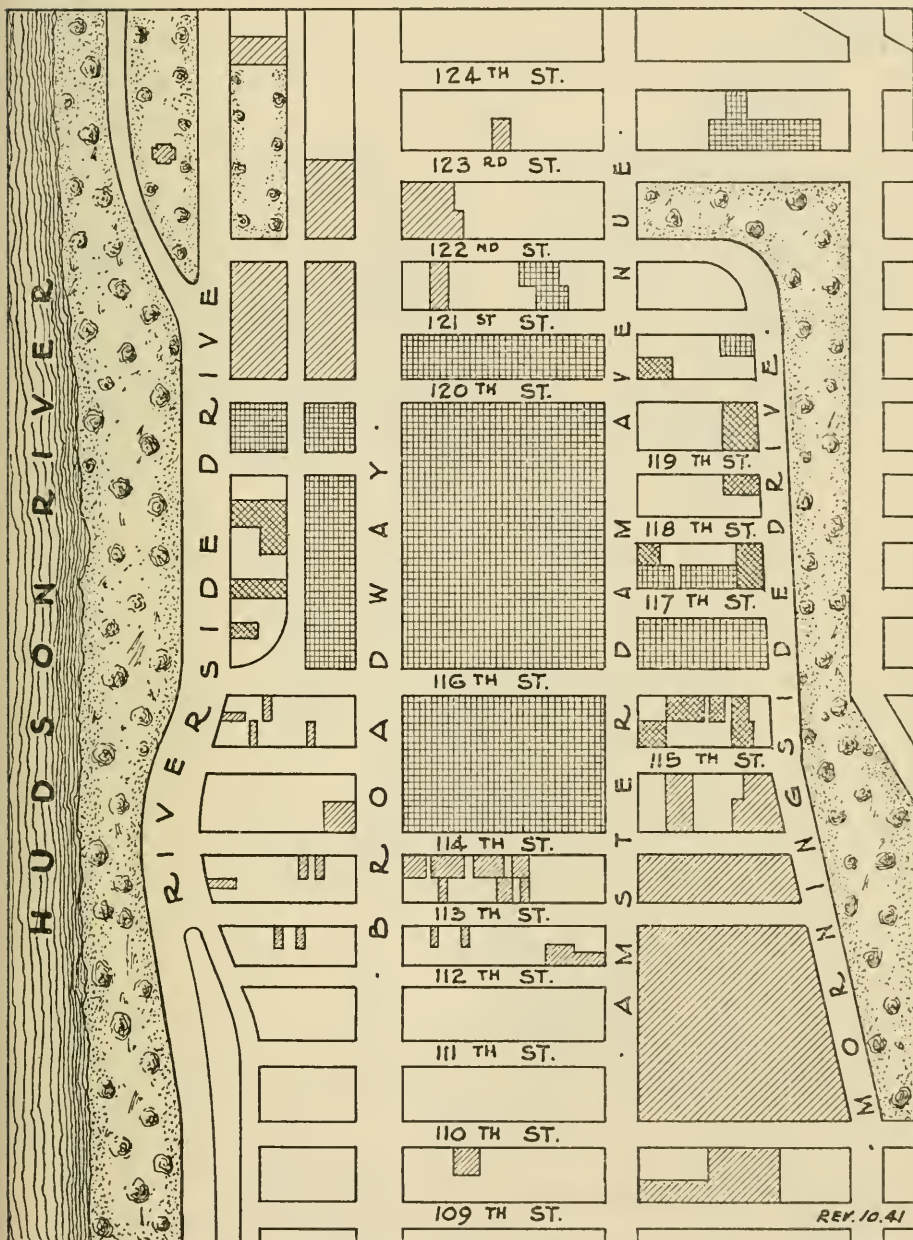


LEGEND

- 1 Statue of Alma Mater
- 2 Class of 1881 Flag Staff
- 3 Rodin's Penseur
- 4 Hewitt Gates
- 5 Class of 1886 Escada
- 6 Class of '93 Chapel Bell
- 7 Hewitt Gates
- 8 Hewitt Gates
- 9 Class of 1887 Well Head
- 10 Class of 1888 Gate
- 11 Statue of Great God Pan
- 12 Class of 1882 Gates
- 13 Mapes Gates
- 14 Helen Hartley Jenkins' Geer Memorial Gate
- 15 Class of 1891 Gate
- 16 Munier's Hammerman - 1889 Mines Class Gift
- 17 Lafayette Post Flag Pole
- 18 Class of 1900 Pylon
- 19 Class of 1890 Pylon
- 20 Class of 1884 and 1899 Tables
- 21 Jefferson Statue
- 22 Van Arman Memorial
- 23 1906 Clock
- 24 Hamilton Statue
- 25 Class of 1889 Gates
- 26 Hewitt Gates
- 27 Mitchell Memorial
- 28 Rives Memorial Steps
- 29 Class of 1885 Sun Dial
- 30 Pine Memorial Pylon
- 31 Dwight Memorial Pylon
- 32 Agricultural Greenhouse
- 33 Botany Greenhouse

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS

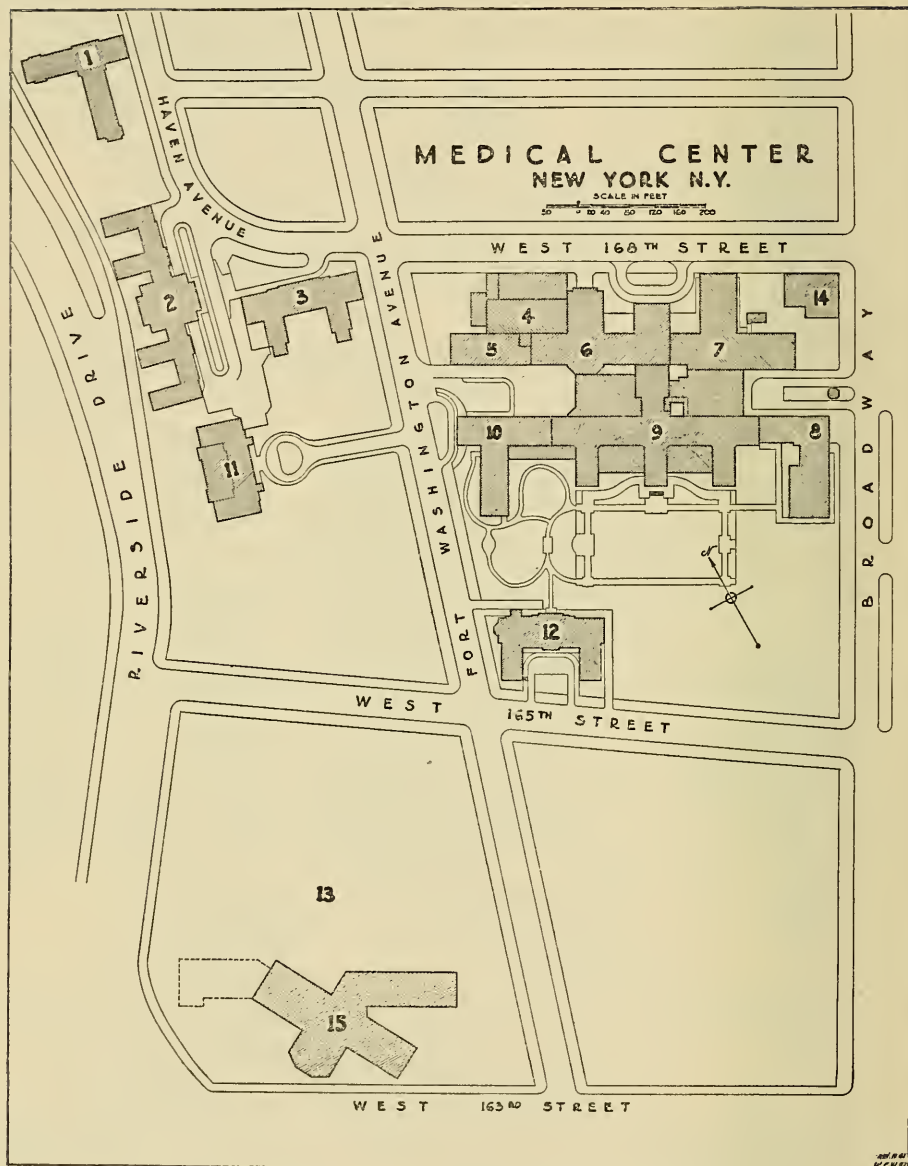
A CENTER OF INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING, OF THE HEALING ART
AND OF RELIGION



-  COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PROPERTY FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES
-  OTHER COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PROPERTY
-  OTHER PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS INCLUDING FRATERNITY HOUSES

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

PLAN OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, MEDICAL CENTER

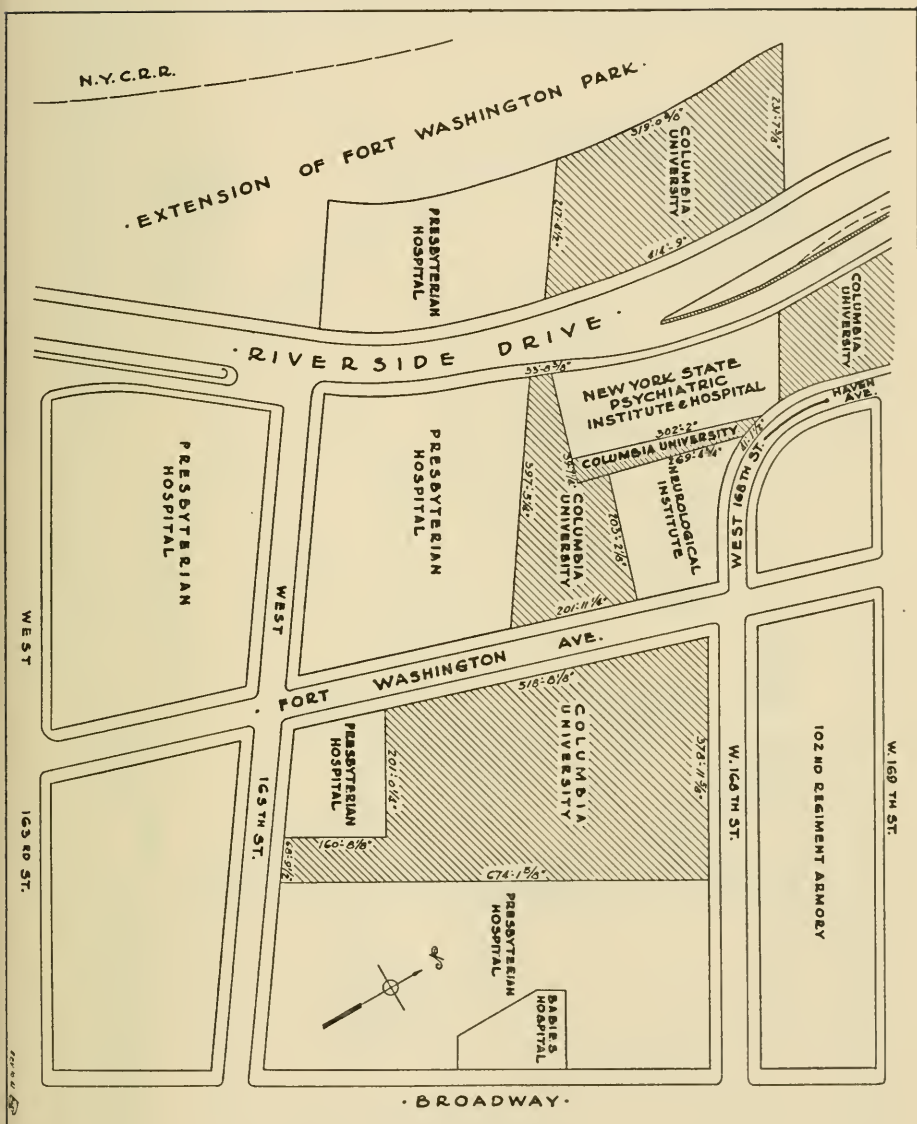


1. Bard Hall
2. New York State Psychiatric Institute and Hospital
3. Neurological Institute
4. Power Plant
5. Service Building
6. College of Physicians and Surgeons
7. Vanderbilt Clinic
8. School of Dental and Oral Surgery
9. Babies' Hospital

9. Presbyterian Hospital
10. Harkness Pavilion
11. The Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing
12. The Institute of Ophthalmology of Presbyterian Hospital
13. Property of Presbyterian Hospital
14. Washington Heights Health and Teaching Center
15. Nightingale Hospital

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

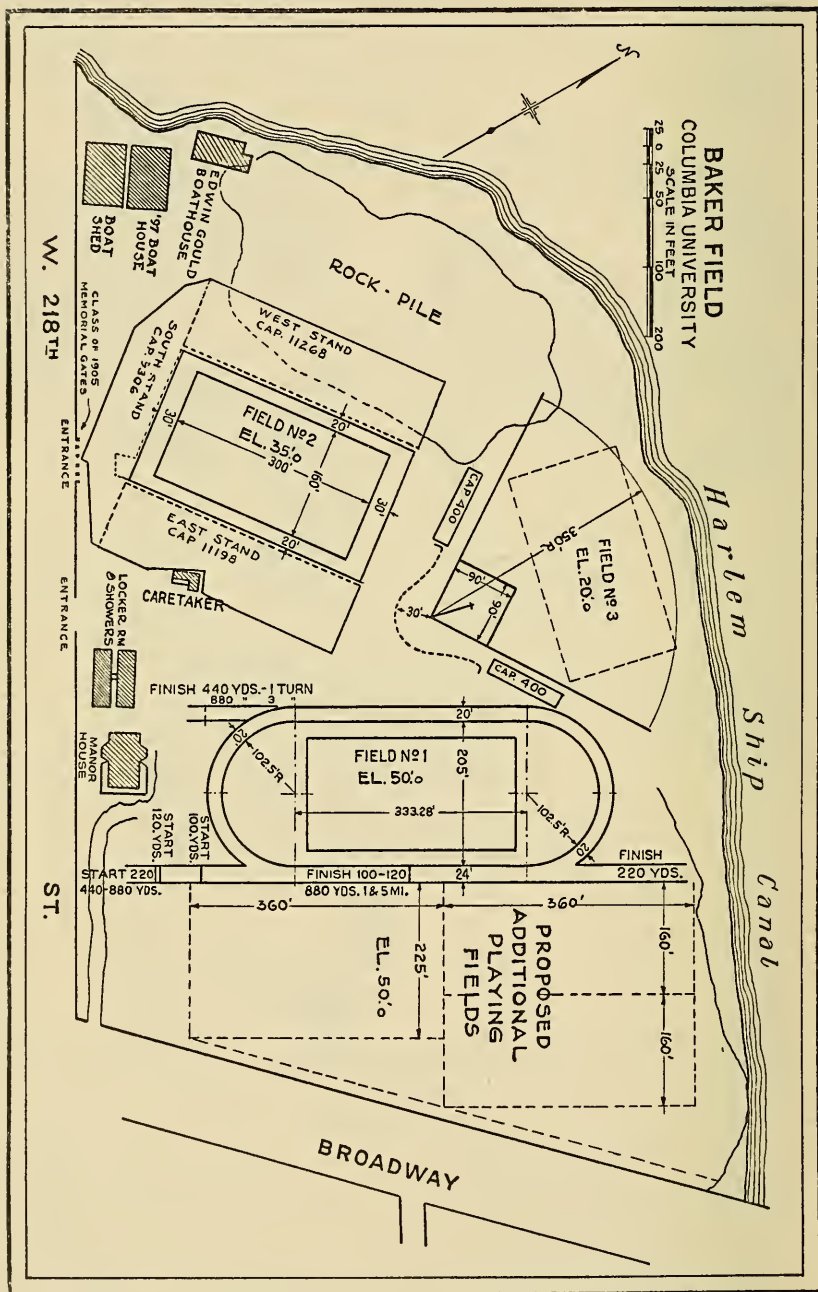
OWNERSHIP OF LAND INCLUDED IN
THE MEDICAL CENTER



COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

BAKER FIELD

THE STUDENTS' PLAYING FIELDS OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY





Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of Columbia College

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

COLUMBIA COLLEGE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

To the President of the University

SIR:

As Dean of Columbia College I have the honor to present the following report for the year 1941-42.

During the entire year under review every function and activity of the College has been scrutinized with respect to its bearing on the national emergency. In such a critical time the temptation is very great to discontinue all normal procedures and to organize overnight new projects which seem to have some relation to the war effort. One can think of many courses of study and other activities, both curricular and extracurricular, that might be substituted for the more usual procedures. In spite of possible stimulation to the morale of students and staff, and publicity value in the public mind, that might have followed a more spectacular policy Columbia College has maintained an attitude of conservatism in meeting the situation.

There are several reasons for this conservative attitude. In the first place, if one were to organize a large number of time- and energy-consuming projects there is great danger that a little later when some specific service is desired by the Army or the Navy or the Air Force, the teaching staff of the College would be completely occupied and hence unable to do what would really be most needed. It has seemed the wiser plan not to rush off in this and that direction with various enterprises of our own invention, but to wait until the authorities have studied the problem thoroughly and can indicate definite and specific tasks which are of vital importance.

In the second place, the educational and administrative structure of the College ought to have sufficient flexibility to permit its adjustment to the emergency without being scrapped for the duration. It may well be that if the College had been organized originally to perform the service that is now necessary, the calendar, the curriculum, and the entire organization might have been different. But even at that, it would have taken time to reach a plan which met the situation effectively. To reorganize the

College from top to bottom overnight in the face of the emergency would be a tacit admission that the administrative setup which has been developed during the years is not able to stand the strain of new demands. Even if this were true, the task of building the complex relationships that go to make up a great institution is so delicate that the College has not wished to assume that the strain was too much for the present organization to carry until some sign of difficulty appeared. This means that the calendar has not been modified so as to change the dates of graduation or the length of the usual Winter and Spring Sessions. The Summer Session has been lengthened under its normal administration to afford about the same degree of acceleration that would be realized if the trimester plan had been adopted. In fact, under the arrangements that have been adopted for the coming summer, a good student can fulfill the requirements for the Bachelor of Arts degree in two and three-quarter calendar years.

If we were a people whose essential interest in living was centered on regimentation in preparation for war and conquest, it may be that these questions of adjustment would not arise, or, what is more likely, would be settled by the central authorities. But so long as our colleges are at liberty to work out their own procedures it seems to be the part of wisdom to preserve in time of crisis as much of their normal character as is consistent with the performance of full service for national needs. Because of the complexity and magnitude of the task before the nation, and the inevitable confusion and lack of coördination in trying to meet it on the part of the Government, a considerable measure of patience on the part of the colleges is needed. For each college in the land to start off on an independent scheme before anyone knows just what they will be called upon to do only adds to the confusion. This does not mean any lack of determination or enthusiasm to use every ounce of strength effectively. It merely indicates a desire to know one's direction before starting at full speed ahead. As soon as this signal is given we are ready to proceed rapidly.

Consistent with the foregoing policy, which some would feel to be overconservative, much has already been accomplished. Intensive courses in Japanese, which were elected by sixty students, were organized. The course in this difficult subject met five times a week during the Spring

Session and is to be followed in the Summer Session by a course which takes the entire time of the student, meeting four hours daily. It is believed that competent students who started the study of Japanese in February, 1942, and continue until June, 1943, will have sufficient command of the language to perform useful work in the intelligence and communications branches of the service.

Another area in which specific demand for carefully trained students appears is in the field of statistics. During the Spring Session intensive courses requiring fully half of the students' time have been organized, with the result that several graduating students who had reached a sufficiently advanced point in statistical theory and practice were immediately appointed to essential positions in Washington.

Courses in navigation were offered by the Department of Astronomy, and an intensive course on the making and interpretation of maps was offered by the Department of Geology during the month of June to about fifty College students. The Department of Physical Education modified its offering, making it compulsory for all students, so as to bring it into closer accord with the apparent demands on students entering the armed forces.

In extracurricular directions, the Student Board has organized many projects which have a bearing on the war. Students of the College have been active in assisting the University Committee for War Relief. Many students contributed to the Red Cross blood bank. The Columbia University Fund was organized by the Student Board, the proceeds of which were divided between the Red Cross and the World Student Service. Another fund was raised to send the *Jester* and the *Spectator* to Columbia College men who had interrupted their college course to enlist.

The University's Civilian Defense Council has also received important support from both students and staff. Many have taken part in the Student Auxiliary Corps, which has a major share in the program of campus protection. Also under the Defense Council, a committee was organized to promote the sale of War Savings Stamps in the Residence Halls and throughout the College, and to carry out a book-collecting campaign, a salvage drive, and other appropriate defense activities.

Faculty action in the interest of those who interrupt their College work

to enter national service is contained in two resolutions which were enacted by the Faculty in February. They are in accordance with the recommendations of the Regents of New York State and other administrative bodies. The first resolution is as follows:

RESOLVED: That credit of ten points toward the A.B. degree in Columbia College may upon application be extended to students of Columbia College who are called or who enlist for service in the Army or Navy of the United States or of its allies and who remain in service no less than twelve months. In case national service involves training in fields where academic credit is ordinarily allowed in times of peace, application may be made for additional credit upon return to college.

It is anticipated that before the period of one year's enlistment will have expired the College will receive from the appropriate authorities official notification as to what special courses in officers' training are appropriate for the assignment of college credit.

The second resolution has to do with the conferring of the degree on seniors who are called into service during the last half of their final session of College work, and is as follows:

RESOLVED: That members of the class of 1942 who continue in College residence up to the mid-term date, March 21, 1942, and who are called into service or who volunteer between that time and the end of the examination period in May, may receive credit toward their degrees on the basis of their mid-term grades, without further examinations, provided this credit fulfills the requirements for the degree.

Perhaps the most interesting as well as one of the most important aspects of the situation has to do with the attitude of the students regarding the part they might be called upon to play in the international tragedy. The situation facing the individual has been not unlike that which the institution has been obliged to meet. With the authorities of the Army and the Navy emphasizing the urgent need of engineers, physicians, dentists, and those in other essential professions; with the selective service boards exercising complete autonomy regarding induction, often without uniformity either of policy or practice; with the organization of the V-1, V-5, and V-7 units of reserve officer training for the Navy; and of the Enlisted Reserve Corps for the Army; and with the additional opportunity of

enlistment in any arm of the service, the individual student who desired to be of maximum national service could not be blamed for his state of utter confusion. One basic fact, however, stands out. The students almost without exception recognized their responsibility to do their part, and only awaited some definite and authoritative word as to where they would be most needed. Many of them felt that the obvious and easy way to settle the question would be to enlist immediately. Even though physicians might be desperately needed and a student had shown unusual promise in his premedical work it would be simpler to get into the armed services than to remain in college under the possible suspicion that he was avoiding active service.

In student assemblies and in private conversations many students have been counseled to wait until the situation is clearer than it was during the current academic year before making any move. The opinion expressed by some college authorities that every able-bodied college student should be required to enlist in one of the armed forces has been widely publicized. This plan assumes that the Army and the Navy have means of determining what type of service each young man can best render, apparently without consultation with the college, which is supposed to know his qualifications intimately, often through several years of acquaintance. This comes down to a matter of confidence in the ability, not the will, of the Army and the Navy to investigate each case with sufficient care and insight to reach a correct decision. On the other hand, the armed services may possibly not feel confident that the colleges will advise students to leave college for the armed forces when further college training will prepare them for one of the essential callings. It is to be hoped that in the near future some central organization representing the Army, the Navy, the war industries, and the institutions of higher education can be authorized to reduce the utter confusion that now obscures this vital question.

Many members of the teaching staff have been called either to part-time or to full-time positions in government service. It goes without saying that their temporary departure has crippled the work of the College, but it must be accepted as one of the hardships of war. The Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Economics, Geology, Government, Physical Education, and English, and the Office of University Admissions, have been

particularly affected. Many others are performing services in their local laboratories or libraries. The advisory service of the College is also seriously affected by the withdrawal of three of the most valued members of the staff. This merely means that those of us who remain will perform our part in national service by taking on heavier duties.

One interesting effect of the war has to do with the registration of entering students. Apparently the urban college will not feel the effect of reduced registration of freshmen as seriously as the colleges remote from large centers of population. At least two reasons seem to support this statement. The high income tax demand causes many a parent to economize by sending his son or daughter to a college nearer home than he otherwise would. Also, many instances have already appeared in which the mother wishes to keep her son near home another year before he is called into active service. Whatever the reason, the freshman class entering in September, 1941, was larger in number and no less well prepared than previous classes. The prospect for the entering class in 1942 is similar.

Mention was made earlier in this report of the more rapid progress toward the degree that has been made possible by the lengthening of the Summer Session. Another change effective in the same direction is the admission to the College of students in February. For many years, up to 1931, it was customary to admit from fifty to seventy-five well-qualified students in the middle of the year. Practically all these students came from the New York City high schools and consequently affected the extent of the geographical distribution of our student body somewhat seriously. Since that year this practice has been discontinued until February, 1942, when the Faculty authorized the Director of University Admissions to admit students at that time. About seventy-five well-qualified freshmen were admitted, thus enabling them to speed up their collegiate work by half a year. It is probable that this procedure will be continued for the duration of the war.

It is, perhaps, too early to observe with any hope of accuracy the trends of vocational choice due to war conditions. A comparison of the vocational choices of those students who had declared their intentions in the years 1939-40 and 1941-42 is as follows, but does not reveal any substantial changes. The percentages are of the entire student body of the College.

	1939-1940	1941-1942
Business	8	7
Engineering	16	22
Law	13	9
Medicine or dentistry	22	23
Teaching	14	6

Turning now to the more normal aspects of the College work, I am obliged to report that very little new legislation has been enacted by the Faculty during the year under review. Everyone has been so completely occupied by the extraordinary that the ordinary has received less attention than usual.

Due to the retirement of Chaplain Knox, who has rounded out thirty-four years of service at Columbia, the status of the religious work in the University and, in particular, in the College has been carefully studied. Religion, no less, perhaps more, than other features of higher education is an intensely personal matter. Even in the more highly standardized sects, among the ends sought are the clarification of the basic values in personal living, the encouragement of a faith in the Ultimate Good, and a keen sense of responsibility on the part of each individual. In a college these results may be approached through three channels, through organized worship, through elective courses and appropriate sections of prescribed work in the curriculum, and through conference and discussion, both informal and organized. During recent years the first two functions have been centered in the Chaplain's office under the advisory direction of the Committee on Religious and Social Work. It is exceedingly important that both of these services should be continued and, if possible, even strengthened. There is no doubt that there is a shocking degree of religious illiteracy among the general run of college students. References to the most dramatic and thought-provoking incidents in the Bible fall dead with most student groups. The freshman course, "An Introduction to Contemporary Civilization," includes a substantial and effective section on the influence of religion on the development of culture, but is necessarily quite objective and impersonal in its treatment. The newly appointed Chaplain, Rev. Stephen F. Bayne, Jr., will have the advantage of attacking this whole knotty problem with a fresh point of view, and with the assurance of cordial coöperation on the part of all concerned.

Whether a Department of Religion should be formally organized is a problem. There is much to be said on both sides. One recalls that there are certain very important subject matters, for example, geography and statistics, which are at present looked upon as service material for a wide variety of organized departments, although each of them affords plenty of room for scholarship. But instead of organizing a formal Department of Geography it has seemed wise to encourage each of these fields to develop the aspects of the subject that fit their particular needs. It may be that the same situation holds with religion. It is intimately related to certain areas in the Departments of English, History, Philosophy, Government, Psychology, Music, Fine Arts, and perhaps others. If members of the staffs of these departments were to devote appropriate and sympathetic attention to the religious aspects of their subject, it may well be that no formal department would be called for, although a few elective courses in religious literature might be appropriate.

For fifteen years the so-called personnel work in the religious field has been centered in the system of Religious Counselors. These Counselors have performed a notable service in bringing together and holding the loyalty of many students who feel that religion is an important matter. With the additional opportunities for conferences and discussions which the renovation of Earl Hall permits, the importance and effectiveness of their work have increased manyfold. A three-day conference was held last February in which the central theme was the significance of the inter-faith point of view. We are fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Eugene C. Carder, formerly of Riverside Church, to take the place of Mr. Andrus, the Counselor to Protestant Students, while he is absent in national service.

During the past ten years the Committee on Instruction has been authorized to modify or waive any requirement for the degree in the case of a student who, in the opinion of the committee, would obtain an education better suited to his needs if such action were taken. This year about 125 requests for modification for the degree were approved. These applications have become almost standardized in character. During the past year about 35 percent of them requested a slight substitution among the prescribed courses in science. About 40 percent wished to substitute

Spanish or some other modern language in place of the normal French, German, or classical languages. Very few applied for a modification of any portion of the prescribed courses in Contemporary Civilization or the Humanities, and only a negligible number asked for complete release from the prescription in science. The only type of appeal that causes serious embarrassment comes from those students who after two attempts have not succeeded in passing the proficiency test in the modern languages. So far as one can judge, students are less well prepared and less interested in foreign languages than was the case up to a few years ago. Whether this is due entirely to the fact that the majority of our students received their preparation in high schools rather than in private preparatory schools, and necessarily reflect the rapidly lowering standard of language work in the public schools, or whether language-mindedness is less evenly distributed over the greatly enlarged college student population than it was in the much smaller college attendance of a generation ago, is a question to which no one knows the answer.

On the whole, there is no doubt that the flexibility afforded by the policy mentioned above has resulted in meeting the individual educational needs of students far more exactly than was possible under the inflexible requirement of all prescriptions by each and every student. The committee is very careful not to allow the possibility of waiving some requirement to result in a gradual softening of the attitude of students toward the basic prescriptions in the curriculum. Relief is never granted on the ground of general low-grade work. Before such a courtesy is extended the student must indicate commendable competency and industry in one or more directions.

It is inevitable that in time of war the usual routine of college work is interrupted. During the latter part of the year Naval units have taken over Furnald Hall, and in the near future Johnson and John Jay Halls will be entirely occupied by the Navy. This includes the giving up of the John Jay Dining Hall and the removal of the infirmary for men to other quarters. Rooms for lectures and recitations in Hamilton Hall and other buildings are also to be released to the Navy. All of this impresses upon the regular College population that for the duration we cannot expect "college as usual." Nevertheless, it is becoming increasingly clear that the

authorities wish to regard the colleges as training schools for essential professions and services as well as invaluable means of developing the intellectual ability which alone will enable us to overcome our enemies. In fact, the colleges are training schools for national service just as truly as West Point and Annapolis, but for other and no less important arms of the national service. Consequently, the balance between the assignment of space and equipment for the fighting services and the essential noncombatants must be carefully maintained. To reduce the facilities of the collegiate departments to such an extent that they cannot do their work would certainly not be for the public good. But both students and staff will cheerfully bear with any amount of inconvenience provided they can do their share in developing the necessary man power which the College is organized to provide.

There can be no doubt that there are tough days, it may be years, ahead of us. Individuals, young and old, families, and institutions are all bound to meet conditions which will test their courage and their endurance. If the war is lost and we are condemned to live in a Nazi-controlled world, it does not make much difference what forms of educational administration, what ideals of family life, what standards of personal behavior we carry over into the condition of slavery that would be our lot. Nothing in the entire course of the history of civilization has been as important for humanity as the outcome of the present struggle. It is encouraging to observe that so far as individuals of the younger generation are concerned, there seems to be no wavering in purpose. All are pursuing their tasks with a determination and desire to do their part which is an inspiration to their elders. Many students who are below draft age doggedly continue their college course with the definite conviction that a year or two more of college will be the best possible preparation for such service as they can render. Many have already enlisted and many more are going forward with their preparation for essential professional service. It is surprising to observe how few are of the spineless kind who seem to feel that nothing matters and they will spend the few remaining days or months before entering the Army having a good time. This resolute attitude of our students may well serve as a model for their fathers and mothers, and for those who are responsible for the part that our educational institutions

will be called upon to play in the long struggle which is ahead. A successful outcome of the war overshadows every other ambition or interest for the present.

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT E. HAWKES,
Dean

June 30, 1942

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the School of Law for 1942



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SCHOOL OF LAW
REPORT OF THE DEAN
FOR THE YEAR 1942

To the President of the University

SIR:

As Dean of the Faculty of Law, I have the honor to submit the report of the School of Law for the academic year ending June 30, 1942, together with a statement of the more recent effects upon the School of the war, the lowering of the draft age to eighteen, and the programs adopted by the Army and Navy for the special training of young men by the universities. This report, therefore, deals to some extent with the first half of the academic year 1942-43.

In my last report, I discussed the accelerated programs adopted by the colleges and the professional schools, and I pointed out that by taking advantage of these programs a large number of young men would be able to complete their college course and a substantial part of their law school work before they were subject to military service. The subsequent action of the Government in lowering the draft age to eighteen has made this impossible. There will be no more able-bodied young men entering law schools until after the war. Furthermore, those who were already enrolled have been called out or have enlisted at such a rapid rate that today the student bodies of law schools have been reduced to a small number of men who are physically disqualified for military service and a few women.

THE WAR AND THE LAW SCHOOLS

Statistics recently published by the American Bar Association show that in the 110 approved law schools in the United States, the total number of students enrolled has dropped from 28,174 in 1938, to 5,686 in March, 1943, a reduction of approximately 80 percent. The enactment of the Selective Service Act in 1940 brought about a sharp decline in law school registration during the following twelve months, but there were still 18,449 registered law students at the time of the attack upon Pearl Harbor. Thus, it appears that over half the reduction in the number of law students since 1938 occurred after December, 1941.

A good part of the present enrollment of 5,686 law students is concentrated in the evening divisions of a relatively small number of schools located in large cities. The condition of the schools generally, particularly those conducting only day sessions, is more serious than the total enrollment indicates. Today 33 percent of the schools have less than 30 students, 56 percent of the schools have less than 40 students, and 80 percent of the schools have less than 70 students. Our own School, which has a registration of only 125 students, is nevertheless the largest of the exclusively day law schools in the United States. It seems inevitable that in the near future a number of schools will be forced to close their doors.

Since the autumn of 1940 our enrollment has declined from 505 to 125 students, a loss of 75 percent; 288 students have left the School to enter the armed service and are now on active duty in the Army or Navy. In addition, large numbers of young men who normally would have entered the School have been prevented from doing so by the war. The rate of decline in our registration is shown by the following table:

<i>Date:</i>	October 1940	October 1941	February 1942	June 1942	October 1942	February 1943
<i>Number of students:</i>	505	415	348	151	191	125

The following analysis of the 125 students now registered in the School reveals not only the present situation but indicates what may be expected during the next twelve months.

	<i>Renewals</i> (<i>Students previously registered</i>)			<i>New Students</i> (<i>Students beginning in</i> <i>February, 1943</i>)		
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
1st year	28	9	37	12	7	19
2nd year	25	9	34	0	1	1
3rd year	22	6	28	1	0	1
Nonmatriculated	3	0	3	0	0	0
Graduate	0	0	0	1	1	2
	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	78	24	102	14	9	23

Very few students are now in the School who are subject to military service under present regulations. Consequently, unless more drastic

measures become necessary, such as the drafting of civilian workers, I doubt whether the registration will fall much under 100 students during the remainder of the war.

ACCELERATED PROGRAM

The accelerated program, discussed in my report for 1941, was begun with the Spring Session of 1942. Under this program, students may begin their law study in February, in June, or in September. In addition to the regular Winter and Spring Sessions, a Summer Session of fourteen weeks is offered. A Summer Session combined with a Winter or Spring Session is the equivalent of one academic year. Thus, a student by attending six successive sessions may complete three academic years in two calendar years.

In order to conduct this program, it has been necessary to give the first-year courses two or three times during the calendar year. This has imposed an increased teaching burden upon members of the Faculty, but the plan has proved to be a great help to students who were anxious to complete as much of their law course as possible before entering military service. During the last twelve months, 46 seniors have accelerated the date of their graduation by four months, and an even larger number of first- and second-year students were able to complete an extra session's work before entering the armed forces. The plan also has enabled students to begin their law studies immediately following the completion of their college work. Thus, 23 beginning students entered the School in February, 1942; 34 entered in June, 1942; 44 entered in September, 1942; and 19 entered in February, 1943.

During the first of the long summer sessions, conducted in 1942, there were 151 students registered. While the plan was designed primarily to help those students who were destined to enter the armed forces, other students have taken advantage of it in order to advance the date of their graduation. The demand for competent young lawyers by law offices and government agencies so greatly exceeds the supply, that those students who are disqualified for military service are anxious to gain admission to the bar as quickly as possible. To meet this demand, the accelerated program will be continued.

SCARCITY OF YOUNG LAWYERS

One effect, already felt, of so great a reduction in the number of law students throughout the nation is a scarcity of able young lawyers from whom the legal staffs of government agencies may be recruited. Even in normal times, the number of law graduates of superior ability was relatively small. Today, the number of such men is rapidly approaching the vanishing point. This inevitably will impair the personnel of many departments of government. Moreover, the use of law-trained men by the armed forces is far more extensive than is commonly supposed.

In order to meet these needs without harm to the war effort, it has been proposed to the military authorities that a limited number of men, selected upon the basis of their superior ability, be chosen from the group of young men who for physical reasons are eligible only for limited military service, and be sent to law school to be trained for legal positions with the Government or in the Army and Navy. There are thousands of such men now in the armed forces, who are disqualified for combat duty. Many of them are college graduates, and many others also have completed part of their law training. Instead of keeping these men in clerical or other positions in the Army where little use is made of their education and abilities, would it not be wise to return some of them to the universities where in a short time they could be equipped for more important and more responsible work? Under the programs of the Army and Navy already adopted, it is planned that a selected group of men will be kept in school to be trained as engineers, doctors, and certain other specialists, where the need is recognized. But the need for able men, trained in the fields of law and government, has thus far received slight consideration.

THE WAR AND EDUCATION

The war has accentuated the need for men trained in technology and in the mechanical arts. This need is being met through the university training programs that have been adopted by the Army and Navy, but these programs have also stopped all education in the liberal arts and in the social sciences for the millions of young Americans who are being called into military service. The temporary suspension of liberal education and the study of the social sciences may be justified on grounds

of military necessity, but the ultimate loss to the nation is no less because it is inflicted in a good cause.

The danger in the present situation to the future of our country and to the institutions and ideals for which we are fighting was forcefully stated by Wendell Willkie in an address delivered at Duke University on January 14, 1943. The decision of the military authorities to restrict the educational programs to subjects of military value increases the responsibility of the universities to keep alive the tradition of the liberal arts and the study of the social sciences through the education of women and those men who are disqualified for military service. Furthermore, it is the duty of those in charge of our armed forces to make every effort to aid the young men whose education has been interrupted to plan and to resume their schooling after the war, and it is the duty of the Government to see that the postwar educational opportunities for these young men are adequate and are available to those who are worthy of them. Just as the mechanization of the American youth has been decreed necessary in the interests of war, so will the demechanization of these young men after the war be necessary in the interests of peace. This will require much thought and careful planning before the war is ended if the educational institutions are to be ready to perform the task when the time comes. Herein lies an opportunity for service of major importance by the educators throughout the nation.

TRAINING IN INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

One of the most interesting developments at the University during the past year has been the establishment of the Program of Training in International Administration under the directorship of Professor Schuyler C. Wallace, of the Department of Public Law. As it was originally conceived, this Program was designed "primarily to aid in the development of personnel capable of performing tasks of an administrative nature which Americans may be called upon to perform in such countries or territories as the United Nations may liberate or occupy." These tasks were envisaged as ranging from those of the officer charged with maintaining security and administering temporarily the governments of the areas occupied, to those of the expert assisting in the rehabilitation and

management of local economic institutions, or the social worker administering relief.

Although there have been a number of general courses designed to furnish background for the group as a whole, each trainee has been required to specialize in a restricted geographic area to which he has devoted the major portion of his attention. In connection with each geographic region, consideration has been given to geography, both physical and economic, political institutions, legal institutions, economic institutions, and languages and local customs.

Beginning with a registration of fifty full-time students, of whom half were civilians and half were officers detailed to the University by the Navy, the number of students attending the Training Program has grown to more than 125. Of these, 102 are naval officers who are present at the University in the dual capacity of graduate students under the Faculty of Political Science and members of the Naval School of Military Government and Administration.

As the Program of Training in International Administration has developed, the School of Law has been very happy to have a number of its Faculty participate in it. In this connection, special mention should be made of Professors Deák, Hyde, and Schiller, all of whom, for longer or shorter periods, have given courses of lectures in the Training Program. During the initial stages of the Program and for a number of months thereafter, Professor Jessup served as Assistant Director and was one of its moving spirits. His participation has necessarily been curtailed by his recent appointment as chief of the Division of Training and Personnel of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations. Professors Chamberlain and Jervey have served as members of the Administrative Board and have aided in the development of the Program.

In addition to contributing several of its Faculty to the staff of the Training Program, the School of Law has provided much of the classroom and office space necessary for its efficient operation. At the present time, one large classroom and eight offices have been turned over to the members of the Training Program for their continuous use. Also, the second-floor reading room of the law library has been placed exclusively at their disposal, and our seminar rooms have been made available as they were needed. As the Program of Training in International Admin-

istration expands, the School of Law will coöperate in every feasible way in sharing the facilities of Kent Hall.

POSTWAR LEGAL EDUCATION

While the Law School has been adversely affected by the loss of three fourths of its students and one third of its teaching staff, the members of the Faculty who remain have seen in the present situation an opportunity to re-examine the assumptions underlying present-day legal education, the content of the curriculum, and teaching methods, to the end that with the return of our students after the war the School will be ready to give them the best possible preparation for their profession.

In previous reports, I have called attention to the growing recognition of the need for basic changes in legal education in order to prepare students more adequately for the altered character of the lawyers' work due to new social, economic, and political conditions not only in America but throughout the world. With this end in view, various additions have been made to the curriculum during recent years, in the form of new courses, and experiments have been conducted in new methods of instruction. But in normal times, when the Faculty's energies are absorbed in teaching large numbers of students and participating in various activities which are part of the daily life of a large professional school, it is difficult to bring about comprehensive improvements in the curriculum and in teaching methods. The reduction in the size and activity of the School on account of the war has released time and energy that may be devoted to this task.

It is recognized that not all of our students will engage in the same kind of work. Indeed, the exact needs of a particular student, in preparation for a future career which he can rarely foresee, must remain indeterminate. His opportunities may lead him into private practice or into the government service. He may engage in general practice, or he may specialize in a particular field. The possibilities are legion. He may be a trial lawyer or an office lawyer or both. He may become a specialist in corporate work, estates work, tax work, admiralty practice, or in labor relations. He may become a judge, a legislator, or counsel to or a member of an administrative board. Here again, his work may be as varied as the activities regulated by the scores of administrative agencies that have

been created. He may be drawn into the diplomatic field or otherwise become engaged in international affairs. These examples are sufficient to show the great variety of work in which lawyers are engaged.

Obviously, it is impossible, within the limits of three years, to give the student the best possible training for all the jobs he may be called upon to do. But there are certain skills and qualities that are prerequisite to effective legal work no matter what the field. Also, there is a minimum body of knowledge which all lawyers should acquire. This knowledge is not confined to legal rules, doctrines, and practices. It also includes certain knowledge derived from related fields, such as history, politics, economics, and philosophy, without which an understanding of present law and the discernment of current trends is impossible.

It would seem that sound curriculum-building for the postwar era would require, first, the determination of the skills, qualities, and knowledge that are essential to sound legal training, whatever the field of practice may be, and, second, the organization of courses designed to develop these skills and qualities and to impart this knowledge. These courses should be incorporated into that part of the curriculum required of all students. The giving of this basic training would probably require at least two thirds of the student's time. The remaining third of his time could be devoted to specialization in particular fields to be determined by the student's interests. For purposes of specialization, a wide range of electives should be available to the student, including courses preparatory for private practice, for government service, and for international work. Through seminars dealing with specific problems, the student may also be given the opportunity to do independent and creative work and given some clinical experience through contacts with the practicing lawyer. In my report for 1940, I discussed at length the ways in which lawyers and judges might contribute most effectively to the education of law students.

If comprehensive changes are to be made in the curriculum and in teaching methods, existing courses must be altered and some new courses must be organized. This will require time and labor for the preparation of new teaching materials and experimentation with new teaching methods. The reduced size of the School during the war makes experimentation easier, and the decreased activities of the School provide the

opportunity for the preparation of the needed teaching materials. The Faculty has resolved to make this task its main order of business during the next few years. After careful consideration of a report and recommendation of the Curriculum Committee, the Faculty, in December, 1942, unanimously passed the following resolution:

RESOLVED, that the Faculty of Law begin immediately a comprehensive study of the content of the curriculum and of teaching methods; that as soon as practicable such changes shall be made as the Faculty may find to be desirable; and that the Dean appoint a Committee, of which he shall be a member and Chairman, to organize and direct such study, to seek such coöperation from other departments of the University as may be needed, and from time to time to appoint other committees to study and report upon particular subjects.

Pursuant to this resolution, Professors Cheatham, Dowling, and Hays have been appointed to serve with the Dean as a special committee to organize and direct the study. Within another year I hope to be able to report interesting developments as the result of the work of this committee.

THE FACULTY

The war has affected the Faculty in various ways. Some members have entered the armed forces, others have accepted important government positions, others have relieved the University budget by going upon a partial-service basis, and most of them are engaged in some form of work to aid the war effort. As usual, a number of the Faculty have continued to participate in various scientific and professional activities.

Professor Jacobs has been commissioned a Commander in the Navy and is in charge of the Casualties and Allotments Section of the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

Professor Hamilton has been commissioned a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army and assigned to the School of Military Government in Charlottesville, Virginia.

Professor Jessup has been appointed chief of the Division of Training and Personnel of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations.

Professor Berle has continued his work as Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., in which capacity he has served since 1938.

Professor Gellhorn is assistant general counsel of the Office of Price Administration and regional attorney for the Second Region.

Professor Wechsler is assistant to the administrative assistant to the Attorney General of the United States.

Professor Handler is assistant to the General Counsel, Lend Lease Administration, Washington, D. C.

Professor Michael is serving as special assistant to the Attorney General in the Criminal Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Professor Hays was, from May until October, 1942, chief of the Rubber Division of the Board of Economic Warfare. He has also continued his work as a member of the New York State Mediation Board; as arbitrator, National War Labor Board; and as a member of the Board of Legal Examiners, United States Civil Service Commission.

During the year, Professor Chamberlain participated in conferences called jointly by the Council of State Governments and the Department of Justice and assisted in drafting state legislation in respect to defense prepared by the conferences.

Professor Dowling has been serving on the advisory committee appointed by the American Law Institute to assist in the formulation of an International Bill of Rights; and he is a reporter on certain phases of the work.

During 1942, Professor Cheatham was president of the Association of American Law Schools and was awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws by Boston University.

During the year, Professor Llewellyn gave the Storrs Lectures at Yale University and the North Lectures at Franklin and Marshall College. He has continued to serve as one of the New York Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and has been engaged in drafting the Revised Uniform Sales Act. He was also appointed reporter for the Uniform Commercial Code, a joint project of the American Law Institute and the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

During the year, Professor Powell gave a lecture on the New York rule against perpetuities before the Practising Law Institute of New York, and Professor Magill gave a lecture on taxation before the Association of the Bar of the City of New York as one of a series of lectures given under the auspices of the Committee on Post-Admission Legal

Education of the Association. Professor Powell also continued his work as reporter on the law of property for the American Law Institute.

Professor Gifford continued his work as trial examiner for the New York State Labor Relations Board and Professor Hale has served on several panels in labor controversies for the National War Labor Board.

In November, 1942, I was appointed by the President of the United States a member of the Armed Forces Committee on Postwar Educational Opportunities for Service Personnel. I have also continued my work as a member of the Law Revision Commission of the State of New York.

PUBLICATIONS

Since my last report, three new casebooks, prepared by members of the Faculty, have been published, bringing the total number of Columbia casebooks published since 1928 to forty. Three other books were published, one dealing with federal administrative agencies, one dealing with taxation, and one on the history of the Treaty of Trianon. In addition to these books, members of the Faculty contributed their usual quota of articles to legal periodicals and other scientific journals. The six books published are:

The Judicial Function in Federal Administrative Agencies (Commonwealth Fund, 1942), by Professors Chamberlain, Dowling, and Hays. This interesting book is the result of a study of the procedures and practices of a limited number of federal administrative agencies, including among others the Federal Communications Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission, National Labor Relations Board, and Securities and Exchange Commission. It analyzes the manner in which the agencies deal with the rights and duties of individuals, and it gives consideration to the commencement of proceedings, the settlement of cases informally, the methods and sanctions by which the agencies enforce their policies and orders, whether with or without formal proceedings; it also considers the methods by which access to the courts may be had by the aggrieved parties, and what happens when the administrative decisions are so contested. It is thus concerned mainly with the work within the administrative agencies themselves and does not undertake to present an extended analysis of court cases and other legal materials;

in fact, the brief attention given to the courts has to do almost solely with the relationship between them and the administrative agencies and with statutes providing for judicial review. The authors describe the extent to which the administrative agencies participate in the development of the general policies laid down by Congress, and they emphasize the necessary part which Congress should play in the control of these agencies—a matter of increasing importance as the courts relax their control over the formulation and execution of legislative policy.

The Impact of Federal Taxes (Columbia University Press, 1943), by Professor Magill. This book is devoted to a consideration of what a wise federal tax program would be, with particular reference to the effect of federal taxes in promoting or discouraging particular forms of corporate organization and the disposition of property by gift or at death.

Hungary at the Paris Peace Conference; The Diplomatic History of the Treaty of Trianon (Columbia University Press, 1942), by Professor Deák. This volume, a result of several years of research, was published in the "Paris Peace Conference; History and Documents" series of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History, under the direction of Professor James T. Shotwell. Based largely on heretofore unpublished documentary sources, the book reveals fully for the first time the negotiations which led to one of the peace treaties at the end of World War I and the events which determined or influenced their course.

Cases on Corporation Finance (West Publishing Company, 1942), by Professors Berle and Magill. Professor Berle, who organized the course on corporation finance in Columbia Law School in 1928, was a pioneer in the field. His casebook on the subject, published in 1930, was the first book of its kind. The subsequent establishment of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the large volume of state and federal statutes and decisions regulating security issues made a new edition imperative which, due to Professor Berle's absence, was prepared by Professor Magill. Substantially half of the new edition is composed of statutes, decisions, regulations, and other materials which have appeared within the last few years.

Cases on Property (2 vols., West Publishing Company, 1942), by Professor Powell in collaboration with Professor Ralph W. Aigler, of the

University of Michigan Law School, and Professor Harry A. Bigelow, of the University of Chicago Law School. The purpose of these two volumes is to provide a teaching tool for a large unit first-year course in property designed to give a general introduction to the whole field. Desire for such a course has existed in many law schools, and this School is glad to have had a share in making available to the law schools of the country so promising a book.

Cases on Possessory Estates (West Publishing Company, 1943), by Professor Powell. This is the second edition of Professor Powell's well-known book first published in 1933. It is designed primarily for an introductory course in the law of real property given in Columbia Law School. The new edition contains much new material and is a useful contribution to the work of this School.

REGISTRATION, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND FELLOWSHIPS

The registration during the Winter and Spring Sessions of 1941-42 was as follows:

Graduate students	12
Third year: Class of 1942	138
Second year: Class of 1943	108
First year: Class of 1944	167
Nonmatriculated students	10
Total	435

The registration during the Summer Session of 1942 was as follows:

Graduate students	1
Third year: Class of 1943	57
Second year: Class of 1944	44
First year: Class of 1945	43
Nonmatriculated students	6
Total	151

In June, 1942, the degree of LL.B. was awarded to 118 candidates, the degree of LL.M. was awarded to eight candidates, and the degree of Jur.Sc.D. was awarded to three candidates.

In October, 1942, the degree of LL.B. was awarded to four candidates, the degree of LL.M. was awarded to one candidate, and the degree of Jur.Sc.D. was awarded to one candidate.

During the Winter and Spring Sessions, scholarship aid amounting to \$26,434.60 was granted to ninety-seven students with awards ranging from \$100 to \$562.10. Included in this group were residents of twenty-two states. In addition, \$11,500 was awarded to graduate students and research fellows. These awards included four University Fellowships with a stipend of \$1,500 each, one Special Fellowship with a stipend of \$3,000, and one Special Fellowship with a stipend of \$2,500.

During the Summer Session, scholarship aid amounting to \$3,770.00 was granted to thirty-one students with awards ranging from \$50 to \$281.05.

GRADUATE WORK IN LAW

During the year under review, five candidates, a larger number than in any previous year, passed the final examination for the degree of Doctor of the Science of Law. The following four candidates satisfied the publication requirement and received the degree: Andrew James Casner, Professor of Law, Harvard Law School; Charles Wendell Carnahan, Professor of Law, Washington University School of Law; Robert Hanes Gray, Assistant Professor of Law, University of Louisville School of Law; and Alfred F. Conard, Assistant Professor of Law, University of Kansas City School of Law. Completion of the dissertation requirements for this degree by candidates matriculated in previous years is now facilitated by the Faculty regulation adopted in 1941 which provides that a series of published law review articles on a common subject matter may be acceptable in fulfillment of the publication requirement. In adopting this regulation, the Faculty, without lowering its qualitative standard, took cognizance of the high cost of printing and of the difficulty of getting legal research published in book form without a financial subsidy. Through publication in law reviews the products of our graduate work can be promptly and economically made available to the legal profession.

The graduate enrollment declined during the year as a result of the war. Of twelve graduate students registered at the beginning of the year, five had left by the middle of the year to enter the service of the Federal

Government; and five others accepted government positions at the end of the year. It is unlikely that there will be many graduate students in the School until after the war.

LAW LIBRARY

The annual report of the law librarian discusses in detail the recent acquisition of books and developments looking toward an improved library service. During the year 6,116 volumes were added to the library, bringing the total number to 242,324 volumes. Our total collections comprise, roughly, 134,000 volumes in Anglo-American law, including 27,600 textbooks; 70,000 volumes in foreign law; 26,700 in international law; 9,600 in comparative law, jurisprudence, biography, and bibliography; and 3,000 rare volumes which are kept in the Treasure Room.

Since the European book markets, with the exception of Great Britain, were virtually closed to United States purchasers during the year, continued emphasis was placed upon United States statutory material and Latin American publications. The collection of session laws has now arrived at the stage in which practically all omissions are expensive rarities of which several are added each year, with the result that the law library now possesses one of the most complete collections of state sessions laws in existence.

During the year, 2,500 volumes of South American statutes, reports, periodicals, and textbooks were added, for the most part purchased by the law librarian in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay. The library now has a good working collection of the important legal materials of these countries, and considerable materials from the remainder of the Latin American republics. Alumni use of the Latin American collections has increased noticeably during the past year and is a significant factor in the reference service offered by the library.

Because of the war, few important texts were published in the United States during the year. The library attempts to purchase all worthwhile publications in the United States, with the exception of local practice books, and special efforts are made to maintain complete files of administrative reports and decisions of interest to the lawyer.

War conditions are reflected in the drop in student use of the law library; 257,204 volumes were used from the open shelves in the reading

room, as compared to 303,306 for 1941, while 78,647 were borrowed from the loan desk, as compared to 108,466 in 1941.

MOOT COURTS

With the reduction in the size of the student body and the almost daily departure of students to join the armed forces, the work of the moot courts has gradually come to a standstill. Most of the courts have become inactive, and the few courts which have survived have confined their activities to first- and second-year trials. The final trial in the Harlan Fiske Stone Moot Court Competition, scheduled for December, 1942, was called off. The last of these trials, which take place in the House of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, was held on December 12, 1941. The judges were the Honorable Irving Lehman, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York; the Honorable Edmund H. Lewis, of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York; and the Honorable Wiley Rutledge, of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

BOARD OF VISITORS

The Board of Visitors, appointed by the Trustees for the academic year 1941-42, held no meeting during the year. It is hoped that a meeting of the Board may be arranged during the current year to discuss with members of the Faculty proposed changes in the curriculum and in teaching methods now under consideration. The members of the Board appointed for the academic year 1942-43 are: Louis Connick, '15 Law, New York City; Mathias F. Correa, '34 Law, New York City; Justice Martin W. Deyo, '28 Law, Binghamton, New York; Governor Thomas E. Dewey, '25 Law, Albany, New York; William J. Donovan, '08 Law, Washington, D. C.; Justice William O. Douglas, '25 Law, Washington, D. C.; George A. Ellis, '08 Law, New York City; James W. Husted, '25 Law, New York City; Chief Judge Irving Lehman, '98 Law, New York City; John M. Lowrie, '12 Law, Galesburg, Ill.; Alfred McCormack, '25 Law (*Chairman*), Washington, D. C.; Robert McCurdy Marsh, '03 Law, New York City; George Z. Medalie, '07 Law, New York City; George Welwood Murray, '76 Law, New York City; Walter S. Orr, '15 Law, New York City; Frank L. Polk, '98 Law, New York

City; Eustace Seligman, '14 Law, New York City; Justice Bernard L. Shientag, '08 Law, New York City; Judge John M. Woolsey, '01 Law, New York City; Wallace P. Zachry, '22 Law, New York City.

GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY

It is with deep regret that I record the death on March 3, 1942, of Professor George W. Kirchwey, who for twenty-five years was a member of the Faculty of Law. He was Professor of Law from 1891 until 1899, when he was made Nash Professor of Law. In 1903 he became Kent Professor of Law, which chair he held until his retirement in 1916. From 1902 until 1910 he was Dean of the Faculty of Law. Apart from his contributions to legal education, Professor Kirchwey was deeply interested in public affairs and in social reforms. His brilliant mind, his gift of speech, and his keen wit, made a lasting impression upon the thousands of our alumni who had the good fortune of being his pupils.

Respectfully submitted,

YOUNG B. SMITH

Dean

April 3, 1943

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the School of Medicine

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942



MEDICAL CENTER

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SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the annual report of the activities of the School of Medicine for the academic year 1941-42.

Four hundred and twenty-eight students were enrolled in the regular course of instruction for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, distributed as follows:

First year	126
Second year	111
Third year	95
Fourth year	96

There were 1,371 applicants for admission for the coming year. The students had prepared in 224 different colleges and universities. The class admitted during the year had prepared in thirty-eight colleges. The graduating class obtained internships in forty-seven different hospitals in all sections of the country. Fifty-seven students who were registered under the Graduate Faculties of the University took their work at the Medical School during the year. Instruction in the medical sciences was provided for the students of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery. Nineteen students were enrolled in the DeLamar Institute of Public Health. The enrollment in the Department of Nursing was as follows:

First year	100
Second year	80
Third year	58

At Commencement there were awarded ninety-five degrees of Doctor of Medicine, twenty of Master of Science (public health), thirty-two of Bachelor of Science (nursing), and ten of Doctor of Medical Science.

There were 198 residents in the hospitals affiliated with the graduate medical program, of whom thirty-four were registered for the degree of Doctor of Medical Science.

The Janeway Prize, given to the member of the graduating class "ranking highest in efficiency and ability," was awarded to Alfred M. Duschatko. The William Perry Watson Prize, awarded for "outstanding work in the study of diseases of children," was given to Lewis K. England. Myron E. Carmer was awarded the Thomas F. Cock Prize for a thesis entitled "Pulmonary Embolism and Infarcation as a Complication of the Puerperium." The Harold Lee Meierhof award for "conspicuous effort in pathology" was given to Philip M. West.

We are deeply grateful for the continued scholarship aid amounting to over \$40,000 which enabled us to grant 116 students awards averaging \$340.

The employment office of the School continues to aid an increasing number of students in securing work throughout the school year and in vacation periods. Two hundred and fifty-four steady positions and ninety-five temporary jobs (exclusive of twenty-one positions provided by the National Youth Administration) were filled this year. The total of 370 jobs filled this year clearly indicates the service rendered to the student body. Approximately 50 percent of the student body seek gainful employment while they are in school.

In addition to the special lectures reported in connection with the departmental activities the following lecturers have added to the educational program of the School: Dr. Henry Bernard Perlman, University of Chicago; Dr. Hallowell Davis, Harvard University; Dr. Elmer Augustine Culler, University of Rochester; Dr. René Dubos, Dr. Leo Michaelis, and Dr. Moses Kunitz, from the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Dr. Dugald Brown, New York University; Dr. Mark Schoenberg, Knapp Memorial Hospital; Dr. Eduardo Garrido-Morales, School of Tropical Medicine, Puerto Rico; and Dr. Richard E. Shope, of the Rockefeller Institute.

The staff of the Student Health Service is comprised of Professor Alexander B. Gutman, physician-in-charge, Dr. William H. Gillespie, Dr. Augustus Gibson, and Dr. Robert A. Kritzler. Dr. Gutman was available for consultation at stated office hours daily throughout the academic year and for emergencies in the school and hospital buildings, at Bard Hall, and in the vicinity. A total of 1,075 office visits was made by all students (this does not include visits for routine physical examina-

tion). Approximately three fourths of the entire medical student body applied at least once at these consultation hours.

The physical status of every medical student and every dental student was checked during the first three months of the academic year. X-rays of the chest were obtained for every first year and fourth year medical student and for every first year and fourth year dental student. None of the first year medical or dental students was found to have x-ray or clinical evidence of active pulmonary tuberculosis. No x-ray or clinical evidence of active pulmonary tuberculosis was found in the fourth year medical class. The expense of these systematic class surveys is borne by the School, as part of our policy for the early detection of tuberculosis among students.

While there were a great many minor ailments, comparatively little serious illness developed during the year. There were no deaths in the student body. The Student Health Service received full coöperation from all clinic divisions. In general, the machinery for detection, disposition, and management of illness in the student body functioned smoothly. Due to the almost complete depletion of the Student Health Service Staff necessitated by the war, it will not be possible to continue all branches of the service.

The Student Health Service coöperated to the fullest extent with the various war services as regards health transcripts, Wassermann tests, urinalyses, and various special laboratory tests requested. Minor defects which were the cause of rejections were corrected whenever possible.

The program of graduate medical education, designed to provide training in the basic medical sciences as well as clinical experience in the medical and surgical specialties for residents in affiliated hospitals, was continued. Among those participating in this program, thirty-four were registered as candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medical Science and ten were awarded the degree. As partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree the candidates submitted dissertations on a variety of topics, including the effects of excess dietary sulfur-containing amino acids, the effect of position and activity on serum proteins, wound healing, parasympathetic sensitization, and the determination of cephalopelvic disproportion by x-ray pelvimetry.

The prospect for continuation of this program during the war is gov-

erned by the demands for young medical men in the armed services. The need for young physicians in the military services is so great that few men who have completed basic internships will remain available for graduate training in civilian hospitals. The few who may remain will be required to assume increasing responsibilities for the care of patients, and there will be little time for study in the basic medical sciences. Fortunately, over a period of ten years the program has been well established and can be rejuvenated without difficulty at the end of the war.

The interest of practicing physicians in short continuation courses, offered in affiliated hospitals and at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, has diminished to a lesser extent than was anticipated at the outbreak of hostilities. Many physicians have left civilian practice to enter the military services, and those remaining have found it necessary to bring themselves up to date in phases of medical practice, responsibility for which had been assumed formerly by their colleagues. Others have taken courses in order better to prepare themselves for military service.

One thousand and twenty physicians were registered for postgraduate study during the year. The increasing importance of the University as a center for postgraduate medical study is indicated by the fact that they came from forty-one states, three territories, and eighteen foreign countries. Forty-six Latin American physicians were registered for courses, and at least as many others visited the clinics on a more informal basis.

Rapid development of defense industries has necessitated expansion of facilities for promotion of industrial hygiene. In order to meet the demand for physicians trained in this field, a postgraduate course was offered at the DeLamar Institute of Public Health and was well attended. Two groups of Naval medical officers, assigned by the Surgeon General, United States Navy, were also registered for a similar but more extensive course in industrial hygiene at intervals during the year.

The impact of the war puts upon American education a new group of vital responsibilities in the world struggle, and it subjects our educational institutions and their objectives to grave dangers. The situation calls for wise and thoughtful analysis and guidance. Our problems are related directly to the whole question of national man power and, in particular, to the maintenance of an adequate supply of physicians for the military and civilian population.

Early in 1941 under the leadership of the Association of American Medical Colleges' Committee on War Activities, of which the Dean of the School of Medicine is chairman, the accelerated program for medical schools was inaugurated. The program has been heartily endorsed by all Government authorities. By avoiding the necessity for the deferment of individuals who in the normal medical course enjoyed vacations of approximately sixteen months, the plan has represented a real contribution to the national program by making possible the graduation of 5,000 more doctors than would normally be graduated in the next three years. Beginning July, 1942, we plan to admit students every nine months.

There are several related problems in the accelerated program. The necessary adjustments concerning state licensure have been presented to the Federation of State Medical Boards and to individual state boards. In all states in which licensure is governed by regulations the adjustment has been easily made, and the coöperation of state boards everywhere has been complete. In a few states, where it is necessary, amendments to the medical practice acts have been introduced.

The financing of students through the accelerated medical course has been aided by Federal loans. The generous contribution from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation at the outset of the accelerated program provided scholarships and loans to students who otherwise would have found it difficult if not impossible to meet their obligations. This timely aid from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation was greatly appreciated by this school and by all other medical schools which participated in similar grants.

The integration of the graduation of students on the accelerated program with the twelve-months internship requirement (which must be completed within twelve months of graduation) of the Army and Navy Medical Corps has necessitated a certain amount of adjustment in hospital schedules and, in some instances, inconvenience in arrangements. These have not been serious, however, and in practically all instances the necessary adjustments have been made. This has been possible particularly in the light of the reduction in assistant residents and residents and also due to the fact that there has been for some years a total of approved internships in excess of the number of graduates each year.

Since February, 1942, by order of the General Staff of the Army, pre-medical students who have been accepted for admission to medical schools have been eligible for commissions in the Medical Administrative Corps

in the same manner as medical students. The Navy has followed the same procedure. In the College of Physicians and Surgeons every eligible male student is commissioned either in the Army or Navy and the same situation obtains in most medical schools throughout the country.

The likelihood that the draft age will be lowered introduces a number of problems, including the continuance of a supply of medical students. The educational leaders of the country, through the American Council on Education and various professional organizations, have been considering the problems and have made certain suggestions. There is general agreement in the group that the resources of the colleges, universities, professional and technical schools should as rapidly as possible be converted into the all-out war effort and that all students, men and women, must prepare themselves for active participation in the war effort and in the necessary supporting civilian activities. It is agreed that all able-bodied male students should plan to go into the armed forces. Those not serving in the armed forces should be preparing themselves to make the most effective contribution to the war program.

In order to carry out the general objectives sought in relation to students physically qualified for induction there are at least two general plans that might be followed. The first is to grant occupational deferment to selected students, which would permit them to continue their education through a period of college preparation and professional training agreed upon by the Army, Navy, and other governmental agencies on the one hand, and by the educational institutions on the other. This plan, which has certain advantages, would not provide for the financing of the students on the accelerated program which seems to be essential in the all-out war effort. Some have felt that there would be great variations among local boards in the granting of such occupational deferment for students. Students without financial means might be excluded from participation in the educational program except through Federal loans, which would have to be renewed annually. The second possibility is the creation of some type of enlisted corps for the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps.

Among the suggestions is the plan for the creation of Collegiate Training Corps for the Army, Navy, Marines, and Coast Guard. If this plan is carried out these corps will be made up of young men who have been

inducted through selective service into the armed forces and who have then been chosen during the period of their basic military training of approximately thirteen weeks to enter college for a period of professional or specialized training and education.

The procedure for the selection of candidates for these several corps and their retention for further training has not been announced, but it is expected that it will be conducted by the appropriate military authorities in coöperation with the educational institutions. The men, under such a plan, would be under military discipline, in uniform, and on government subsistence and pay. Since the men in the Collegiate Training Corps will be selected because of their ability and aptitude and without regard to their ability to pay for a higher education, many promising students will be given educational opportunities which otherwise would not be available to them.

It is planned that as far as possible the inducted young men may apply to any university, college, or junior college which will require such candidates to undergo specialized and general officer training of a standard approved by the military authorities. There is likelihood that the students in the Collegiate Training Corps will be obliged to pursue a year-round curriculum not to exceed four semesters.

The present intention is to provide instruction during the four semesters in English, American history, mathematics, biology, physics, and chemistry. Outlines of the content of the several courses will be prepared by experts in the different fields. Upon completion of this basic training in the Collegiate Training Corps a student may be assigned for further professional or specialized training. If not retained for further training he will be returned to active duty. Young men who do not meet the physical requirements for induction and women students may continue their college education as heretofore and prepare themselves for various positions in the civilian activities supporting the war effort.

There are many administrative details not yet worked out which suggest themselves. Since the basic Army training period, for example, is approximately thirteen weeks in length, admission to the Collegiate Training Corps will have to be made at least four times a year. That is a relatively simple matter for college admission, but the irregular dates of completion will introduce special problems in relation to medical schools.

The completion every quarter of the work of the Collegiate Training Corps may mean that medical schools will have to stagger their dates of beginning first year instruction in order to accommodate the students as they complete their premedical courses. In this regard there has been active discussion of the methods of recognizing in the Collegiate Training Corps a number of students commensurate with the total capacity of the medical schools who are qualified and who desire to study medicine in order that a continuous supply of medical officers and civilian physicians can be maintained.

There has been some debate concerning the possibility of selecting premedical students at the beginning of the Collegiate Training Corps period, which is essentially at the level of high school graduation. There is practically unanimous agreement that this would be undesirable. The medical schools believe that it is not possible to select medical students until after they have spent a certain period in college. The creation of any specialized premedical group would create precedence for the establishment of other reserves that might perhaps be undesirable from the point of view of the military services. It is obvious that from the Collegiate Training Corps there must be selected a sufficient number of students to fill the medical schools. Indeed, there is a possibility that the number of medical students may have to be further increased in order to supply the urgent demands for doctors.

All students in the proposed Collegiate Training Corps will be screened at regular intervals. Those whose work is unsatisfactory will be returned to one of the armed services. The scholastic standards of the colleges and universities will be maintained for all students in the Collegiate Training Corps.

Special provision will, of course, have to be made for the students who are now in college, many of whom have completed part or all of the subjects which are likely to be included in the four semesters of the proposed Collegiate Training Corps. This transitional group of students will have to be dealt with as the problem develops. Many of them, of course, will be permitted to continue their training in college until they have completed the educational requirements satisfactory to the Army, Navy, and other armed forces. It is to be hoped that men now in college will

not be inducted and given the basic military training which would interrupt their preparation for medical studies.

The Procurement and Assignment Service has given full coöperation in our endeavor to maintain an adequate teaching staff. At this writing 174 members of the professional staff (a list is appended) are in military service, and leaves of absence are being granted daily to others who are taking up duties in the armed services or in various branches of Government service. Among those in military service are Vernon W. Lippard, Associate Dean; Dr. Phillips Thygeson, Professor of Ophthalmology and Executive Officer of the Department; and Dr. J. Gardner Hopkins, Professor of Dermatology and Executive Officer of the Department, who is on a special Government assignment. Professor Aura E. Severinghaus, long associated with the Department of Anatomy, has been appointed Assistant Dean to take over the duties of Dr. Lippard at the Medical School. Professor John H. Dunnington has assumed Professor Thygeson's responsibilities in the Department in addition to his own as the Director of the Eye Institute. Professor A. Benson Cannon has been appointed Acting Executive Officer of the Department of Dermatology. Of the 174 members of the teaching staff in military service thirty-two are professors. In addition (although partially inclusive) to the teaching staff who are in military service more than 257 doctors have left from other divisions of the Medical Center. Of that number fifty-five left with the Presbyterian Hospital Unit, known as General Hospital No. 2, in February. Evidence here, as throughout the country, shows that the proportion of men drawn from the teaching institutions is considerably higher than from the general profession.

It is important to maintain the teaching institutions at not less than minimum strength, particularly in view of the accelerated program and the now increasing demands upon a number of medical schools for courses for Army and Navy medical officers and numerous other professional personnel needed in the war effort. There is now also the prospect of having to increase further the enrollment of medical students and possibly to continue indefinitely the admission of medical classes every nine months. Should these possibilities develop, they would add another heavy burden upon the already reduced teaching staffs. All clinical de-

partments have added clinical responsibilities due in part, of course, to the withdrawal of practicing physicians from the staffs of the medical schools.

The over-all medical needs of the country for military, civilian, and public health activities have not yet been visualized. At the present time there are about thirty-four thousand doctors in the Army, and it is likely that by the end of next year, on the basis of present estimates, the Army will need about forty-eight thousand doctors. Should the ratio of doctors per thousand men in the Army be reduced the figure would be modified. It may have to be. The Navy's requirements will reach close to ten thousand doctors. At the present time the number of licensed physicians under forty-five years of age is eighty-one thousand, and those between thirty-six and forty-five total about thirty-eight thousand.

The creation of advanced courses for Army medical officers is under way. The School has been asked by the Training Division of the War Department to participate in graduate courses giving special training in maxillofacial and plastic surgery, neurosurgery, surgery of the extremities, thoracic surgery, anesthesia, and clinical laboratory procedures. Although this will entail considerable additional responsibility for the teaching staff, it is part of the war program in which this School is glad to participate. The courses are expected to begin in October and will be from six to twelve weeks in duration. The classes will be limited in number, and the assignments will be made through the Service Commands of the War Department. We shall anticipate having 50 to 115 medical officers here at one time in the several courses.

Several departments are devoting their research to war projects under Government contract through the Office of Scientific Research and Development of the National Research Council. Important research related to the war program is being conducted which necessarily is confidential and cannot be included in this report.

Although the construction of the Florence Nightingale Hospital has had to be postponed, due to the war program, the development of the staff and of the research program is under way.

The members of the Faculty, in addition to their added responsibilities in the School, hold numerous positions on committees, local and national, in connection with the war program. They are called upon by various

governmental agencies for advice in their special fields and give unstintingly of their time and talents. Those who remain at their posts at this time are contributing in no small measure to the over-all war program. The essential nature of their work, although not carrying specific governmental recognition, is of equal importance to those in the active war areas. The home force must carry the load of those who have left, both in the training of medical students and medical officers and in the care of the civilian population.

Deep appreciation is expressed for the many contributions made to the research undertakings in the various departments during the past year. A full list of these contributions is available in the report of the Treasurer.

Detailed reports of the teaching and research activities of the various departments follow.

DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY

Professor SAMUEL R. DETWILER, Executive Officer

The staff in gross anatomy has adopted further changes which are designed to improve the effectiveness of instruction, and to bring about still better correlation with other courses. By reason of the accelerated medical program and the necessity for dissection during the summer months adjustments in the teaching were made. This action, however, does not materially alter the total time allotted to the course.

Following the publication of the cross-section manual by Professor Dudley J. Morton, Dr. Raymond C. Truex, and Mr. Carl Kellner, a voluntary course in cross-section anatomy was offered to second, third, and fourth year students, and an evening session was held once a week by Professor Morton. The cross-section manual with accompanying kodachrome lantern slides of cross sections was used at Harvard and Georgetown universities and won favorable reports.

In connection with the graduate medicine program approximately ninety residents from affiliated hospitals in New York City received instruction in this department. Courses dealing with otolaryngology, ophthalmology, orthopedic surgery, and plastic surgery were offered by Dr. DeGraaf Woodman, Professor Samuel R. Detwiler, Professor Edmund P. Fowler, and Dr. Daniel C. Baker. A surgical course was offered by Dr. T. C. Thompson from the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled. In view of the fact that many hospital residents left early in the year to enter various branches of military service, the attendance and the results of the graduate teaching program are

very gratifying. Outside speakers in a symposium on the auditory mechanism included Professor Hallowell Davis, of Harvard University; Professor Elmer Culler, of the University of Rochester; and Professor H. B. Perlman, of Chicago University.

Professor Philip E. Smith has continued his investigations on the effects of pregnant mare serum gonadotropine and of androgens in hypophysectomized adult Rhesus monkeys. He finds that the beneficial effects of gonadotropin are very temporary, probably because of the production of neutralizing antibodies. On the other hand, androgens will maintain sperm production for months after pituitary ablation and will restore to a moderate degree spermatogenesis after complete involution of the testes.

Professor Smith gave the presidential address at the annual convention of the American Association of Anatomists held in New York City in April. Professor Earl T. Engle has served on the editorial board of the *Proceedings for the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine* and has served as chairman of an editorial committee for the preparation of the twenty-fifth anniversary number of *Endocrinology*. For more than a year, Professor Engle has studied the effects of thyroidectomy in adult female monkeys, in collaboration with Professor Warren Sperry, of the Psychiatric Institute, Professor George Smelser, and Dr. Joseph Jailer.

Professor Aura E. Severinghaus has continued his cytological studies of the anterior pituitary and the thyroid gland. A portion of his time, however, has been devoted to the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, of which he is a member of the executive committee of the board of directors. In connection with the emergency medical training program of the Chinese Red Cross and Army, Professor Severinghaus, with the collaboration of Professor Wilfred M. Copenhaver, has taken and has sent to China more than four thousand kodachrome photomicrographs of histological preparations. Three sets of 250 photographs each have been given to the Department of Anatomy and should be of great value in the accelerated teaching program. Professor Severinghaus has accepted invitations to read papers before the Symposium on Sterility, sponsored by the Committee on Maternal Health, New York; the Second American Congress of Obstetrics and Gynecology, St. Louis; the reunion of medical alumnae of Syracuse University; and the Tenth Cold Spring Harbor Symposium on quantitative biology.

Dr. Charles L. Buxton, Assistant in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology (working in the Anatomy Department), has continued his research in endocrine gynecology with special reference to problems of sterility, and has shown that available endocrine products are not highly effective in inducing ovulation in anovulatory women.

Dr. Sidney C. Werner, Instructor in Medicine, has continued his work in the Anatomy Department upon the effect of chronic inanition upon bone

growth in the rabbit. Studies with Dr. Mason Guest upon the effect of estradiol in producing weight loss have been made with the purpose of trying to elaborate the mechanism of failure of appetite. Dr. Guest has continued his investigations in carbohydrate metabolism in monkeys.

Dr. Louis Levin, Research Associate, has contributed several papers on the effects of anterior pituitary gland, adrenal cortex, and the thyroid on serum protein metabolism. His report has aroused considerable interest. Dr. Levin has given several lectures in the course in biochemistry. Dr. Beatrix Goldzieher has been associated with Dr. Levin in further experiments. Dr. Theodora Nussman Salmon, Research Associate, has continued her research on problems of the thyroid and growth.

In connection with Professor Morton's foot studies, a most important contribution has been the development of the barograph by Dr. Herbert Elftman. The barograph combines a principle of registering weight distribution with a unique method of reflecting light. The apparatus received unusual attention at the annual convention of the Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons and promises to be highly useful in advancing our knowledge of foot disorders and their treatment. Professor Morton has given numerous lectures before various scientific bodies throughout the year upon the subject of functional disorders of the foot.

Professor Copenhagen has continued his studies upon the developmental physiology of the amphibian liver, finding that embryonic liver ablation produces a pronounced anemia which can be relieved by liver implants. In collaboration with Dr. Truex, a detailed study of the comparative histology of the moderator band of the heart is in progress.

Professor Raymund L. Zwemer has continued his studies upon adrenal cortex morphology (with Dr. Salmon and Mr. Robert M. Wotton), and on potassium in biological material. Much of his recent work was done in the Institute of Physiology, University of Buenos Aires (directed by Professor B. H. Houssay), where he was a guest under a Guggenheim Foundation Fellowship. While in the Argentine, Professor Zwemer lectured at the Universities of Cordoba, Cuyo, La Plata, Littoral (Rosario), and Tucuman. In Uruguay, he attended the second Pan-American Congress of Endocrinology as an official United States delegate and as the representative of various scientific societies and universities of the United States. Professor Zwemer has accepted an invitation to return to Uruguay for three months under the auspices of the Committee for Inter-American Artistic and Intellectual Relations. Professor Zwemer, with the collaboration of Professor Henry S. Simms and Dr. Bertrand E. Lowenstein, has been developing an osmometer for rapid measurement of Donnan pressures to be used for testing plasma and blood substitutes in relation to shock. With Dr. John G. Lynn, Dr. Arthur J. Chick, and Mr. August E. Miller he has been working upon the construction of a

generator for producing focused ultrasound for the destruction of tissues in localized areas.

Dr. Truex, with the collaboration of Professor Zweimer, has completed studies upon senile fatty degeneration of nerve cells in man and in animals. With Dr. Leon J. Warshaw, he has completed and published observations upon the comparative anatomy and the incidence of size of the moderator band in the hearts of man and various mammals. Dr. Truex, in collaboration with Professor Detwiler, has prepared a complete set of demonstration specimens for use in the dissection of the brain.

Professor William M. Rogers, with the help of Dr. Roland Hipsley, has been reinvestigating the fascia and fascial "spaces" of the head and neck in relation to the spread of serious infections in and around the mouth. He and Dr. Solomon Katz, of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery, have been making a clinical and radiographic study of malfunctions of the temporo-mandibular joint. Professor Rogers and Dr. Joseph Moldaver, of the Department of Neurology, have been collaborating in an experimental evaluation of chronozie as a functional test in peripheral nerve lesions.

Dr. Sherwood Washburn has completed three articles upon technique in primatology, the first of which has already been published. Dr. Ruth A. Miller has published her studies upon the laryngeal sacs of an infant and an adult gorilla, and has completed a comparative study of the upper extremity musculature of the lorises and other lemuroid species, as well as of the sloths. She has also prepared an outline for the revision of the second volume of Morton's *Dissection Manual*.

Professor Harry H. Shapiro has been carrying out investigations upon the transplantation of developing teeth in the cat. In this work he has had the collaboration of Professor Bernice L. Maclean, of the Department of Biological Sciences, Hunter College. Dr. Leona Zacharias has been working on the nerve supply to the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland in the rat.

Professor Myra L. Johnson, of Smith College, and Professor Detwiler have completed and published the results of an experimental investigation of the histology of the retina, which bears upon the general problem of the photochemistry of vision. Under the direction of Professor Detwiler, Dr. Robert R. Chace, resident in the Department of Ophthalmology, has completed a series of experiments dealing with effects of enucleation of the eye upon the proliferation of nerve cells in the external geniculate body of the rat.

The Puerto Rico primate colony has produced 100 infants this year. Food and labor costs have increased greatly due to the war, and this very important project will suffer severely from lack of financial support. One hundred monkeys have been sold to medical research laboratories. In two instances animals have been supplied for projects directly connected with the defense program.

In each of these instances, the work could not have been started except with disease-free animals such as this colony is able to provide.

DEPARTMENT OF BACTERIOLOGY

Professor A. RAYMOND DOCHEZ, Executive Officer

Instruction in general medical bacteriology and immunology for medical and dental students has continued to be given along the lines developed two years ago. The rapid development in recent years of special fields of bacteriology has made it advisable to expand by means of elective and special lecture courses the amount of material presented to the students. In order to meet this need a special lecture course covering the subject of the filterable viruses and the diseases caused by these agents has been given by Professor Claus W. Jungeblut and other members of the staff. The opportunity for such instruction was welcomed with enthusiasm by the students. In addition, another course of lectures and demonstrations dealing with the chemistry of disease agents, bacterial metabolism, and immune chemistry was presented under the direction of Drs. Charles L. Fox, Jr., of this department, and Henry P. Treffers, of the Department of Biochemistry. The teaching of the more advanced aspects of bacteriology is of increasing importance. During the coming year, owing to the need of special war training for medical students, a greater amount of time will be devoted by Professor James T. Culbertson to the teaching of parasitology. The course in medical mycology, given jointly by the Departments of Bacteriology and Dermatology, was continued under the direction of Professor Rhoda W. Benham.

Dr. Jacques Bourdillon has been appointed Research Associate in the Department and, in collaboration with Professor Jungeblut, is studying the physical and chemical characteristics of the virus of poliomyelitis.

During the past year the diagnostic laboratory has handled a total of 52,334 specimens of bacteriological and serological examinations. Of this total 34,426 were handled by the Wassermann laboratory and 17,908 by the diagnostic laboratory proper. It is of interest that the number of specimens for bacteriological examination shows an unprecedented decline from the preceding year. This may well be due to the greatly increased use of the sulfonamide drugs by practicing physicians, so that many cases of infectious disease, which would formerly have been admitted to the hospital, are now being satisfactorily treated at home.

Graduate work in bacteriology has proceeded satisfactorily during the year. There have been thirteen candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and one for the degree of Master of Arts. Of these, four have received the Ph.

D. degree, and two more will receive their degrees during the academic year. Owing to the increased number of medical students, due to the war and for other reasons, the giving of a degree of Master of Arts, formerly presented by this department, has been discontinued.

Studies of recent poliomyelitis were continued by Professor Jungeblut and his associates during the past year. Identification of the murine strain of SK poliomyelitis virus, which had previously been isolated, was completed by means of serological methods. In collaboration with Professor Murray Sanders the methods of cultivating the murine virus *in vitro* were further examined; in collaboration with Dr. Bourdillon, experiments were begun to study the nature of the murine virus by means of physicochemical methods; and with Dr. Abner Wolf, Assistant Professor of Neuropathology, a careful neuropathological study was made of the lesions of murine and cavian poliomyelitis. With Dr. Erich Seligman (Beth Israel Hospital), Professor Jungeblut made an effort to determine whether normal human sera had any neutralizing effect on the murine virus.

Professor Culbertson, in collaboration with Dr. Harry M. Rose, Mr. Walter R. Kessler, Mr. Daniel Stowens, Mrs. Dorothy Naiman, and Miss Sylvia H. Greenfield, has continued his studies of immunity against animal parasites and natural resistance to certain protozoa. His book *Immunity against Animal Parasites* has been published by Columbia University Press, and there will appear shortly from the same source a textbook for students, *Medical Parasitology*.

Professor Beatrice C. Seegal has continued her studies of *in vivo* antigen-antibody reactions. In collaboration with Dr. Herbert B. Wilcox, Jr., the protective action of 157F (N-phenyl-Nethyl-N'-diethylethylenediamine) for histamine and anaphylactic shock in the guinea pig has been demonstrated and compared. The protective action of this drug has also been shown in the isolated perfused heart shocked either with histamine or by anaphylaxis. In association with Dr. Emily Loeb, of the Department of Medicine, the effect of antiplacental serum on pregnancy in the rat has been extended to a study of the effect of this cytotoxic serum on kidney function and pathology. In a project to study blood substitutes, Professor Seegal is undertaking a study of the anaphylactogenic nature of bovine serum fractions proposed as possible blood substitutes, utilizing the guinea pig as the test animal. This latter work is being carried on at the request of the Subcommittee on Blood Substitutes of the National Research Council.

Studies on the cultivation of spirochetes and other anaerobic microorganisms of the fusospirochetal flora have been continued by Professor Theodor Rosebury. Methods for primary isolation and for maintenance of pure cultures have been further improved. Professor Rosebury's study of Vincent's infection is of timely interest in relation to outbreaks of this disease in Army camps.

Professor Rosebury's motion picture on spirochetes has been completed, and was shown to a large and enthusiastic audience at the general meeting of the Society of American Bacteriologists in Baltimore in December, 1941. Since then the film has been shown to numerous local school, hospital, and clinic groups. A loan print has been in continuous demand and, by arrangement with a film-processing laboratory in New York, several copies have been sold at cost to medical schools and health departments. The text of the film, with additional tabular and illustrative material, will be published, and is expected to serve with the film as a useful teaching aid to students here and elsewhere.

During the past year Dr. M. Maxim Steinbach and Mr. Charles J. Duca have continued the study of the relationships between diabetes and experimental tuberculosis in dogs. This same subject has been studied in rats, and the results have been published. A report upon the effect of hypophysectomy in experimental tuberculosis of rats is now being prepared for publication. The influence of chemotherapeutic agents on tubercle bacilli, *in vivo* and *in vitro*, has also been explored. One such study on promin has been published.

Professor Murray Sanders has continued, in collaboration with Mr. Fred Rights and Miss Eleanora Molloy, his studies of neurotropic viruses. Mouse poliomyelitis virus is easily grown and is quite stable in tissue cultures. This agent has been studied in order to classify the relationship between virus and cell *in vitro* and the various phases of tissue cultures and their bearing on virus growth. Similar studies are now being carried out with equine encephalomyelitis. Professor Sanders has collaborated with Professor Jungeblut in studies of the interference phenomenon in monkeys between murine poliomyelitis virus and standard paralyzing strains of poliomyelitis virus. Following the successful propagation of the virus of equine encephalomyelitis in serum ultrafiltrate cultures by Professor Sanders and Miss Molloy, in collaboration with Mr. Rights, an alum-precipitated vaccine was made from tissue cultures which gave tenfold concentrations of the virus. Studies of the immunizing capacity of this vaccine are now being carried out.

Professor Sanders has also made a study of epidemic keratoconjunctivitis. A filterable agent which is infectious for mice has been isolated from this disease. Further tests are being carried out to determine the specificity of the agent and to develop a diagnostic test for epidemiological studies. An immune serum is also being prepared for therapeutic purposes.

Dr. Charles L. Fox, Jr., has pursued research on the action of chemotherapeutic agents on intermediary carbohydrate metabolism and the comparative action of different sulfonamides on growing bacteria. Latterly, research was shifted to the more urgent problems of the local use of these drugs in war wounds and burns. With Dr. Harry M. Rose, the comparative action of a number of sulfonamide drugs was tested against a wide variety of pathogenic bacteria. In the local treatment of wounds and burns the most potent drugs,

sulfathiazole and sulfadiazine, present certain difficulties because of their insolubility. This difficulty has been overcome. An improved tannic acid ointment for the treatment of burns has been prepared by neutralizing the tannic acid with sodium sulfadiazine. This ointment has also been used in the treatment of human burns. Studies have also been undertaken which relate the antibacterial efficiency of the sulfonamide drugs to the degree of ionization which they undergo. A new substance which chemically resembles the sulfonamides and which is formed in large amounts during bacteriostasis has been discovered. The significance of this substance is being determined.

Mr. Rose has collaborated with Dr. Fox in a quantitative analysis of sulfonamide bacteriostasis in a study of the mode of action of these drugs, and in a study of the significance of ionization of the sulfonamides in relation to their antibacterial efficiency. Dr. Rose, Dr. Donald G. Anderson, of the Department of Medicine, Mr. Belton A. Burrows, and Mr. Thomas C. Chalmers have made observations on factors controlling the excretion of sulfadiazine in the urine. With Professor Culbertson further studies have been made on the immunological relationships of parasites of the Trematode and Nematode groups.

Dr. Ada R. Clark has completed studies carried out over a period of two years in order to determine if cyclic changes of vitamin C metabolism occur in animals which synthesize ascorbic acid. In collaboration with Professor Rosebury she is investigating methods of isolation and cultivation of anaerobic streptococci and vibrios from exudates containing fusospirochetal organisms.

Dr. Margaret Holden, in collaboration with Professor Daniel E. Ziskin, of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery, has studied cases of herpetic gingivostomatitis for the presence of herpes virus in their saliva and for the development of antibodies in their blood. With Dr. Rose she is studying the effect of infection of mice with influenza virus and the relationship of this infection to invasion of the respiratory tract by other organisms. An investigation of the effect of a local allergic reaction on the spread from such a site of other infective microorganisms has also been undertaken.

Graduate studies in bacteriology have progressed satisfactorily during the year. Miss Molloy has continued her studies on the cultivation of equine encephalomyelitis virus and methods of immunizing against this agent. Mr. Rights has been engaged in a study of the growth of rabies virus in tissue culture and the preparation of a vaccine for immunization against equine encephalomyelitis. Mr. Walter Kessler studied experimental *Bartonella muris* infection in the rat, and Mr. Duca is investigating *by the tissue culture method* certain aspects of tissue sensitivity in tuberculous animals. Mrs. Dorothy N. Naiman is studying resistance of irradiated rats to trypanosome infection; Mr. Morris Solotorovsky, the effect of irradiation on antibody production; and

Miss Margaret Bailly, the blood picture produced by Bartonella infection in rats.

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

Professor HANS T. CLARKE, Executive Officer

Early in the academic year the Department suffered an irreparable loss through the death on September 10 of Associate Professor Rudolf Schoenheimer, whose investigations of intermediary metabolism with the aid of stable isotopes have attracted world-wide attention. His death cut short at its prime the career of one of the most outstanding biochemical investigators of the past decade. Professor Schoenheimer contributed largely, not only to the scientific work of the Department, but to its teaching activities.

The Department has also lost the valued services of Dr. Marianna M. Richards, who resigned in August, 1941, to take a research position in the laboratories of the New York State Department of Health in Albany. Her contributions to the work of the Department, besides teaching, lay mainly in the fields of physiochemical biochemistry and enzyme chemistry.

Professor Maxwell Karshan, with two teaching assistants, has again taken entire charge of the instruction of biochemistry to students of dentistry. He has also been active in the biochemical investigation of dental problems.

The losses of the Department by death and resignation have been partially offset by the appointment of one new full-time member of the staff, Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr., who during the year has contributed notably to the effectiveness of the instruction to medical students, particularly with regard to the clinical aspects of biochemistry.

Owing to the unusual size of the first year medical class and limitations of facilities, laboratory instruction to the fifteen graduate students was given in a separate section. Advanced instruction has also been given to thirteen graduate students, more than half of whom have been engaged in research in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

As a result of the added teaching load, and a decrease in the instructional group, a higher proportion of the time of the departmental staff was devoted to teaching and less to research than in previous years. Laboratory facilities have been provided for four Fellows of other institutions and foundations, for two research workers from the Department of Dermatology, and for several visiting scholars.

A group of investigations, carried out in collaboration with Professor Michael Heidelberger by the late Professor Schoenheimer and his group and nearly completed at the time of his death, has led to the significant conclusion

that whereas antibodies produced by active immunization undergo, in the living animal, the metabolic nitrogen transfer-reactions characteristic of all tissue protein, then processes do not take place with antibodies artificially introduced in passive immunization. This fundamental difference has been demonstrated in one and the same animal, immunized actively to one type of pneumococcus and passively to another.

Professor Edgar G. Miller has continued his work, in collaboration with Dr. Victor Ross, on the metabolism of spermatzoa and the chemistry of seminal plasma. Professor Goodwin L. Foster, in collaboration with Professor David Rittenberg, has further developed the methods for the analytical determination of amino acids in proteins with the aid of stable isotopes. Professor Erwin Chargaff, in collaboration with Dr. Morris Ziff and Professor Rittenberg, has applied the isotope dilution method in an investigation of the structure of tissue phospholipids. In the continuation of his studies on the mechanism of blood coagulation Professor Chargaff, in collaboration with Dr. Dan H. Moore, of the electrophoresis laboratory, has secured a highly potent preparation of the thromboplastic protein by means of the ultracentrifuge. Professor Erwin Brand has continued an investigation on canine cystinuria and has extended his studies on the distribution of the sulfur amino acids in pure crystalline proteins to the determination of other amino acids.

Professor Rittenberg has continued the study of the metabolism of amino acids with the aid of stable isotopes which he and the late Professor Schoenheimer initiated. In this work he has been ably assisted by Dr. Sarah Ratner and Dr. David Shemin. In collaboration with Dr. Konrad Bloch he has demonstrated that acetic acid is a biological precursor of cholesterol, and is extending the study to include other simple fatty acids labeled by both deuterium and heavy carbon. An investigation of the biochemical regeneration of glutathione, carried out by Professor Rittenberg with Dr. Heinrich B. Waelsch, of the Department of Neurology, has been completed. Under Professor Rittenberg's direction, Mr. Henry D. Hoberman, a graduate student, has completed his doctoral dissertation on the catalysis of the exchange reactions between water and hydrogen under the influence of bacteria. Mr. Hoberman has been awarded a National Research Council Fellowship for the coming year.

Dr. Stetten has completed a study of the metabolism of choline and related compounds with the aid of isotopes. He is also studying the nature of types of fatty liver that resist the action of choline and is attempting to determine the precise form in which fatty acids leave the liver under the influence of choline therapy.

Dr. Frederick W. Barnes, Lalor Foundation Fellow, in completing his requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in biochemistry has made an isotopic study of the nitrogen metabolism of pigeons. Dr. Barnes, a trained pediatrician, has been appointed to an assistant professorship in the Depart-

ment of Pediatrics in the University of Cincinnati Medical School. Dr. William J. Darby, a National Research Council Fellow, has carried out chemical and metabolic studies on histidine, histamine, and related compounds. Dr. Max N. Huffman, a National Research Council Fellow, has been engaged in an organic chemical study of derivatives of estrone. Dr. Albert S. Keston, a Visiting Scholar, in collaboration with members of the Departments of Medicine, Pathology, and Radiology, has investigated the effect of radioactive iodine upon a metastatic tumor of thyroid origin.

As in previous years the Department has provided facilities for a large proportion of the diagnostic analytical work of the Medical Center.

The Department has been fortunate in having seminar lectures by Drs. Max Bergmann, Rene Dubos, Moses Kunitz, and Leo Michaelis, of the Rockefeller Institute, and by Dr. Dugald Brown, of New York University.

DEPARTMENT OF CANCER RESEARCH

Professor WILLIAM H. WOLOM, Acting Executive Officer

The work of the Department continues to be fundamental research save for the occasional test of a new lead which appears for a time to offer some promise of a short cut.

It has been possible to reduce the animal colony considerably by insisting upon quality rather than quantity, for a few experiments on inbred stock are more enlightening than many on a stock of unknown composition. This restriction has the advantage, too, that no animals, and hence no epizootics, are introduced from outside sources, so that the mortality in the colony has now become negligible.

Professor Woglom and Dr. Philip M. West have completed and published the first phase of an investigation on the relation of biotin to neoplastic growth. On the whole, tumors were found to contain only a fraction of the biotin present in the corresponding normal tissues, though a few types had a definitely higher content.

The findings are still highly theoretical, but the investigation is not without its practical side. From time to time the daily press has contained suggestions, if not actual demands, that cancer patients be put upon a biotin-free regime. The experiments in the Department clearly show that the cells of these tumors, at least, are independent of biotin as no other known cells are. All require biotin, and synthesize it when it is not available. Yet tests proved that the tumor cell cannot, or at any rate does not, synthesize biotin, and the ability to grow with its customary vigor in the almost complete absence of this substance, so indispensable for other cells, may perhaps prove to be a fundamental difference leading to further insight into the nature of malignancy.

Professor Woglom is continuing his studies of the spontaneous carcinoma of the mouse mamma and of the conditions determining the induction of sar-

coma with carcinogenic agents, and in addition has undertaken to edit *Cancer Research* until the permanent editor, Dr. Stanhope Bayne-Jones, is released from Government service at the conclusion of the war.

Professor Charles Packard, while on leave of absence for the Winter Session, devoted his time to the affairs of the Marine Biological Laboratory, of which he is the director. Since his return he has been analyzing the extensive data which he has obtained on the biological measurement of x-rays. With Mr. Frank M. Exner he has devised methods for reducing these data, and those obtained by dosimetric methods, to a few charts adapted for the use of practicing radiologists. By means of these curves dosage can be calculated with sufficient accuracy for any condition encountered in deep therapy, an advance the value of which needs no emphasis. Mr. Exner has completed a long series of measurements undertaken to provide a set of surface and depth dose ratios covering the whole range of physical conditions encountered in deep x-ray therapy, employing voltages from 100,000 to 1,000,000.

Dr. Salvador E. Luria, a Dazian Foundation Fellow and a Research Assistant in the Department of Surgery, has been working with Mr. Exner in this department as a guest, and in recognition of the value of their investigations he has been awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship.

With the collaboration of Dr. Carl Reich, hematologist at the Lenox Hill Hospital, Dr. Milton J. Eisen has begun investigations on leukemia in a strain of mice genetically susceptible to this disease, and on the possibility of inducing it in strains that do not possess a hereditary leukemic factor. Dr. Eisen is continuing his study on the effect of estrogen upon the rat's breast.

Members of the Department have published seventeen papers and delivered ten popular or technical lectures during the year, and the usual Summer Session course on tumor diagnosis was given by Professor Woglom.

The following companies have continued generously to supply pharmaceutical products for experimental purposes: Ciba Pharmaceutical Works (through Dr. R. MacBrayer), Hoffman-La Roche (through the late Dr. Louis Klein and Dr. R. J. Floody), Merck and Company (through Dr. Randolph T. Major), Parke Davis and Company (through Mr. L. T. Clark), Schering Corporation (through Dr. Erwin Schwenk), Winthrop Chemical Company (through Dr. L. M. Fox), and Vico Products Company (through Mr. H. N. Fizdale).

DELAMAR INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Professor HARRY S. MUSTARD, Executive Officer

The revised and somewhat expanded graduate teaching program of the Institute, begun in 1940, has met fairly well the quantitative and qualitative demands of the present academic year. As these demands change, and it seems likely they will change, further modifications and expansions will be neces-

sary. Twenty graduate students received the degree of Master of Science in public health in the academic year 1941-42. Of these, four had completed residence requirements previous to the opening of the session.

The division of the academic year into quarters instead of trimesters necessitated some changes in the course in biostatistics given to graduate students in public health. A new course, "Sources of Vital Statistics," was given, and the course in statistics and epidemiology of chronic diseases given in collaboration with the staff in epidemiology was enlarged and has now been made a required course. An advanced course in statistical analysis was also given. During the past year the division of biostatistics was frequently consulted by members of the medical faculty engaged in research projects.

In the field of epidemiology the following research was carried forward. A study of the efficacy of pertussis vaccine was brought to completion and was reported at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association. In coöperation with the New York State Department of Health and the Rockefeller Institute, a study of the relation of the various serological types of beta-hemolytic streptococci to exacerbations of acute rheumatic fever has been carried out in the West Haverstraw Cardiac Hospital. A study of the prevalence of carriers of toxogenic and nontoxogenic diphtheria bacilli has been carried out in the Lower East Side in New York City. As a part of this study, an attempt has been made to measure the immunological response of individuals to infection with toxogenic and nontoxogenic organisms.

In coöperation with the Westchester County Department of Health, an epidemiological study of tuberculosis is under way. An attempt has been made to measure the relative risk of infection of members of households of cases of tuberculosis according to the stage of the disease at the time of recognition of the primary case, and according to various forms of treatment applied to the primary case.

During the past year the Institute has conducted two special courses in industrial hygiene and medicine for medical officers of the Navy. These courses, under the direction of Professor Frederick B. Flinn, ran for a period of three months each. Professors Earle B. Phelps, John W. Fertig, and Ernest L. Stebbins assisted in these courses. On completion of the training, the officers are ordered to the various naval stations to care for the civilian employees. Also under Professor Flinn's supervision, a two-weeks concentrated course for medical men employed in industry was given during the Winter Session. This course was attended by sixteen doctors.

The Pierce Foundation research in air bacteriology has been completed, and the results have been published in a series of six papers in the *Journal of Bacteriology*. Professor Phelps and Dr. Leon Buchbinder were invited to summarize these results in a symposium at the summer meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Chicago, and these papers are in press. Professor Phelps published in *Sewage Works Journal* a paper on the

results of a special investigation which he has made on the Guggenheim process of sewage treatment.

The staff of the Institute has studied with care its program of undergraduate instruction, and plans have been evolved which will permit more satisfactory presentation and coördination with clinical instruction. Through agreement with the Dean of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery the Institute this year undertook responsibility for providing a series of ten lectures for students of the Dental School. This has been under the immediate direction of Professor Bion R. East.

There have been a number of changes in the personnel of the Institute during the past year. Dr. Buchbinder, Miss Mathilde Solowey, and Mr. Morris Solotorovsky have completed their work in the air hygiene laboratory. Professor Moses L. Isaacs resigned to take up new duties, and Mr. Morris Nussbaum has resigned to accept a position with the United States Public Health Service. Miss Elsie Dochterman, Instructor in Biostatistics, resigned her position as of June 1 to accept a statistical position in Washington, and in her place we have been fortunate in securing Miss Margaret P. Martin. Mr. Norman Jarvik and Mr. Alex Gordon, who received temporary appointments as Instructors in Industrial Hygiene, resigned during the year, Mr. Jarvik to enter the Navy as a lieutenant, and Mr. Gordon as a first lieutenant in the Army. Associate Professor Albert V. Hardy's resignation became effective June 30, when he entered the United States Public Health Service. Dr. Bernard M. Blum, Instructor and district health officer, is on leave during 1942-43 for active duty in the Medical Corps of the United States Army. Dr. George Carden has been granted leave of absence for service with the National Research Council for the duration of the war. Dr. Albert McCown, Lecturer in Public Health Practice, resigned to accept the medical directorship of the American Red Cross. Dr. Clelland A. Sargent resigned to give full time to his duties as district health officer in up-state New York. Miss Margaret Arnstein resigned in the early part of the year to accept a position with the United States Public Health Service. Mr. Morris Gippin, Research Assistant in Epidemiology, resigned in March. Dr. Stafford M. Wheeler was appointed Associate Professor of Epidemiology, to be effective July 1. He will be given leave of absence to enter the Medical Corps of the United States Navy for the duration of the war. Miss Marie L. Johnson was appointed as Lecturer in Public Health Practice.

DEPARTMENT OF DERMATOLOGY

Professor J. GARDNER HOPKINS, Executive Officer

The Department of Dermatology has been fortunate in losing only two members, Dr. Romola Lyons and Dr. Frederick Birkman.

Professor A. Benson Cannon has secured funds to provide for two addi-

tional residents who will assist in the study of syphilis therapy which he is conducting.

In Professor Cannon's project on syphilis therapy 140 cases have now completed a five- or six-day course of treatment in the hospital. The results encourage hope that by further modification a reliable procedure may be developed which will be especially promising in this regard.

The importance of the observations made by Professor Paul Gross last year that nummular eczema was amenable to vitamin A therapy has become more evident with longer experience. With the aid of Professor Beatrice M. Kesten, Professor Gross has continued his vitamin studies in psoriasis with highly encouraging results. This clinical work has been based on experimental studies in animals in which Professor Gross is assisted by Dr. Eleanor K. Darby and Miss Edith Runne. His work is aided by a grant from the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation.

The groundwork laid for some years by Professor Rhoda W. Benham in developing a laboratory for the study and teaching of medical mycology is proving fruitful. More demands are coming in from physicians and biologists who desire information in this field. It seems inevitable that if our troops are to operate in the tropics, medical mycologists will be desperately needed. This laboratory should be a source of help in such an emergency. It is at the moment training a group of technicians for a study of dermatophytosis among troops in Southern camps.

Professor George C. Andrews has reported on the over-all results in this clinic of radiotherapy in cancer of the skin. He has conducted for the past three years a course in radiotherapy for the American Academy of Dermatology. His work has led in the growing recognition of the greater safety of low-voltage x-ray in all types of radiotherapy of the skin.

Dr. James L. Miller has reported on his studies of the local application of sulfonamides in skin infections. He has also reported with Dr. Robert A. Kritzler, of the Department of Pathology, the first case of febrile nonsuppurative panniculitis in which autopsy studies were made. Dr. Richard J. Kelly has continued his work on the use of sex hormones in acne. Dr. Leslie P. Barker has taken charge of the treatment of mycoses in the clinic. His observations on the effect of estrogens on regrowth of hair in ringworm of the scalp are of special interest.

Dr. Edith Quimby, of the Memorial Hospital, generously gave a course this winter on physics as related to radiotherapy. It was attended by members of the staff and by graduate students in dermatology and radiology. A special group of lectures and demonstrations on syphilis for fourth year students of this school and of Cornell and New York universities was given as usual. Professor Evan Thomas and Dr. Mortimer B. Speiser, of New York University, and Professor Edwin P. Maynard, of the Long Island College of Medicine, were guest speakers.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE

Professor WALTER W. PALMER, Executive Officer

Important changes in the teaching program in the Department have been necessary as the result of the declaration of war which called into active service the Hospital unit and many of the younger men. Added to the problem of the reduced staff is the accelerated school program and the Army regulation of only one year for internship. Certain changes have been made to meet the emergency. The third year has been divided into quarters instead of trimesters, which reduces the time devoted to basic clerkship training in medicine and surgery. The subjects of fourth year lectures have been radically revised to include a large number on tropical diseases and a few on aviation medicine. From Bellevue Hospital Professor I. Ogden Woodruff reports few losses from his teaching staff up to June, 1942, with little change in the teaching program. Dr. Bernard J. Handler has proved most helpful in the instruction of the fourth year students. Dr. Gertrude Nicholson has given special instruction in electrocardiography and in cardiac and respiratory diseases in general. Excellent presentations of current pathological material have been given by Dr. David M. Spain, of the Tuberculosis Service. The clinicopathological service has received new impetus since Professor William C. Von Glahn (now of New York University) has been made director of the Pathological Service at Bellevue Hospital. Rearrangement of the intern service to meet war conditions provides for all interns appointed last autumn to begin their service July 1. Those eligible for military service will have six months each of medicine and surgery. The others will continue a two-year service as usual.

Professor J. Burns Amberson, Jr., reports an increased bed capacity, 365 as compared with 317. Last year the service cared for 2,657 tuberculous and 565 nontuberculous patients. The service maintained its usual teaching activities: physical diagnosis for second year; nearly the entire fourth year class instructed in differential diagnosis of diseases of the chest, with special emphasis on care and treatment; postgraduate work for fifteen physicians in coöperation with the Trudeau School; two special students on fellowships from the Commonwealth Fund trained in preparation for work in the South; instruction for students from the DeLamar Institute; and the usual courtesies extended to visiting physicians and to Cornell and New York University students.

Fifteen fourth year students and four third year students had clinical clerkships at Welfare Hospital under Professor David Seegal's direction. This experience for the students is of high value, for they are given much responsibility in care of patients, have a selected reading program, participate in the clinical pathological conference, and attend the special monthly talks provided for the staff.

Captain C. S. Stephenson, of the United States Navy, in charge of the Division of Preventive Medicine, lectured to the fourth year students on tropical diseases on April 25.

The Hospital Unit, General Hospital No. 2, was called early in the year and took twenty-five men from the Department, many of whom were carrying on active investigative work.

Until war activities interrupted, Professor A. Raymond Dochez, Professor Yale Kneeland, Jr., Miss Katherine Mills, and Miss Barbara Mulliken continued their work on the virus of the common cold and influenza. Professor Franklin M. Hanger has made observations that make it possible to study various toxic manifestations of alcoholism and industrial poisoning from a new point of view. With Dr. Elvin A. Kabat he has demonstrated by fractionation of serum with the Tisalius apparatus that a positive reaction depends, not upon intrinsic changes in the globulin, but upon delicate alterations in the stabilizing power of the albumin and other fractions of the serum in liver disease. Professor Alvin F. Coburn and Dr. Lucile Moore have, after a three-year study, found an association between faulty diet and susceptibility to rheumatic fever. With Dr. David E. Green they have found that the antisulfonamide action of protein hydrolysates can be referred to certain members of the neutral amino acids. They have also isolated from yeast and liver a peptide of p-aminobenzoic acid on which constitutional studies are now being conducted. In collaboration with Merck and Company these findings are being applied to the development of new chemotherapeutic agents. Dr. Green and Mr. Paul Stumpf have described the properties of an enzyme in heart muscle which condenses acetaldehyde to acetoin. Dr. Green has obtained milk peroxidase in highly purified form, and a study of its constitution and properties is in progress.

In the Edward Daniels Faulkner Arthritis Clinic, Professor Ralph H. Boots, Professor Martin H. Dawson, Dr. T. Lloyd Tyson, and Dr. Charles A. Ragan, with the assistance of Dr. Gladys Hobby and Mrs. Miriam Lipman, have studied during the past year the use of gold and hyaluronic acid and its enzyme in rheumatoid arthritis. As yet no correlation has been found between gold blood levels and toxicity or therapeutic results. The relation of the hyaluronic acid content of joint fluid to various joint diseases has been studied.

Professor Seegal, director of the Research Service, Welfare Hospital, and the members of his staff, Dr. Arthur J. Patek, Jr., and collaborators, Dr. Joseph Post and Dr. Oscar D. Ratnoff, have extended their studies of Laennec's cirrhosis of the liver. A highly nutritious diet, supplemented by vitamin B concentrates, is of therapeutic value. Dr. David P. Earle, Jr., and Dr. Joseph Victor observed that excess dietary cystine rapidly produced severe liver damage and cirrhosis. The changes produced by cystine feeding could be modified by alterations in the other dietary components. Drs. Charles Haig, Selig Hecht,

and Arthur J. Patek, Jr., have shown that the feeding of thyroid substance or of v-dinitrophenol could correct the impaired dark adaptation of patients with vitamin A deficiency. Professor Forrest E. Kendall has crystallized albumin from the ascitic fluid of patients with cirrhosis of the liver. Professor Seegal and Dr. Earle report certain biologic and geographic differences between acute glomerulonephritis, chronic glomerulonephritis, and rheumatic fever. Although twice as many males as females contract glomerulonephritis, this sex variation is not apparent in rheumatic fever. The preceding clinical infection in acute glomerulonephritis is a "deep" hemolytic streptococcus infection in at least two thirds of the cases, in contrast to the usual superficial pharyngitis preceding the onset of rheumatic fever. Dr. Earle, Professor Seegal, Professor John D. Lyttle, Dr. Emily N. Loeb, and Miss Elizabeth L. Jost participated in the study of thirty-three chronic glomerulonephritis cases.

Professor Alvan L. Barach and Dr. Alfred Steiner have continued the study begun by Dr. Kenneth B. Turner on the physiological action of oxygen and carbon dioxide on the coronary circulation. Dr. Steiner and Mrs. Beatrice Domanski have reported a study on the serum cholesterol and atherosclerosis in chronic glomerulonephritis.

Work in pulmonary physiology under the supervision of Professor Dickinson W. Richards, Jr., in collaboration with Professor André F. Cournand at Bellevue Hospital and Dr. Herbert C. Maier and Dr. Richard L. Riley has been continued. A report of the effects of complete unilateral pneumonectomy on pulmonary function in which Dr. Cournand, Dr. Riley, Dr. Charles W. Lester, and Dr. Frank B. Berry have collaborated is being published and two papers are now in press, one on the effects in children, the other on the effects in adult patients. The study of shock carried out by Professor Richards in collaboration with New York University College of Medicine is an attempt to make a comprehensive investigation of the circulation in clinical states of shock. The results of this investigation are not available for publication. At the Presbyterian Hospital in collaboration with Dr. Eleanor Baldwin, Dr. William Gillespie and Dr. Frederick Davenport have carried on studies of pulmonary and circulatory failure.

Professor Robert F. Loeb's studies include: with Dr. George A. Perera and Dr. Robert W. Berliner, the influence of an increasing plasma volume upon the development of paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea; with Dr. Donald Parker, Mrs. Tatiana Hull, and Professor Irving Pardee, the study of the muscle electrolytes, as well as serum electrolytes; with Miss Elizabeth A. Caldwell, the influence of desoxycorticosterone on glycogen storage in heart muscle, as well as changes in potassium in adrenalectomized rats; with Dr. Parker the effects of thyroidectomy, and ablation of other endocrine structures, upon the desoxycorticosterone requirements of adrenalectomized dogs; and with Professor Dana W. Atchley, Dr. Parker, and Mrs. Hull, the effects of desoxycorticos-

terone upon the replacement of potassium by sodium in the various tissues of the normal dog.

Professor Alexander B. Gutman with Mrs. Ethel B. Gutman and Dr. Thomas Sullivan (Urology) studied serum "acid" phosphatase in metastasizing prostate carcinoma, particularly in connection with castration. With Dr. Bradley Scheer and Dr. Green, Professor Gutman investigated the purification of uricase from pig liver for the purpose of trying to obtain in gouty patients the sharp drop in serum uric acid noted by Dr. E. Oppenheimer (of Johns Hopkins) in chickens made gouty by a high-meat diet. In collaboration with Dr. Dan H. Moore (electrophoretic laboratory) and Dr. Elvin A. Kabat (Neurology), he studied the blood in multiple myeloma by combined Howe and electrophoretic techniques, and demonstrated for the first time by adequate methods that Bence Jones proteins are present in the blood of some patients with multiple myeloma and has proved useful in the diagnosis of that disease. With Mrs. Gutman and Mr. Francis B. Warwick, a third year medical student, Professor Gutman carried out a demonstration of phosphorylase in calcifying cartilage and its role in calcification which should throw some light on certain disturbances of calcification in disease. In collaboration with Dr. Moore, Professor Randolph West has found a possible laboratory method for estimating the clinical activity of purified liver extracts.

Professor Michael Heidelberger, in collaboration with Dr. Otto G. Bier (Guggenheim Fellow, Brazil) and with Mr. Manfred Mayer, a graduate student, has studied the contribution of the four components of the complement to the uptake of the complement nitrogen by immune systems (complement fixation). With Dr. Donald Anderson he has determined the quantity of antibody in the sera of pneumonia patients on recovery after sulfathiazole and sulfadiazine therapy. Dr. Henry P. Treffers, under Professor Heidelberger's direction, is continuing quantitative studies on hemolysins and blood-group substances and on the properties of horse-antisera to various proteins, the latter with the assistance of Dr. Jules Freund, of the New York City Department of Health research laboratories at Otisville, New York. Mrs. Catherine C. MacPherson, a Commonwealth Fellow, is carrying on the laboratory's collaboration in the influenza bacillus research under the direction of Dr. Hattie E. Alexander, of the Babies Hospital.

Professor Robert L. Levy and Dr. Howard G. Bruenn have studied the effect on patients who have received paravertebral sympathetic alcohol block for the relief of cardiac pain. Further studies on the effects of the xanthines in coronary artery sclerosis confirm earlier conclusions.

Professor Alvan L. Barach, after several years of observation, reports that the use of the equalizing pressure chamber in cases of advanced pulmonary bilateral tuberculosis not only immobilizes the lung, but aids the clearing of exudate and lesions in the lung as previously reported, and also results in the

collapse and disappearance of cavities of considerable size. He has been able to relieve patients with severe intractable asthma by the combination of aminophylline and helium-oxygen therapy.

Activities of the constitution clinic under Professor George Draper include a statistical study by Dr. C. Wesley Dupertuis of the entire series of anthropometric measurements made by Professor Seegal, Professor Draper, and Mrs. Clara Holland. Professor Draper is also analyzing the anthroscopic technique as revealed in our previous descriptions of observable differences, as well as in the photographs by the Sheldon technique. Dr. John L. Caughey, Jr., has completed a four-year study of the spirogram which has developed some unusual and interesting knowledge. Professor Draper has continued the work of correlation between all the panels for which we now have available techniques and, in addition, a new departure in the study of constitution has been established in the study of the differences in tissue culture growth of the buffy coat of the blood.

Professor William P. Thompson, in collaboration with the various members of the spleen clinic, has started a book on the spleen. The members of the clinic are Professor Allen O. Whipple, Dr. Louis M. Rousselot, Dr. Mary J. White, Mrs. Katharine E. Smith, and Miss Catherine Illyne.

Dr. Sidney C. Werner has completed the quantitative determination of urinary hypophysial gonadotropin, estrogen, and androgen, studies which were started two years ago. It has been noted that striking clinical improvement has been achieved in several cases of marked anterior pituitary insufficiency in human beings by the use of methyl testosterone. It is possible that a potent therapeutic agent in a hitherto untreatable disease has been found.

Professor Kenneth B. Turner left for London in January on a special assignment as liaison officer between the Medical Research Council of Great Britain and the National Research Council in the United States.

Many members of the Department are engaged in national emergency activities: Professor Palmer (*a*) member of the Committee on Medicine, National Research Council, advisory to the Surgeon General of the Army and Navy; (*b*) chairman of the Committee on Drugs and Medical Supplies, National Research Council; Professor Dochez (*a*) Surgeon General's Board for Investigation and Control of Influenza and Other Epidemic Diseases in the Army; (*b*) Committee on Medical Research of the Office of Scientific Research and Development; (*c*) Advisory Committee of the United States Public Health Service; Professor Loeb (*a*) chairman of National Research Council Subcommittee on Blood Substitutes; (*b*) Committee on Shock and Transfusion, National Research Council; Professor Dawson (*a*) Director of Commission on Hemolytic Streptococcal Disease; (*b*) Board of Epidemic Diseases in the Army; Professor Heidelberger, National Advisory Pneumonia Commission; Professor Robert L. Levy, Subcommittee on Cardiovascular Diseases,

National Research Council; Professor Amberson, Subcommittee on Tuberculosis, National Research Council.

On July 21 Archibald McIntyre Strong died. He had been a member of our staff for over twenty-five years, beloved and respected by everyone. Professor Seegal was promoted from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor, and Professor Barach from Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine to Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine. Professor Coburn resigned to accept a commission in the Navy. Dr. Henry P. Treffers has resigned in order to accept an appointment as Assistant Professor of Comparative Pathology and Biochemistry at the Harvard Medical School. Professor Loeb was appointed the first incumbent of the newly created Samuel W. Lambert professorship. Professor Loeb gave the Harvey Lecture on December 18 on "The Adrenal Cortex and Electrolyte Behavior." Professor Heidelberger has been elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

DEPARTMENT OF NEUROLOGY

Professor TRACY J. PUTNAM, Executive Officer

The main fields of investigation in which the staff has worked may be divided roughly into general anatomical problems, motor disorders, epilepsy and cerebral metabolism, electrophysiology, and multiple sclerosis and encephalitis. Other miscellaneous subjects have also been considered.

In the anatomical realm, Professor Henry A. Riley continues to work on the *Atlas* of the brain, which is now in process of publication. Professor Otto Marburg has worked on a number of subjects, including the anatomy of the visual system and the structure of a cyclops (with Professor Mettler). Professor Frederick A. Mettler has investigated the anatomical connections of the pons Varolii, and the physiologic results of sections of it. Professor Putnam has completed a study of the cortical representation of macular vision. Professor Mettler has begun a systematic review of the effects of cortical and subcortical extirpations, chiefly in monkeys, with the purpose of reproducing some of the phenomena of the dyskinesias. Dr. Ernst Herz is making a survey of clinical cases, with the object of a reclassification of the various types of dyskinesias which are apparently more numerous than supposed. Most of this work has been done under a grant from the Matheson Commission on Encephalitis.

The volume of the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Disease on the diseases of the basal ganglia has been published under the editorship of Professor Putnam, containing articles by him and by Professors Paul F. A. Hoefer and Mettler.

In the field of epilepsy, a considerable amount of work has been initiated by Dr. Heinrich Waelsh, assisted by Dr. Jerry C. Price, under a gift from Mrs. Joshua Rosett, in memory of the late Professor Rosett, whose untimely death

was such a loss to the Department last year. Dr. Waelsch has approached the problem chiefly from the aspect of cerebral metabolism. He has investigated the effect of deprivation of various vitamins and certain intermediary metabolites on the convulsive threshold. With Dr. Albert J. Lubin, he has studied the effect of changes in the acid-base equilibrium on the electroencephalogram and on the pial blood flow. Professor John E. Scarff has continued his observations on seizures amenable to surgical treatment and on methods of cortical stimulation.

A number of investigations into the electrophysiology of the nervous system have been carried on. Professor Hoefer, with Dr. J. Lawrence Pool, has studied the transmission of the nervous impulse from the cortex through pyramidal and extrapyramidal pathways in the brain stem. Clinical and electroencephalographic records are being accumulated for various other studies. Professor Hoefer also gave an elective course in neurophysiology with Professor Kenneth S. Cole for the fourth year students, and another for the New Jersey Neuropsychiatric Association.

In the field of encephalomyelitis and multiple sclerosis Professor Abner Wolf and his co-workers have continued their studies of toxoplasmic encephalomyelitis. Dr. Elvin A. Kabat, with Dr. Dan H. Moore and the late Dr. Harold Landow, has studied the chemical nature of the proteins of the spinal fluid. With Dr. Landow also, Dr. Kabat determined the actual weight of the antigen and antibody required to produce anaphylaxis in the guinea pig. He is also, with Dr. Judah Ebin, attempting to produce encephalomyelitis by the injection of extracts of various organs. With Professor Wolf and Mr. William Newman, he has devised methods for the demonstration of three different types of phosphatase in tissues. At present, Dr. Kabat is working on a war project, which is largely excluding work of other types. Professor Putnam has completed a survey of the relationship between neuromyelitis optica and multiple sclerosis.

Among other investigations should be mentioned the work of Dr. Harold Lamport on the dynamics of kidney function, considered from the mathematical standpoint; the work of Dr. Ebin on the use of carbon dioxide snow and cauterization as a hemostatic agent; and the studies of Dr. Sidney C. Werner on the excretion of ketosteroids and gonadotropic substance by normal men and women over long periods of time. Professor Putnam and Professor Scarff have both collected their respective series of hydrocephalic babies treated by cauterization of the choroid plexus. Dr. Roy Swank and Professor Putnam have prepared a review of the subject of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. The Department has given some help to the project on the physiology of aviation under the direction of Professor Alvan L. Barach.

It is with sorrow that the tragic death of Dr. Landow, a Research Assistant in this department, on March 27, 1942, must be recorded. A number of members of the Department have joined the armed services during the past year.

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING

Professor MARGARET E. CONRAD, Executive Officer

The total enrollment as of June 30, 1942, was 238 students. The Bachelor of Science degree was conferred on thirty-two graduates of the Department of Nursing on June 2. On June 4 sixty-eight graduates received the diploma of the Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing was celebrated from May 31 to June 5.

Another event of major importance was the departure of the Presbyterian Unit, General Hospital No. 2, for duty with the Army, February 15, 1942. Fort George G. Meade in Maryland was their headquarters until June 22, when they left for foreign service.

By action of the University Council, the time credit allowed to college graduates was decreased by one month, which permits students to secure a two-months' affiliation in psychiatric nursing and simplifies their registration as graduates in a number of other states which permit advanced credit of eight, but not nine, months. The Neuro-Psychiatric Institute of the Hartford Retreat, Hartford, Connecticut, is providing the affiliation. This program is optional with the Class of 1944, and it will become fully effective for the college graduates in the Class of 1945.

The basis for the affiliation in public health nursing with the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service has been changed and, beginning October, 1942, all students will have two weeks of observation on a nonparticipating basis, previously arranged only for the college graduate group.

The Department of Nursing has been affiliated with the accelerated summer program in nursing at Bryn Mawr College for college graduates known as the Red Cross Nurses' Training Camp in 1941, and as the Bryn Mawr College Summer School of Nursing in 1942. Professor Conrad has served as Dean of this special summer session. Of the thirty students enrolled at Bryn Mawr in 1941, five transferred in the fall as members of the Class of 1944 in nursing.

There have been several changes in the teaching staff of the Department of Nursing, and the following have been appointed Instructors: Miss Elizabeth S. Gill; Miss Corinne G. Hogden; Miss Helen Pettit, replacing Miss Eleanor Hall, who resigned to become Instructor in Nursing Arts at the Woman's Medical College Hospital School of Nursing in Philadelphia; Miss Harriet Mantel, taking the place of Miss Helen Roser, who accepted the position of Educational Director at the Neuro-Psychiatric Institute of the Hartford Retreat; and Miss Marie Louis Pedeflous, who was appointed Instructor in Nursing Arts. An arrangement was made for the teaching of psychology by Dr. Mary Wentworth McConaughy as a Visiting Lecturer. This provision for superior instruction by a person of wide experience in this field met with enthusiastic appreciation from both students and faculty.

DEPARTMENT OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

Professor BENJAMIN P. WATSON, Executive Officer

The past year has been one of gradual readjustment to conditions arising out of the national emergency. Clinical work in the Department has been handicapped by the resignation of members, both of the house staff and the attending staff, who have entered the medical services of the Army and Navy. Six of the former and three of the latter have already gone. Five other attendings will go very soon, as will eight members of the out-patient department. By a readjustment of the teaching schedules the work has been covered so that the standard of instruction to students has been maintained.

There has necessarily been a curtailment in the activities of certain special clinics, such as the endocrine and fertility clinics, in which studies were being made. Dr. Charles L. Buxton published certain of his observations on "The Effects of Certain Gonadotropic Extracts on Anovulatory Cycles and Amenorrhea"; he has also had published a paper on "Menorrhagia as a Primary Factor in Certain Blood Dyscrasias."

The work of Professor William E. Caldwell, Dr. Howard C. Moloy, and Dr. D. Anthony D'Esopo on pelvic architecture has continued. Dr. D'Esopo has published a paper on "The Occipito Posterior Position"; more recently he has published a paper on "The Causes of Foetal and Neonatal Mortality."

Dr. William E. Pollard, a member of the resident staff, in conjunction with Dr. L. G. Pray and Dr. Hugh S. McKeown, carried out a study on the influence of vitamin K on the bleeding of the newborn. Dr. Pollard also conducted a detailed study on a case of lymphogranuloma which will be published soon.

Dr. David N. Danforth, also a member of the resident staff, has published a study of the "Cytologic Relationship of the Walthard Cell Rest to the Brenner Tumor of the Ovary and to the Pseudomucinous Cystadenoma."

Professor Alvin J. B. Tillman has continued his studies of the pregnancy toxemias and has ready for publication a suggested scheme of classification.

DEPARTMENT OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

Professor PHILLIPS THYGESON, Executive Officer

Four members of the staff entered the armed forces during the year. Dr. Phinizy Calhoun, Jr., who completed his residency January 1, left with the Presbyterian Hospital Unit in February. The majority of the younger staff members have applied for commissions and are awaiting call. Dr. Ferdinand L. P. Koch resigned to enter private practice in St. Paul, Minnesota, and Professor Richard Thompson resigned to become Professor of Bacteriology at the

University of Colorado. Dr. C. Gregory Barer and Dr. William H. Hanna, both former residents, joined the staff as Instructors, Dr. James L. Boyd as Research Associate, Dr. Corredo Ajo as Research Assistant, and Dr. Alson E. Braley and Dr. Murray Sanders as Assistant Professors.

The activities of the Knapp Memorial Foundation in Ophthalmology increased notably during the year. The new Knapp Laboratory of Physiological Optics, consisting of a large class laboratory, two individual laboratories, a dark adaptation room, and a machine shop, has been in operation since January under the direction of Professor Le Grand H. Hardy. An intensive five-weeks course in physiological optics was given for residents of this and affiliated institutions. Professor John L. Nickerson, of the Department of Physiology, aided with the instruction. Since then the work of the laboratory has been concerned with problems of color vision and dark adaptation in cooperation with the Army and Navy.

Other Knapp Foundation activities have included the laboratory studies of Professor Ludwig von Sallmann, Professor Braley, Drs. Boyd, Myra A. Johnson, and Ajo. Professor von Sallmann completed experiments on the influence of halogens and related compounds on the retina of rabbits, and studies on the iontophoretic application of mydriatics. Professor von Sallmann continued his studies on experimental hypertension in rats. Professor Braley initiated studies in experimental uveitis, employing lymphogranuloma venereum virus and a tubercle bacillus of low virulence, and tissue culture studies of inclusion blennorrhoea virus. He also cooperated with Professor Karl Meyer in a war research project. With Professor Thygeson he reported a study of local sulfonamide therapy of catarrhal conjunctivitis made at Vanderbilt Clinic and at Letchworth Village. Dr. Boyd completed studies on the iontophoretic introduction of sodium sulfathiazole in the eyes of rabbits.

Dr. Johnson, who was Knapp Fellow in Ophthalmology for 1940-41, completed her study on the degeneration and repair of the rat retina in avitaminosis A. Dr. Ajo, Knapp Fellow for 1941-42, completed a study with Professor Meyer on the protein content of the aqueous during the toxic ocular reaction induced by Schwartman toxins.

The course for residents, covering the basic sciences as related to ophthalmology, was again supported by the Knapp Foundation and extended from January 3 to April 16. The Departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology, and Bacteriology generously contributed to the course, which covered the subjects of histology, embryology, gross surgical anatomy of the eye and orbit, physiology, optics, chemistry, pharmacology, bacteriology, and pathology.

The clinical and laboratory research of the Department continued satisfactorily during the year, and there were thirty-six contributions to the eye literature by staff members during the period. Dr. Arnold Knapp, Professor

Emeritus of Ophthalmology, reported on the operative treatment of congenital subluxation of the lens. Professor John H. Dunnington reported on the surgical treatment of strabismus and with Dr. Maynard C. Wheeler analyzed the operative results in 211 cases of convergent strabismus. Professor Algernon B. Reese, with H. Martin, reported on the treatment of retinoblastoma surgically and by irradiation, and with Dr. John S. McGavie published a study on the relation of field contraction to blood pressure in primary glaucoma. With Dr. F. P. Calhoun, Jr., he reported on rhabdomyosarcoma of the orbit. Professor Hugh S. McKeown was a co-author with Drs. L. G. Pray and W. E. Pollard, of the Pediatrics Department, in a study of the hemorrhagic diathesis of the newborn. Dr. Raymond C. Pfeiffer published a roentgenographic study of the orbit with particular reference to exophthalmos.

Professor Meyer, in coöperation with Professor M. H. Dawson and Dr. G. L. Hobby, of the Department of Medicine, continued studies on the isolation and mechanism of action of penicillin and related bactericidal substances. Penicillin was obtained as a crystalline product. Professor Meyer, with Dr. Ajo, investigated the chemical nature of the toxins of Gram negative bacteria having the property of increasing capillary permeability. The John and Mary R. Markle Foundation made a generous grant for Dr. Meyer's studies.

Professor George Smelser reported a study of retrobulbar tissues in experimental exophthalmos with reference to primary and secondary modifications of orbital structures, a study of the production of exophthalmos in the absence of Harder's orbital gland, and a study on the histologic structure of the Harderian gland as it is affected by the pituitary gland, including a study of the lipid components of Harder's gland in frozen sections. Professor Uribe Troncoso reported on his study of the intrascleral vascular plexus and its relation to the aqueous outflow and published the second part of a study on the comparative anatomy of the ciliary body, zonula, and related structures in Mammalia. Professor Troncoso was awarded the Research Medal of the Section on Ophthalmology of the American Medical Association this year.

Professor Thygeson carried on a study on the etiology and sulfonamide therapy of marginal blepharitis and, with Dr. W. Stone, Jr., a survey of chemotherapeutic results at the Institute of Ophthalmology and a study of local sulfathiazole therapy in inclusion blennorrhea. Studies on the ocular viruses under a grant from the Proctor Fund were continued. Dr. Boyd, under a grant from the Harriman Fund, began a pharmacologic study of the drugs used in glaucoma.

Dr. Michael J. Hogan, of the University of California, completed a five-months study in September in the laboratories of pathology and bacteriology, prior to opening a laboratory of pathology and bacteriology in the eye department in his institution.

DEPARTMENT OF OTOLARYNGOLOGY

Professor JOHN D. KERNAN, Executive Officer

The undergraduate teaching in the Department of Otolaryngology during the past academic year was continued along the same lines which were laid down in 1941. Small groups of students were assigned to individual instructors in the Vanderbilt Clinic. The teaching in the Department has been a difficult problem due to the number of men who have entered the services.

The hearing and deafness clinic will be used to a greater extent for undergraduate teaching during the coming session. The graduate teaching, which had reached a high peak during the years of 1940-41 and 1941-42 will be, of necessity, somewhat curtailed because of the reduction in the number of residents in otolaryngology in affiliated hospitals.

A considerable amount of laboratory time has been spent in increasing the facilities for research and adding to the collection of lantern slides and microscopic slides of typical pathology in our field. Professor Fowler continued, until he was called to active service, the study of otosclerosis and associated ear conditions. Dr. Franz Altmann has been associated with Professor Fowler in this work and is carrying on experimental investigations of the labyrinthian capsules of birds. Dr. Altmann will continue Professor Fowler's work and, as an additional problem, an histological study on Meniere's syndrome has been undertaken.

Dr. Bruno L. Griesman, collaborating with the Department of Radiology, has been making a planographic study of the larynx, both in normal and in pathological conditions.

Professors Kernan and George R. Brighton have continued the course in the technique of bronchoscopy and oesophagoscopy. During the year two separate courses were given to practitioners in otolaryngology. This course will be offered again in the fall term.

Although the number of instructors and assistants in the Department has been materially reduced it is felt that the teaching of the undergraduate otolaryngology courses will be held to the same plane by more concentrated efforts on the part of the remaining staff.

DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY

Professor JAMES W. JOBLING, Executive Officer

On October 1, Professor William C. Von Glahn accepted the directorship of the Bellevue Hospital laboratories and the professorship of pathology at the New York University School of Medicine. After Professor Von Glahn's many

years of devoted service to the Department, this well-merited advancement is a cause of rejoicing to his associates and friends, mixed with regret at his departure.

The Department also lost the services of Dr. William H. Carnes, who resigned on September 1, 1941, in order to accept an appointment as Assistant Professor of Pathology at the Stanford University School of Medicine. Dr. Herbert C. Stoerk, Research Assistant in Pathology, was appointed Assistant in Pathology to aid with the teaching. Dr. Philip D. Wiedel left the Department February 1 to start his internship in surgery at the Presbyterian Hospital. Dr. John M. Baldwin, Dr. Jacques Beaubien, and Dr. Ernest M. Evans have completed their assistantships. Dr. Robert A. Kritzler left February 15 with the Presbyterian Hospital Unit, as a lieutenant in the Medical Corps.

Dr. Girard Petersen, from the Department of Radiology, has been working in the Department of Pathology for the past year. Dr. Edwin A. Graber and Dr. Sidney H. Stone assisted in the teaching of the dental students in the course in pathology.

Professor Hans Kaunitz, on leave of absence from the University of the Philippines, has continued his laboratory work and has been appointed Research Associate. Dr. Constantino Mignone, of the University of São Paulo, Brazil, the holder of a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship, left the Department in January to return to Brazil.

New appointees are: Dr. Roland R. Cross, Jr., from the University of Illinois Research and Educational Hospital; Dr. William L. Hartmann, from Bellevue Hospital; Dr. Donald D. Parker, from Presbyterian Hospital; Dr. William J. Pyles, from Morrisania Hospital; and Dr. Clarence F. Schubert, from Roosevelt Hospital.

Lectures were given during the course in pathology for the second year students by Professor Paul Klemperer, of Mount Sinai Hospital; Dr. J. Gardner Hopkins, Professor of Dermatology; Dr. Richard E. Shope, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research at Princeton; Dr. Maurice N. Richter, Professor of Pathology, New York Post-Graduate Medical School; Dr. William H. Woglom, Associate Professor of Cancer Research; Dr. Lester R. Cahn, Associate Professor of Dentistry; and Dr. David Marine, of Montefiore Hospital.

Professor Hans Smetana has been in charge of the teaching of the dental students, and the lectures to the student nurses have been given by Dr. Edith E. Sproul.

The routine pathological work of the Sloane Hospital for Women has been carried out as in past years under the supervision of Professors Eugene S. Coler and John H. Boyd. Autopsies in the Babies Hospital are performed by Dr. Beryl Paige, who supervises the Babies Hospital post-mortem room.

The regular course in gynecological and obstetrical pathology as given in the senior year has been maintained. A complete new set of microscopic slides

has been used for the past two years. Pathological reports of interesting current cases have been presented to the staff at the bimonthly conference. The Department has been glad to coöperate with other departments in supplying material for research purposes.

The total number of autopsies performed in 1941 was the highest since 1930. Surgical specimens have increased in number also over preceding years. Dr. Frederic N. Silverman, a Holt Fellow in the pathological laboratory, left for service in the Army Medical Corps. Since Dr. Silverman had been of great assistance in performing autopsies and in the examination of surgical specimens, his departure was much regretted.

In addition to fifty-three autopsies from the Neurological Institute, a large number of brains, cords, and surgical specimens from the Presbyterian Hospital, as well as from the Neurological Institute, were examined. During the past year five papers have been published dealing with toxoplasmic encephalitis. Other papers published or in press are concerned with the pathology of murine and cavian poliomyelitis and with the central nervous system in vitamin E deficient rats. A number of investigations of these and other subjects are in progress.

The research problems of the Department are active, and the following may be of particular interest. Dr. David Shemin and Dr. Sproul have been investigating the ability of tumor-bearing animals to synthesize various co-enzyme molecules.

Professor Henry S. Simms has developed a quantitative technique for studying the aging process. Professor Simms has also begun studies on wound healing, in collaboration with Professor Edward L. Howes, of the Department of Surgery, and Dr. Mary S. Parshley. Professor Kaunitz has completed a study on the oxygen consumption of muscle from normal and vitamin E deficient rats and chicks. He has now under way investigations of the total metabolism of vitamin E deficient animals and protected controls at all states, from infancy to maturity. Dr. Dorothy H. Andersen has continued her investigations of celiac disease in infancy with the aid of a grant from the Commonwealth Fund. Professor Homer D. Kesten has continued his work begun during the previous year on the effects of soya lecithin on experimental cholesterol arteriosclerosis in rabbits. Dr. Baldwin has assisted Professor Kesten in this work. Dr. Beaubien has taken up a problem begun by Dr. Kritzler and carried on in collaboration with Professor Alexander B. Gutman, of the Department of Medicine, on the effect of various experimental procedures upon the alkaline phosphatase of the liver.

Professor Theodore F. Zucker is continuing his detailed analytic studies on the effect of variable calcium and phosphorus intake on bone and body growth. With the collaboration of Dr. Benjamin N. Berg, the nutritional gastritis of rats is being investigated. Dr. Zucker is also engaged in nutritional

studies on the protein and B-complex of various oil-bearing vegetable seeds. Dr. Herbert C. Stoerk has been interested in the effect of dietary influences on the volume of the thymus gland. There are indications that the size of the thymus is strongly influenced by the phosphorus content of the diet. Dr. Beryl H. Paige has collected a series of cases of the Arnold-Chiari malformation. She plans to collaborate with Dr. David Cowen and Professor Boyd in a publication on this interesting condition.

Professor Smetana is studying the renal excretion of various proteins coupled with R salt and their reabsorption by the renal tubules of mammals. A study on the origin and fate of colloid droplets and lipoid droplets in the epithelial cells of the renal tubules is in press and will be published in the *American Journal of Pathology*. A clinical and pathological study on the significance of intercapillary glomerulosclerosis by Dr. Robert C. Horn, Jr., and Professor Smetana was published in the *American Journal of Pathology* in January, 1942. Mrs. Julia T. Weld is studying with Mrs. Lucy C. Mitchell the agglutination of rabbit leucocytes by staphylococcus aureus toxin. Dr. Saul Jarcho has organized a very successful student seminar in the history of medicine. There were eight meetings, and nineteen papers were presented and discussed. Dr. Hugo Hellendall, working with the collaboration of Professor Murray Sanders, of the Department of Bacteriology, has studied the transmission of the virus lymphogranuloma venereum to the fetus. Professor Alwin M. Pappenheimer has continued his work on vitamin E deficiency.

Assistance toward the research work of the Department has been received from the following sources: the John and Mary Markle Foundation; William R. Warner and Company; University Patents, Incorporated; Traders Oil Mill Company; Mrs. Julia T. Weld; American Lecithin Company; Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Medical Scientists; William J. Matheson Commission; Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation; Hoffmann-La Roche, Incorporated; Dr. Marvin R. Thompson; Child Neurology Research; Commonwealth Fund; Fund for Wound Healing from the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRICS

Professor RUSTIN McINTOSH, Executive Officer

Professor A. Ashley Weech, who has been a member of the full-time staff of the Department since 1930, has been called to the B. K. Rachford Chair of Pediatrics in the University of Cincinnati. He will be at the same time chief of staff and medical director of the Children's Hospital of Cincinnati, director of the Children's Hospital Research Foundation, and director of pediatrics

and contagious diseases in the Cincinnati General Hospital. It would be impossible to exaggerate the importance of Professor Weech's participation in the work of this department, as a teacher, as investigator in the field of biochemistry applied to pediatric problems, and as clinician. The esteem and affection in which he is held by his colleagues lend particular warmth to the good wishes which will accompany him to his new position of important responsibility and opportunity.

Professor Donovan J. McCune has been promoted to an associate professorship and will take Professor Weech's place as director of the biochemical laboratory of the Babies Hospital. Professor McCune has recently been elected to membership on the American Board of Pediatrics.

Dr. James M. Sturtevant resigned in March owing to a change of residence. Professor John Caffey, while on leave of absence during the fall term, carried out studies of the physics of Roentgen rays at the University of Michigan and at the University of California.

During October, the members of the staff at the Babies Hospital entertained the Southern Pediatric Seminar, a group of pediatricians from the Southeastern states.

Professor Weech continued his assays of the nutritional value of a variety of protein-containing foods with respect to their ability to promote the regeneration of serum albumin. Professor McCune, with the assistance of Dr. Beridge Robertson, the Koplik Scholar, has been studying the factor of selective ionic excretion by the kidneys in relation to disturbances of bone growth and metabolism. In collaboration with Dr. Elvira Goettsch, Professor John D. Lytle has been making a study of amino-acid metabolism in normal subjects, in nephritis, and in disturbances of liver function. Partly in collaboration with Professor McCune, Professor Howard H. Mason has continued his studies of mechanisms of intermediary metabolism of carbohydrates. Dr. Jorgensen and Dr. David M. Greeley demonstrated the practicability of administering sodium sulfadiazine subcutaneously for therapeutic purposes.

Dr. Hattie E. Alexander has extended her studies of diseases caused by *haemophilus influenzae* to include a variety of syndromes in addition to the influenza bacillus meningitis emphasized in last year's report. Therapeutic results in this field now show a very striking improvement over those obtainable only a few years ago. Her investigations have been supported in part by the Commonwealth Fund, in part through a grant allocated from Government funds. Dr. Alexander is a consultant to the Commission on Influenza of the Board for the Investigation and Control of Epidemic Diseases in the Army.

Professor Beryl H. Paige, collaborating with Professor Abner Wolf, Dr. David Cowen, and others, has extended her studies of human toxoplasmosis.

Of particular significance have been the studies of the ocular manifestations of this disease, and of serological reactions designed to extend the scope of clinical diagnosis. Dr. Dorothy H. Andersen, with the support of a grant from the Commonwealth Fund and with the assistance of Dr. Richard G. Hodges, has pursued her studies of the celiac syndrome and, through the application of biological methods of study, many of them newly perfected in the course of the work, has brought fresh light on the pathologic physiology of this condition. In collaboration with Dr. Earl S. Taylor, Dr. Hodges made a survey of the experience of the Babies Hospital with cases of acute appendicitis and analyzed the factors which have led to improvement in therapeutic results in recent years.

In addition to the gifts already mentioned, welcome assistance has been rendered to the work of the Department by Mr. William H. Radebaugh, and by the Williams Waterman gift of the Research Foundation.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

Professor MAGNUS I. GREGERSEN, Executive Officer

A number of changes have occurred in the staff during the past year. Professor Ernest L. Scott retired from active teaching at the end of the academic year. Dr. Harold C. Wiggers, Instructor, resigned to become Assistant Professor of Physiology at Western Reserve Medical School. Dr. Octa C. Leigh, Instructor, was called to active duty as a captain with General Hospital No. 2. Dr. John R. Pappenheimer, Instructor, has left to carry on aviation research for the armed forces at the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Harold Abramson, Assistant Professor has recently been commissioned as a major in the Chemical Warfare Division of the Army, where he will serve as a liaison officer. Dr. Asher Treat, Instructor, is awaiting his commission as a lieutenant with the oxygen indoctrination unit of the Army. Dr. Julian P. Maes, visiting scholar from Belgium, who collaborated with Dr. Pappenheimer for several months, left in January to join the Department of Physiology of the University of Vermont.

New appointments include that of Dr. George Marmont, who had been Dr. Kenneth S. Cole's assistant during the previous year, to be Research Assistant under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. The appointment of Dr. Robert Noble as Research Assistant under a grant from the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation has made it possible to continue the studies of human cases of shock at Bellevue Hospital in which Dr. Leigh had been engaged.

Changes in the program of teaching have been seriously curtailed by the war, but it has been possible, so far at least, to preserve the principal features that have been developed during the past two or three years.

Professor Cole has spent most of the year at the Institute of Advanced Study in Princeton under a Guggenheim Fellowship, studying primarily the mathematical aspects of nerve conduction. His work here in the laboratory has been carried on by his assistant, Dr. Marmont, much of the work being done under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Professor Walter S. Root and Dr. F. F. McAllister, surgical intern at the Presbyterian Hospital, completed further studies on the effect of ether anesthesia on the circulation of dogs. Dr. Francis C. Keil, Jr., of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, who had collaborated with Dr. Root in the investigations on parasympathic sensitization in the cat's eye, received the degree of Doctor of Medical Science. Dr. Barry G. King, Assistant Professor, and Mrs. Enid T. Oppenheimer have carried out further studies on the rate of disappearance of the dye T-1824 from the blood stream in dogs.

During the past year Drs. Pappenheimer and Maes completed a study of the circulation in muscle, resulting in a method of measuring the vasomotor tone. Dr. Wiggers investigated the fall in blood pressure produced in dogs by small doses of adrenalin and found it to be caused by changes in the pulmonary circulation. Dr. Shih-Chun Wang reported his findings on the location of the salivary centers in the medulla. Dr. Abramson published an important book on electrophoretic phenomena and several books on allergy.

Most of the investigative work in the Department has been devoted to the study of traumatic shock. This work is being carried on under contract with the Office of Scientific Research and Development. Additional support for this and related studies has been received from the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation. Through special procedures developed by Professors Gregersen and Root it has been possible to correlate the clinical symptoms of shock resulting from muscle trauma with the physiological changes which give rise to these symptoms. Considerable progress has been made in determining which of the physiological disturbances are fundamentally important in the development of shock. These studies have been carried out under the direction of Professor Gregersen with the collaboration of Professors Root, Howard J. Curtis, Joseph H. Holmes, and John L. Nickerson, Dr. Elizabeth L. Painter, Mr. William W. Walcott, Mrs. Marjorie B. Zucker, and others. The results of the investigations on traumatic shock have been incorporated in monthly reports to the Committee on Medical Research of the Office of Scientific Research and Development and will be published shortly.

In addition to the experimental studies in the laboratory, Professor Gregersen and Dr. Noble are collaborating with Professor Dickinson W. Richards, of the Department of Medicine, Dr. Homer Smith, Professor of Physiology at New York University, and others in a study of the physiological changes in human cases of shock at the Bellevue Hospital.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY

Professor CHARLES C. LIEB, Executive Officer

A number of changes have occurred in the teaching staff. Dr. Alan Leslie, Instructor in Pharmacology, was commissioned a lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the United States Naval Reserve and called to active duty in February. He was assigned to Pensacola, where he is studying aviation medicine. Dr. Clifford Spingarn has received a commission as lieutenant in the Navy Medical Corps and reported for duty on June 12.

It is with deep regret that the resignation of Dr. Harold Thomas Hyman, Associate Professor of Pharmacology, is reported. Professor Hyman has been connected with the Department for twenty years and during his service has contributed greatly to the teaching of applied pharmacology.

Dr. Mary E. Lojkin, Research Assistant, resigned to take a position with the Boyce Thompson Institute, where she is studying the chemistry of viruses. She has been succeeded by Miss Esther Maculla.

The following lines of research were pursued during the past academic year. Professor Michael G. Mulinos and Mr. Leo Pomerantz have continued their work with pseudohypophysectomy (inaniation) and starvation and the effects upon the endocrine organs. Professor Mulinos and Mr. Pomerantz have observed that the adrenal cortical hormones have a marked accelerating effect on the rate of eye opening and tooth eruption in newborn rats. It is of interest also that another hormone, estrogen, has a similar accelerating effect upon the vaginal membrane of the young rat.

Professor Mulinos, Mr. Pomerantz, and Dr. Lojkin have completed their work on the ascorbic acid content of the adrenal glands and liver of the rat. Professor Mulinos, Mr. Pomerantz, and Miss Maculla are continuing their work on the causation of the adrenal cortical hypertrophy during the last days of starvation. Professor Mulinos and Dr. Clifford Spingarn, with the aid of Miss Maculla, have continued their work on water balance under the influence of certain hormones.

Under a grant from the Upjohn Company, Professor Mulinos is continuing the investigation of some twenty sympathomimetic amines. These are being studied on blood pressure, intestine, and on the human nasal mucosa.

With the aid of Dr. Sidney C. Werner, of the Department of Medicine, a study is being made of the effect of the adrenal cortical hormones on the basal metabolic rate of dogs. We are indebted to the Ciba Pharmaceutical Company, which has supplied the adrenal cortical hormones, and to Parke Davis and Company for the pitressin.

Professor Mulinos and Dr. Leslie have continued their studies on experi-

mental coronary occlusion, and two papers are to appear in the *American Heart Journal*.

For the first time in the course for the medical students several exercises on the pharmacology of the endocrine organs were instituted. It becomes increasingly evident that the already large field of pharmacological endeavor has been developed by the isolation and synthesis both of the hormones and of the various vitamins. With the introduction into chemotherapy of the sulfonamide group of drugs the teaching of pharmacology must enter the field of chemotherapy in a much fuller sense than hitherto. It should be possible, with the coöperation of the Department of Bacteriology, to demonstrate to the students the potency of these drugs in curing animals injected with fatal doses of the various organisms against which the sulfonamides are effective.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY

Professor NOLAN D. C. LEWIS, Executive Officer

The work of the Department of Psychiatry during the past year has reflected the changes taking place in similar departments in other hospitals and universities, and has called for corresponding adjustments. The activities of the Psychiatric Institute have not been reduced to any great extent. Although a number of staff members have entered the armed forces, replacements have been possible up to the present time. In the Presbyterian Hospital, in spite of changes in the psychiatric staff, the general routine has been carried out as in former years. There were forty-seven psychiatrists associated with the Department of Psychiatry at the Vanderbilt Clinic during the last year. An average of 158 patients per month was seen. In the psychological division, 232 psychometric tests and forty-two Rorschach tests were given. Group psychotherapy has interested some members of the staff.

Members of the staff have coöperated with the civil defense authorities and with the Emergency Committee of Neuropsychiatric Societies and have aided in the formation of a new clinic for returned service men at the Red Cross building.

No major changes have been made in the student teaching plan during the past year. Special courses have been given on the psychoneuroses and on psychiatric aspects of endocrine conditions, and a large number of lectures and papers has been given by various members of the staff. Several of these have dealt with war neuroses and psychoses.

The members of the Department during the past year have published more than one hundred papers. These works represent investigations in the fields of genetics, experimental neurology, experimental psychology, nutrition, neurochemistry, immunity, neurophysiology, neuropathology, epilepsy, and clinical

psychiatry. Many of these researches are the result of interdepartmental collaboration. The human sex biology research had to be drastically curtailed. Professor George E. Daniels gave a communication on "An Approach to Psychological Control Studies of Urinary Sex Hormones," representing a study made with Dr. Sidney C. Werner, of the Department of Medicine, before the Section on Neurology and Psychiatry of the New York Academy of Medicine in December, and before the American Psychiatric Association in May.

Before leaving for duty in the service, Dr. Kenneth Kelley completed an extensive review of the literature on "Sterility in the Female with Special Reference to Psychiatric Factors" which was published in *Psychosomatic Medicine*, April, 1942. Dr. Kelley also brought near to completion a clinical study in this same field, made in coöperation with the sterility clinic.

A project for clinical study of the personality in male peptic ulcer cases with special reference to selective service had to be discontinued because of Dr. Kelley's departure. Considerable literature preparatory to the study was reviewed by Dr. Viola W. Bernard and was used for staff discussion and put at the disposal of the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation, which originally had sponsored the project. It is hoped that this work may be continued later in some form, as the English and Canadian experience points to the prominence of gastrointestinal disorders during the present war, and emphasizes the importance of excluding from active duty those who have previously suffered from demonstrable ulcer.

Dr. Giles W. Thomas has continued to follow cases of rheumatoid arthritis which were studied psychoanalytically. Dr. Thomas has also just completed for publication a careful review on group psychotherapy, aid for which was obtained through the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation. The depletion of psychiatrists in the civil population and the necessity of preparing for the handling of great numbers of psychotherapeutic problems as an aftermath of active service make it imperative to explore means of multiplying the psychiatrist's experience and usefulness. Group psychotherapy also seems to represent a medium which has unique potentialities and which may be able to make contributions unobtainable through individual psychotherapy alone.

Dr. Flanders Dunbar, assisted by Dr. A. Louise Brush, has devoted her time almost exclusively to organizing and writing up the study of the preceding ten years dealing with psychological components of various physical diseases and following cases studied during this period. Dr. Brush has also continued her special study of patients having hypertensive cardiovascular disease in the research clinic under Dr. Dana Atchley.

Dr. Ruth Moulton, under Professor Daniels's direction, has completed an extensive review of the literature on pseudocyesis, including pertinent animal experimentation on ovulation and a report of clinical material which will be

published. She is also following the literature on present developments in the endocrine field for the Department. Dr. Moulton has been carrying on the study of vaginal smears, by the method of Papanicolaou, and the problem of defining the limits and uses of the vaginal smear method, particularly as it is applied to psychological correlates. A report of three cases of anorexia nervosa was published.

Dr. Edward I. Strongin and Mrs. Nina Bull, Research Associates, have continued their study on the effect of emotional situations on visual performance. They have been especially concerned with the use of these findings in the selection of aircraft personnel.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters has furnished a fund to the Department of Psychiatry for the special study of pathological fire setting (pyromania). There is evidence to indicate that between 15 and 20 percent of incendiary fires are caused by psychopathological individuals. A thorough evaluation of the pertinent literature on this subject and a detailed investigation of the personality and lives of criminals of this type in prisons, hospitals, and other institutions have been under way during the past six months. This may afford a better understanding of the problems and ways of exercising preventive measures. Dr. Helen Yarnell, Research Associate, has been assigned full time to this work.

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Professor Ross GOLDEN, Executive Officer

Professor Robert P. Ball and Dr. Arthur F. Hunter have been granted leaves of absence and are now with General Hospital No. 2. Dr. Gerald M. Peterson has joined the Naval Medical Corps.

Professor Golden read a paper at the meeting of the American Medical Association on small intestinal disturbances associated with vitamin B deficiency and with Dr. Michael J. Lepore has written a paper on a syndrome due to a deficiency of the vitamin B complex. He has addressed several other societies, including the New Orleans Post-Graduate Medical Assembly and the Detroit Roentgen Society.

Professor Paul C. Swenson was appointed secretary of the New York Roentgen Society. He read a paper before the American Gastroenterological Society in New York on the neoplasma of the small intestine.

Professor Murray M. Friedman has published "Evaluation of the Roentgen Kymogram in the Study of Diseases of the Heart and Great Vessels." He is preparing a manual of radiotherapy technique, a paper on neurofibromatosis of bone, and another paper on the technique and theory of planigraphy with special reference to the larynx.

Professor Ball, with Professor Walter W. Palmer and Professor Virginia

Kneeland Frantz, of the Departments of Medicine and Surgery, and Professor Homer D. Kesten, of the Department of Pathology, has prepared a report on a study of a case of carcinoma of the thyroid with bone metastasis after the ingestion of artificially radioactive iodine, in which localization of the radioactive iodine in the metastasis was demonstrated.

Dr. Hunter read a paper on the x-ray treatment of keloids and hypertrophic scars at the midwinter conference of the Eastern Radiological Societies.

Professor Cornelius G. Dyke is preparing a book on Roentgen therapy of neoplasma of the brain. Professor Maurice Lenz is in the process of editing a textbook on radiotherapy.

DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY

Professor ALLEN O. WHIPPLE, Executive Officer

The Department of Surgery, in common with all other departments of the School, is faced with the problem of increased duties with a greatly reduced staff. Forty members of the Department have enlisted and have left for military duty. This splendid spirit is commended, but equally appreciated is the extra burden the men who were past the age for enlistment have assumed in taking over the added duties of teaching and conducting the surgical services in the several hospitals affiliated with the University. The enlistment of the majority of the resident staff has caused the disruption of our long-sought and gradually developed residency program which is one of the most serious problems at the present time.

In addition to the continuous teaching program for the undergraduates the Department will give graduate instruction in wound healing and in plastic surgery to groups of Army medical officers. Because of these additional teaching assignments and a greatly reduced staff it has been necessary to curtail certain of the staff activities.

Much of the research work of the Department had to be deferred because of reduced staff. However, two projects under the National Research Council, Office of Scientific Research and Development, are being conducted.

We have been very fortunate in the return of Professor Adrian V. S. Lambert to take charge of the First Division Chest Service at Bellevue Hospital in the absence of Professor Frank B. Berry, who is in military service as surgical head of the Roosevelt Hospital Emergency Hospital Unit.

Three members of the Fracture Service are in military service. Dr. Stephen S. Hudack is with the Naval Medical Corps. After several months of work on the Fracture Ward at the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn, he was transferred to a mobile hospital, at present on active duty. Dr. Barbara B. Stimson left September 1, 1941, for active duty in England under the auspices of the American Red Cross. Later she was given a commission as a major in the

Royal Army Medical Corps and has been on duty in the military hospital in Shenley. Dr. Frank E. Stinchfield left with the Presbyterian Unit, General Hospital No. 2. Under grants from the National Research Council the Fracture Service is taking part in a study in coöperation with Professor Colin Fink of the Department of Chemical Engineering of Columbia University. Professor William Darrach is a member of the Subcommittee on Orthopedics of the National Research Council.

The research in growth of the extremities and of the disturbances in growth due to disease and congenital malformations has been continued by Dr. Gerald Gill and Dr. Lawson E. Miller at the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital. An important development is the perfection of a new x-ray technique for exact measurement of the extremities. All the former work in this field has been handicapped by the lack of any accurate means of measurement, and we believe that this new method will prove to be of great value. Dr. Gill also has devised what appears to be a fairly exact method of predicting, at any age, the ultimate growth of a child. This is of the greatest importance in planning any treatment for the equalization of length in cases in which one extremity is shorter than the other. It is regretted that this very promising and fruitful research has been interrupted by Dr. Gill's departure for essential war work and Dr. Miller's leave for military service. In the undergraduate teaching of orthopedic surgery, emphasis is being placed upon those subjects which will be important in war.

Professor Whipple delivered the Henry Jacob Bigelow Medal Lecture at the joint meeting of the Boston Surgical Society and the American College of Surgeons at Boston, November 7, 1941. The title of the presentation was "Present-Day Surgery of the Pancreas."

DEPARTMENT OF UROLOGY

Professor GEORGE F. CAHILL, Executive Officer

During the year 1941-42 the Department has faced a diminution in the teaching personnel. Dr. Charles T. Hazzard has been continuously active in the medical service of the United States Navy. Dr. John N. Robinson has been granted a leave of absence to become urologist to United States General Hospital No. 2 and was called into active service with that unit. Dr. Alexander Preston has been granted a leave of absence and has entered the service of the United States Army.

The undergraduate teaching is being reorganized to carry on the curriculum during the Summer Session and, to function adequately, will of necessity have increased use of students in direct work upon the wards.

The program of graduate education has been continued. Dr. Myrwood B. Sutton, having completed his work under Professor Earl T. Engle in the

Department of Anatomy, was granted by the University the degree of Doctor of Medical Science in February, 1942. Dr. Dyce A. Duckworth, under the same guidance, completed his investigation and service otherwise and received his degree of Doctor of Medical Science in June.

As candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medical Science Dr. Lloyd L. Wells has completed his work in the Department of Physiology under Professor Walter S. Root, and Dr. John K. Lattimer has completed his investigation in the Department of Anatomy under Professor Earl T. Engle upon the action of testosterone propionate upon the kidneys of rats, dogs, and human beings.

Dr. Thomas J. Sullivan has been working with Drs. Hattie E. Alexander and Ethel B. Gutman on the effect of castration on the serum acid phosphatase in cases of prostatic carcinoma. Dr. Ole J. Jensen is engaged in investigations as to the effect of the renal excretion of sulfadiazine in the sodium salt under the direction of Professor A. R. Dochez, of the Department of Bacteriology.

The members of the Department continue to collaborate with other departments in investigative problems. Papers have been published and presented during the year before many of the medical societies by members of the urological staff on various problems.

MEDICAL LIBRARY

THOMAS P. FLEMING, Librarian

The medical library, like other libraries in the University system and throughout the country, has felt the full impact of an excessive turnover in staff and an almost total lack of current European literature. In addition, there has been an unusually heavy depletion in the number of our patrons due to entrance into the armed services and the consequent reduction of research work on the part of those who remain.

Mr. John M. Connor, Reference Assistant, was granted a leave of absence in December to become assistant and later director of the Victory Book Campaign sponsored by the U.S.O., the Red Cross, and the American Library Association. Mr. Joseph M. Silver, a graduate of the Columbia University School of Library Service, has been appointed to the staff during Mr. Connor's absence.

The Medical Librarian completed and published a "Survey of the Medical Libraries in Boston," financed by the Carnegie Corporation. He also made a "Survey of the Resources of Medical Libraries in the New York Area," which will be published in the *Survey of Resources of New York City Libraries*, also financed by the Carnegie Corporation. He has served as a member of the Committee on Indexing for the Library of the American Dental Association. In addition, he has served as chairman of the Joint Committee on Importa-

tions, representing seven national library associations. This committee is responsible for the selection and allocation of enemy publications for all non-governmental libraries and research laboratories in the United States. During the year, two trips to Bermuda were made in order to release Axis publications consigned to American libraries but detained by the British censorship authorities at Bermuda.

Miss Estelle Brodman, Reference Assistant, served as chairman of the Committee on Reorganization of the Special Libraries Association, and has held numerous other committee appointments. The bibliographic service under the direction of Miss Brodman continues in effectiveness, although the loss of numerous German bibliographic tools has made completion an impossibility. During the year 7,688 references to current literature were supplied on 110 different subjects.

The situation regarding cataloguing arrearages, mentioned in previous reports, has been somewhat improved. Although the Webster library, the world's most outstanding collection of plastic surgical literature, consisting of more than twelve thousand volumes, has been in the possession of the library for over three years, it still remains uncatalogued with the exception of some three hundred volumes. Now that the United States armed forces are beginning to suffer casualties, the subject of plastic surgery assumes unusual importance.

Through the generosity of Professor Hugh Auchincloss, the library was able to purchase a copy of John Jones's *Plain, Concise, Practical Remarks on the Treatment of Wounds and Fractures; To Which is Added a Short Appendix on Camp and Military Hospitals, Principally Designed for the Use of Young Military Surgeons* (New York, Holt, 1775). This, the first surgical work printed in what is now the United States, was written by our first Professor of Surgery in King's College (now Columbia). It is likewise the first book published in this country on military surgery.

An outstanding collection of publications by or about John W. Francis was acquired. The collection was made by Claude de la Roche Francis, his grandson, as a preliminary step toward the publishing of a definitive biography. Of the utmost importance are three volumes of notes on the lectures delivered at the College of Physicians and Surgeons during its third session, 1809-10.

The mystery of the disappearance of copies of the theses by the early medical graduates has now been solved. The New York University Medical Library presented us with a copy of the thesis by Lewis A. Sayres (P & S, 1942) in which was a letter from Dr. John C. Dalton, stating that the College was moving (probably to 59th Street), and that the "old accumulations" were being cleared out and that where possible, theses were being returned to the authors.

The generosity of alumni, Faculty, and friends is in large measure re-

sponsible for the excellence of our collection in many fields. Dr. Julius Jarcho contributed fifty dollars to the medical library book fund, and Dr. Hugh Auchincloss donated seventy-five dollars so that we might acquire the work on surgery by John Jones, already mentioned. From funds previously contributed by Dr. Jerome P. Webster, the library expended five hundred dollars in the purchase of books relating to plastic surgery.

The Phi Delta Epsilon Fraternity gave an additional contribution of fifty dollars for the purchase of books as a memorial to Dr. Jacob Braun, P & S, '05. The Departments of Cancer Research, Otolaryngology, and Neurology all made substantial contributions toward the purchase of books and periodicals.

NEW YORK POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Dr. WILLARD C. RAPPLEYE, Director

The 554 physicians enrolled in the School during the academic year 1940-1941 came from forty-one states and four territories of the United States and from nineteen foreign countries. The increased enrollment from Latin American countries is of particular interest.

The use of the library continued to increase, as is shown by the fact that there were 7,656 books loaned for home use during the school year, compared to 6,289 in the previous academic year. The number of visits of readers totaled 16,031, compared to 14,527 in the previous year.

Under a grant from the Oliver-Rea Scholarship Fund the study of infections was continued by the Department of Bacteriology, with special attention to viridans endocarditis and the therapeutic use of bacteriophages. Studies on experimental endocarditis and on filterable viruses and the control of virus diseases of the respiratory tract were also continued with the aid of grants from other sources.

In the fall of 1941 there was again a large class to begin the three-year course of training for specialization in dermatology and syphilology. There was also an increase in the enrollment of specialists in dermatology for advanced instruction. In addition to carrying on this heavy teaching schedule, members of the staff of the Department completed seventy-two research projects. Perhaps the most important were those on the following subjects: respiration of human keratoses and cancers; the field of distribution of radiation and determination of the practical advantages and disadvantages of shock-proof x-ray apparatus designed for dermatological therapy; the influence of wetting agents and other surface-tension lowering substances upon increase in skin penetration, and the study of blood lipids with new technique, in samples in which complete lipid fractions were determined.

In addition to carrying on the usual teaching program of the Department of Gynecology, two important investigations were begun early in 1941: the

diagnosis of uterine and cervical malignant disease by means of vaginal smears stained with newly developed preparations, and the physiological and pathological effects of vaginal occlusion during menstruation.

The Department of Medicine carried on its usual heavy program of full-time and part-time courses, which were well attended. A part-time course in gastroscopy was given for the first time during the year. A clinic for the study of psychosomatic medicine was developed in order to improve the teaching of this subject, which is included in the general seminar in internal medicine. A new clinic for the study of geriatrics was organized because of the increasing interest in diseases of old age.

In addition to continuing many of the subjects of research which were reported last year, the Department of Medicine initiated many new studies, among which the following may be of special interest: x-ray therapy in Marie Strumpell arthritis, uric acid levels in arthritis, a pathological study of fibrositis, effect of methyl-testosterone, the excretion of 17-ketosteroids in various endocrinopathies, skin temperature studies as a means of differentiating hyperthyroidism and psychoneurosis, psychosomatic aspects of so-called cardiac pain, the effect of furfuryl trimethyl ammonium iodide as a vasodilator, case studies of pachydermatitis and pachyperiostosis, nutrition studies of natives of the Newfoundland coast, iodine metabolism, and epinephrine metabolism.

The members of the staff in the Departments of Neurology and Psychiatry were called upon for a considerable amount of teaching in interdepartmental courses, in addition to the courses offered by this department. After the Hospital had acquired the necessary apparatus, they began electronencephalographic studies. Other new lines of inquiry included evaluation and follow-up studies of such new therapeutic methods as vitamin E, insulin, metrazol, and various forms of shock therapy. With the coöperation of the Department of Pediatrics, studies of behavior problems in children and various phases of mental and physical developments of children were begun.

The advanced courses for specialists in ophthalmology were developed during the year, and a new continuation course in ocular muscles was added to the curriculum.

The Department of Orthopedic Surgery again offered several courses for general practitioners and a seminar for surgeons. Clinical studies were continued, with special attention to the development of operative techniques and therapeutic methods in the surgical treatment of arthritis, and to chemotherapy in relation to orthopedics.

Teaching done by the Department of Otolaryngology comprised several individual courses for specialists, as well as participation in courses offered by other departments.

The Department of Pathology arranged special instruction for several physicians from South America and participated in many courses offered by

other departments. Special courses were given in surgical pathology and in the pathology of eye, ear, nose, and throat.

In the Department of Pediatrics the studies of rheumatic fever were continued, with special attention to immunization with streptococcus toxoid. Members of the Department also conducted research in otitis media and mastoiditis, thrombocytopenic purpura in children, and protective antibodies in pertussis.

The Department of Radiology again conducted a course in basic radiological diagnosis and a course in radiotherapy, as well as taking an increased part in courses sponsored by other departments.

In response to a demand from surgeons in the metropolitan area, the Department of Surgery instituted a part-time advanced course in gastrointestinal surgery. This course was again given specialists in the early months of 1942. Members of the Department continued many studies, chiefly of a clinical nature, in the various special clinics conducted by this department.

In addition to the courses in the regular curriculum for general practitioners and for surgeons, the Department of Traumatic Surgery gave courses in first aid for physicians and nurses on the Post-Graduate staff during the fall and winter. Investigations conducted by the Department concentrated on the treatment of burns and the use of sulfa drugs in the treatment of wounds.

Courses were individually arranged by the Department of Urology for a number of qualified specialists.

The continued high enrollment of physicians is a matter of gratification to the School and a tribute to the devotion and efforts of the staff. Despite the number of members of the teaching personnel who have gone into service, courses in all essential phases of postgraduate instruction have been continued. A considerable number of older physicians have come for refresher courses as they prepare to resume more active practice in their local communities when the younger doctors leave for military duty. A group of women physicians has also enrolled, as they too endeavor to do their part professionally in the war effort by relieving young men for service.

It is to be expected that the continued withdrawal of men from civilian practice will reduce the enrollment of matriculates, especially as the demands upon local doctors increase.

All departments are aware of the likely demand for postgraduate instruction at the close of the war when doctors return to civilian life. The character and content of teaching will be modified to meet the needs of that period.

The number of inquiries from Latin America continues. The need of financial assistance for many of these students, due in part to the unfavorable international exchange, is urgent if we are to contribute as fully as the opportunity presents to the development of stronger inter-American cultural, scientific, and professional ties.

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE*

Professor PABLO MORALES OTERO, Acting Director

The resignation of Dr. George W. Bachman, Director and friend of the School which he so faithfully served for the past ten years, is recorded with great regret. From the very beginning, Dr. Bachman kept before him a broad and liberal vision of what the School should stand for and represent in the community it would serve, as well as abroad—an opportunity for concerted action in education and research which might help to link better the Americas and to work toward a better communion among the peoples of this hemisphere. During the ten years Dr. Bachman was in office, he gave himself unstintingly to the great task before him and, through his efforts, was able to build up the splendid physical plant which today remains as a monument to his endeavors. Dr. Bachman has left for other fields and, in his desire to share in the present world conflict, is today representing the American Medical Bureau for Medical Aid to China, where he will help in the reconstruction of that war-torn country.

At the commencement of hostilities, December, 1941, a Central Committee for Civilian Defense was assigned to Puerto Rico, and the Acting Director of the School was appointed a member of the Medical Committee, charged to direct all educational activities relative to the instruction of civilians in medical matters, the School of Tropical Medicine to be the center for such work. With this end in view, courses were organized and offered to professional nurses for work in civilian defense, and under the direction of the American Red Cross with the coöperation of the American Legion, 100 classes in first aid, with an average of thirty members to each class, were held in and around San Juan. In addition, the Department of Bacteriology of the School trained fifty technicians from various parts of the Island in the technique of blood typing. Courses were also offered for the preparation of public health workers in civilian disaster relief.

Mr. Felix Lamela, Executive Secretary of the School, was at the time appointed member and secretary of the Medical Committee. One of his first activities was the organization of a blood bank for Puerto Rico. Dr. John Scudder, director of the blood bank at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, was granted leave of absence to go to Puerto Rico to establish a similar set-up. The blood bank is now in operation and has been temporarily installed in one of the wings of the School, functioning as a separate unit under an advisory board appointed by the Director of Civilian Defense. The project in itself has aroused much interest, since the bank is the first of its kind established in a tropical area. Different atmospheric and environmental conditions

* For details see Report of Acting Director of School of Tropical Medicine.

have had to be dealt with in its operation. However, the Caribbean area, long in need of such an organization, fully appreciates its import.

As part of the work assigned to it by civilian defense, the University Hospital of the School will be conditioned as an emergency unit in case of disaster, at which time it will be possible to double the number of beds.

A provisional committee for organizing a local association of the American Public Health Association was appointed, with Dr. James A. Doull, Consultant in Epidemiology, as chairman, and Dr. Guillermo Arbona, Associate in Public Health Practice, as secretary. A large membership was recruited, and the first annual meeting was held during the twenty-third and twenty-fourth days of September of that year. This meeting was attended by Dr. Reginald Atwater, executive secretary of the American Public Health Association.

Among the members of the Faculty receiving honors were Dr. Ramón M. Suárez, head of the Department of Clinical Medicine, to whom the Medical College of Virginia awarded the degree of Doctor of Science; Dr. Arturo L. Carrión, who was invited to address the annual meeting of the Mycological Society of America, held in Dallas, Texas, in December, 1941. Dr. Carrión is the first Puerto Rican to have been thus honored. Likewise, Dr. Enrique Koppisch has been asked to present a paper at the meetings of the American Medical Association.

Visitors have been few in number during the year. However, the following persons have visited the School: Sir Rupert Briercliffe, medical adviser to the Comptroller for the Development and Welfare of the British West Indies; the Hon. W. B. Jackson, of British Guiana; Mr. Charles P. Taft, of the Social Security Board at Washington; Dr. Harry S. Mustard, Director of the DeLamar Institute of Public Health; and Dr. Ernest L. Stebbins, also of the DeLamar Institute. For the purpose of participating in the courses of instruction in public health, Dr. Haven Emerson, Director Emeritus of the DeLamar Institute of Columbia University, arrived in January of this year to teach classes in public health administration. Every one of these classes proved a source of stimulation to his pupils.

Mr. José L. Janer was transferred from the Department of Medical Zoölogy of the School to the Insular Health Department, in its Division of Biostatistics, and Dr. José Oliver González, member of the same department, will return in September to resume his post as parasitologist after a year at the University of Chicago where he completed work for his degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Dr. Rurico S. Díaz Rivera, resident physician of the University Hospital, was granted a fellowship by the Special Board of Trustees of the School for postgraduate studies at the University of Pennsylvania, where he will go at the beginning of the coming fiscal year.

Considering the present situation and the difficulties in shipments which affect receipt of periodicals, the library has continued to function as an im-

portant division of the School. It was especially gratifying to receive gifts from Medical Library Association exchanges; 441 complete volumes and 4,975 items have been received to date. The library is also indebted for generous gifts to Dr. George W. Bachman, Dr. P. Morales Otero, Dr. A. L. Carrión, Dr. R. Rodríguez Molina, Colonel A. T. Cooper, Dr. D. H. Cook, Dr. W. A. Hoffman, Dr. Conrado F. Asenjo, Dr. F. Hernández Morales, Dr. Myron E. Wegman, and Dr. Haven Emerson.

Prevalent conditions continued to affect the distribution of the *Journal*, which has become more and more a record of the work done in the School and Hospital; its excellent Spanish translations commend it increasingly to Latin America. A book review section will be a new feature of interest.

Investigations on *Brucella* continued during the year in the Department of Bacteriology under the direction of Professor Morales Otero. A publication on a *Brucella*-purified protein aroused considerable interest and brought forth various requests for supplies of this antigen. A detailed study of the probable antigenic relationships between proteus and *Brucella* groups of organisms was started.

A search for proteus strains of the X-type, especially of the X-19, is being conducted. The biological properties of local proteus strains from different sources are being carefully studied.

A survey of the proportion of positive Weil-Felix reactions in sera of hospitalized patients, other than clinical typhus, was initiated. Studies on sulfaguanidine treatment of children suffering from *Shigella* infection, were continued, and further studies were undertaken to determine the growth of *Shigella* organisms in various types of native foods. Investigations are also under way to study the relation of flies in the transmission of dysentery. In this connection, it was accidentally found that ants may also be a factor in the transmission of this disease. All organisms so far isolated have been studied for cultural reactions and serological characteristics.

Dr. James Watt, of the National Institute of Health of the United States Public Health Service, continued his work on the evaluation of chemotherapeutic agents in the treatment and control of *Shigella* infection in man. A report of this work has already been submitted for publication. These studies were conducted with the coöperation of the Insular Health Department, the medical staff of the 10th Naval District, and the officers of the Puerto Rico Department Laboratory of the United States Army.

With Dr. Cecil A. Krakower, of the Department of Pathology, the experiments on the chemotherapeutics of experimental leprosy in rats were continued. The effects of thyroidectomy and thyroid feeding on experimental leprosy in rats are being observed at present. The study of the effects of estradiol propionate in female Rhesus monkeys, conducted under the supervision of Professor Earl T. Engle, of the Department of Anatomy of the

College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, is being continued.

A brief course in elementary medical bacteriology was given twice during the year to groups of nurses working for certificates in public health nursing. A course in medical bacteriology, consisting of one-hour lectures and two-and-a-half-hour laboratory periods daily, was also offered twice to sanitarians, medical technologists, and physicians from the Department of Health enrolled in the public health courses.

The Department of Bacteriology conducted for the University Hospital 1,200 bacteriological and serological examinations, and more than three thousand routine agglutination tests were made for the department of Agriculture.

Under the direction of Professor Donald H. Cook, head of the Department of Chemistry, the four-year study on the nutritive value of Puerto Rican forage crops in coöperation with the Agricultural Experimental Station was completed with the analysis of various grasses under different conditions of fertilizing.

Dr. Marianne Goettsch, formerly of the Department of Biochemistry of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, arrived in July to accept appointment in the Department. Dr. Goettsch has been active in nutritional work, conducting investigations on the vitamin E contents of various materials while studying the physiological effects of a low vitamin E diet on both rats and monkeys.

In coöperation with the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of Puerto Rico, Dr. Conrado F. Asenjo has been studying the composition and general characteristics of several native oils. Dr. Asenjo is also studying the distribution of papain during the development and growth of the papaya plant.

Professor Arturo L. Carrión has continued his study of the dermatomycoses in Puerto Rico. Observations on the morphology of the fungi in the chromoblastomycosis collection led to the discovery of a new variety of *Fonsecaea Pedrosoi*, namely, *Fonsecaea Pedrosoi Phialophorica*. A considerable amount of work was done in perfecting the technique for complement fixation tests and its application to fungus infections. The immunological studies on mycotic infections, initiated last year, were continued, though not on a large scale.

As part of the research under way, special emphasis was placed on sprue and its various aspects by Professor Ramón M. Suárez. Of interest to the staff is Professor Suárez's experimental study of the blood volume of normal Puerto Ricans. In addition, studies are being conducted on the incidence of rheumatic fever in Puerto Rico, coronary artery disease, and other senile degenerative changes of the cardiovascular system as observed in Puerto Rico; observations on Weil's disease; biochemical aspects of tropical lymphangitis and lympho-

granuloma venereum; clinical studies of enzymatic anthelmintics; a study of the therapeutic value of intraspinal injections with members of the vitamin B complex; a study of clinical and experimental Moniliasis, and one on bone marrow in tropical lymphangitis.

Concentrated effort was spent in the examination and study of the intestine of guinea pigs with relation to the effect of vitamin C deficiency on schistosomiasis infestation, under the direction of Professor William A. Hoffman, the head of the Department of Medical Zoölogy. In collaboration with Captain Gustave Dammin and Lieutenant Sidney Kaye, of the United States Army, a preliminary study was begun on the effects of oral phenothiazine in experimental schistosomiasis of rabbits. Also in collaboration with Dr. Harry D. Pratt, of the United States Public Health Service, anophelines were collected with the object of preparing a detailed guide to all stages of the three species known to occur in Puerto Rico. Miss Josefina Acosta has taken preliminary steps toward the investigation of trichinosis in vitamin E deficient rats.

Teaching activities for the year included courses in parasitology which dealt with the more important parasites of man and their transmitters occurring, or liable to occur, in Puerto Rico.

In the Department of Pathology, of which Professor Enrique Koppisch is in charge, research on synthetic estrogens, with Dr. Charis Gould, of the Presbyterian Hospital, on herpes virus, the virus of encephalomyelitis of mice and on toxoplasma in mice and guinea pigs was continued.

During the year, the Department trained Drs. Guillermo Carrera and Ildefonso Rivera Lugo, the former resident pathologist of the University Hospital. Dr. Rivera Lugo will occupy the post of pathologist in the Arecibo District Hospital on the completion of his training.

Professor John M. Henderson, as acting head of the Department of Public Health, directed courses for medical officers leading to the degree of Master of Science in public health; for public health nurses, leading to the certificate in public health nursing; and for college graduates, leading to the certificate in public health for sanitarians and to the certificate in medical technology.

On January 12, 1942, Commencement exercises were held for three groups of students who had completed the first courses of instruction in public health offered by the School. A total of thirty certificates was issued to public health nurses, sanitarians, and medical technicians. These graduates have all been assigned to positions with the Insular Health Department.

Although teaching was the main activity of the Department, members of the staff also devoted time to various projects of research interest. Professor Henderson, Assistant Professor of Sanitary Science, conducted a study of special problems concerning urban malaria, with particular reference to the irrigated south shore of Puerto Rico.

In coöperation with members of the Departments of Bacteriology and

Internal Medicine, Dr. Myron E. Wegman, Assistant Professor of Child Hygiene, studied the treatment of bacillary dysentery with sulfaguanidine and certain etiological and epidemiological factors in connection with infant diarrhea on the Island. Also, in coöperation with Dr. R. Fernández Marchante and Dr. Morton Kramer, of the Insular Health Department, an investigation on infant feeding with relation to infant mortality was undertaken in three municipalities of the Island.

Miss Johanna J. Schwarte, Assistant Professor of Public Health Nursing, investigated and reported upon the history of education in public health nursing in Puerto Rico. Dr. James A. Doull, Consultant in Epidemiology of the Department, conducted an extensive tuberculosis survey in the St. Just Rural Housing Project. The material is now in the process of analysis.

A special short course in water supply for engineers of the Insular Health Department was offered at the School in September, 1941. In addition to the formal courses for matriculated students, the nutritionist of the Department, Mrs. Rosa M. T. Rodríguez, conducted in-service training for the staff of the Insular Health Department. Also, the members of the Department of Public Health organized and participated in the courses in medical information and public health problems of Puerto Rico at the School of Social Work of the University of Puerto Rico.

The resignations of the Misses Schwartz, Kathleen Logan and Winifred Mendez and of Dr. Kramer, all members of the staff of the Department of Public Health of the School, were received with great regret. Professor Henderson, who served so well and so efficiently as acting head of the Department for the past year, has been transferred to the United States Public Health Service for malaria control work in cantonment areas.

In the Division of Biophysics and Radiation, Dr. Gleason W. Kenrick continued observations on ultraviolet solar radiation. Mr. R. G. Stone is working on the Fassig-Stone manuscript of *The Climate of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands* which is to be published under the auspices of the New York Academy of Sciences.

Lack of transportation and a continued rise in prices of foods and materials brought about by the war have severely handicapped the operation of the Santiago primate colony. Visiting scientists have been unable to undertake new research activities with relation to the colony.

The work on streptococci infections, started by Dr. A. Pomales Lebrón, of the Department of Bacteriology, was continued. Dr. James Watt made a survey of dysentery carriers among the colony, and Dr. Ramón M. Suárez studied the blood picture of normal monkeys. Dr. Michael I. Tomilin, who is in charge of the colony, continued the anthropological measurements and dental examinations of these animals.

During the year 450 Rhesus monkeys were captured for tuberculin testing. No positive reactors were found. One hundred and three young were born and survived during the year. Fifty animals of different ages were sold in the states, and seven were sent to the laboratories of the Department of Chemistry of the School. Mortality was reduced to one percent, caused in the majority of cases by injuries in fighting.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLARD C. RAPPEYE

Dean

June 30, 1942

PROFESSIONAL STAFF ON LEAVE FOR MILITARY SERVICE
IN 1941-1942

ADMINISTRATION

Vernon W. Lippard

ANATOMY

Julius K. Littman

BACTERIOLOGY

Norman Molomut

BIOCHEMISTRY

None

CANCER RESEARCH

Milton J. Eisen

*DELAMAR INSTITUTE OF
PUBLIC HEALTH*

Bernard M. Blum

Elias Strauss

Stafford M. Wheeler

DERMATOLOGY

J. Malcolm Bazemore

Robert R. M. McLaughlin

MEDICINE

George Baehr

Frederick R. Bailey

Otto S. Baum

Stuart S. Blauner

Daniel N. Brown

Norton S. Brown

Joseph B. Brune

George A. Carden, Jr.

Alvin F. Coburn

Henry P. Colmore

Crispin Cooke

John K. Curtis

C. Dary Dunham

Shirley C. Fisk

Charles A. Flood

Charles L. Gilbert

William H. Gillespie

Thomas J. Gleeson

J. A. Clinton Gray

Frederick K. Heath

John L. Kantor

Yale Kneeland, Jr.

James Liebmann

Putnam C. Lloyd

Thomas T. Mackie

Arthur M. Master

Joseph H. Minden

David D. Moore

Norman W. Osher

Allen A. Parry

Joseph Post

William D. Province

Charles A. Ragan, Jr.

John L. Riker

Theodore B. Russell

Paul B. Sheldon

William B. Sherman

Howard B. Shookhoff

DeWitt Hendee Smith

William H. Stearns

Theodore W. Steege

Alfred Steiner

Herman Tarnower

Joseph C. Turner

T. Lloyd Tyson

Chester H. Whitney

Herbert B. Wilcox, Jr.

Carl R. Wise

NURSING

Dorothy K. Hagner

Ella Kauffman

Jessie M. A. Mutch

Marjorie Peto

NEUROLOGY

Ben H. Balser
 Norman Q. Brill
 Fritz Cramer
 Stanley M. Dillenberg
 Henry H. Drewry
 Desiderius Groszberg
 Clarence C. Hare
 Warren V. Huber
 Walter O. Klingman
 Harold Landow*
 Charles A. McKendree
 John M. McKinney
 Rollo J. Masselink
 Albert A. Rosner
 John E. Scarff
 Carmine T. Vicale
 Henry Wigderson
 Herman Wortis*

*OBSTETRICS AND
GYNECOLOGY*

John H. Boyd
 Charles Lee Buxton
 Eugene S. Coler
 John C. Kilroe
 James R. Montgomery
 Clinton P. O'Connell
 William E. Pollard
 John B. Rearden
 Alvin J. B. Tillman
 Leo Wilson

OPHTHALMOLOGY

C. Gregory Barer
 Gordon M. Bruce
 A. Gerard DeVoe
 J. Vincent Flack
 Edward Gallardo
 William H. Hanna
 John P. Macnic
 Phillips Thygeson
 Donald E. Tinkess

OTOLARYNGOLOGY

James W. Babcock
 Daniel C. Baker, Jr.
 Arthur J. Cracovaner
 Sylvester Daly
 Edmund P. Fowler, Jr.
 Robert H. Fowler
 Martin A. Furman
 Fred J. Hunter, Jr.
 Robert L. McCollom
 Page Northington
 George O'Kane
 Lee R. Pierce

PATHOLOGY

Robert A. Kritzler
 Hans Smetana

PEDIATRICS

Arthur F. Ackerman
 George B. Bader
 John M. Brush
 Sidney S. Chipman
 Harold W. K. Dargeon
 John R. Gimour
 David M. Greeley
 Robert E. Jennings
 Gilbert M. Jorgensen
 Samuel Karelitz
 S. Dow Mills
 Ralph E. Moloshok
 Daniel A. Wilcox
 Charles L. Wood

PHARMACOLOGY

Solomon Disick
 Alan Leslie
 Clifford L. Spingarn

PHYSIOLOGY

Harold A. Abramson
 Octa C. Leigh, Jr.

* Deceased.

PSYCHIATRY

Walter Briehl
George A. Jervis
Kenneth Kelley
John P. Lambert
Lewis I. Sharp
Stephen M. Smith
Edward S. Tauber
Giles W. Thomas

RADIOLOGY

Robert P. Ball
Murray M. Friedman
Arthur F. Hunter
Lawson E. Miller, Jr.
Gerald M. Peterson
Eric J. Ryan
Vincent M. Whelan

SURGERY

Frank B. Berry
M. Renfrew Bradner
Dwight B. Fishwick
Edmund N. Goodman
Robert S. Grinnell
William G. Heeks
Maurice J. Hickey
Stephen S. Hudack
Vincent M. Iovine
J. Gordon Lee
Albert H. Levy

Richmond L. Moore
William Barclay Parsons
Howard A. Patterson
Louis M. Rousselot
Rudolph N. Schullinger
Lawrence W. Sloan
Barbara B. Stimson
Frank E. Stinchfield
James E. Thompson
Carnes Weeks
Robert H. Wylie

ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY

McDowell Anderson
Dana M. Street
T. Campbell Thompson
Melvin B. Watkins

UROLOGY

Bernard Blum
Alex Gordon
Charles T. Hazzard
Alexander Preston
John N. Robinson
Elias Strauss
Stafford Wheeler

GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Erwin Brand (Biochemistry)
Kenneth Cole (Physiology)
J. Gardner Hopkins (Dermatology)
Kenneth B. Turner (Medicine)

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Associate Dean of the School of Engineering

FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1941, TO JANUARY 30, 1943



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SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATE DEAN FROM JULY 1, 1941,
TO JANUARY 30, 1943

To the President of the University

SIR:

I beg to submit herewith a report for the School of Engineering covering not only the academic year ending June 30, 1942 but also the special Summer Session of 1942 together with the Winter Session of 1942-43. I am led to this unusual arrangement by the fact that, on January 12, 1942 the Faculty of Engineering, in response to war needs, adopted a three-term academic year, introducing a Summer Session beginning June 1 and carrying through to September 16. The normal close of the academic year thus occurs in the middle of a school session and it, therefore, seems desirable, at least as a temporary measure, to include in this report developments through the full calendar year 1942.

Owing to both the exacting and the confidential requirements of his service with the United States Navy, it has, unfortunately, been impossible for Dean Barker to prepare this report. Nevertheless, so many fundamental changes have been made in the work of the School during the past year to meet war conditions, and possible post-war developments pose so many problems, that a statement of these changes and problems is desirable. I have prepared, therefore, the following survey of past actions and current trends, together with a statement of some of the probable needs and problems of our School in the years which will follow the close of the war.

Arrangements were made in February, 1941 for Dean Barker to keep in touch with educational and related developments in Washington, in order that the University might be informed of our changing national needs and be prepared to make the best use of our facilities in the interests of national defense. In order to relieve the Dean of part of his duties, J. K. Finch, Renwick Professor of Civil Engineering, was appointed Associate Dean on March 1, 1941.

Dean Barker was later granted part-time leave from his University duties to become Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy. Needless to say these new duties took on added importance after December 7, 1941,

and the Dean has had a tremendous burden on his hands, particularly in the important work of organizing the instruction for sub-professional technical positions in the Navy and in connection with the Navy Specialized Training Program for utilizing our colleges and universities in the education and training of potential naval officer candidates. It has been necessary, therefore, in the emergency for the Associate Dean and the Assistant to the Dean to take over the major functions of this office.

During the "defense period" of 1940-41 the Committee on Instruction of the School of Engineering, realizing that this movement would require the services of larger numbers of engineers, undertook the study of an optional accelerated program for this School. It soon became evident, however, that the task of carrying in parallel both the normal schedule of studies and an accelerated program would not only result in a very complicated schedule problem but would also impose teaching duties impossible for the School to carry without important additions to our staff.

Later, when the situation changed, after Pearl Harbor, from one of defense to active participation in the war, it became obvious that an obligatory acceleration of the engineering program was essential. Accordingly, a special committee immediately undertook a further study of the problem. Their report favored the establishment of a new academic calendar of three sessions annually and the orderly moving forward en bloc of the regular programs of the School. This recommendation was approved by the Faculty on January 12, 1942 and, after confirming action by the University Council, was put into effect with the opening of the Spring Session of 1941-42. Our action was dictated solely by emergency needs and was approved for the duration of the war only. The plan was not regarded as educationally sound or desirable.

The program adopted fortunately does not involve any basic changes in the scope or character of our undergraduate studies or in the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science. Acceleration begins with the close of the student's sophomore year and leaves the summer between the freshman and sophomore years free for the usual camp courses and for such added make-up studies as a student may require. This arrangement seemed desirable in view of the usual difficulties which the high school student experiences in adjusting himself to the more exacting tempo of college study.

The first students to complete their undergraduate courses under the accelerated program received their B.S. degrees at a special graduation exercise held in Earl Hall on January 22, 1943. The following group, the first to undertake their entire course under accelerated conditions, will graduate next September, eight months in advance of their normal graduation time and exactly three years from the date of their admission to the pre-engineering program in Columbia College.

The demand for engineering graduates which dictated this change in our procedure continued to increase during 1942 and it soon became evident that there were not sufficient numbers of students in all the engineering schools of the country to meet the sudden emergency needs. We were deluged with applications for men, and industry offered salaries two or three times those previously prevailing.

To meet this extraordinary demand, the United States Office of Education broadcast, as late as April of last year, an urgent plea to all engineering schools to redouble their efforts and to train the maximum number of men as rapidly as possible.

As a result of this official statement there was a further increase in our undergraduate enrollment, a gradual withdrawal of graduate students who, because of the pressing needs of industry and government, could no longer devote their time to graduate study, a similar withdrawal of certain staff members for service in the armed forces or for special research duties, and the expansion of the previously established and to-be-presently-noted Engineering, Science, and Management War Training program (ESMWT).

Table 1 summarizes the changes in undergraduate enrollment.

TABLE 1
ENROLLMENT IN UNDERGRADUATE ENGINEERING (B.S.) COURSES
AS OF OCTOBER OF YEAR NOTED

Year	Pre-Engineering		Engineering			Total
	Freshman	Sophomore ^a	Junior	Senior	Special	
1938 . . .	128	154	116	56	6	460
1939 . . .	121	151	84	102	...	458
1940 . . .	128	142	72	86	29	457
1941 . . .	195	177	85	71	...	528
1942 . . .	249	220	89	71	...	629

^a These figures also include those students who are exercising the professional option to continue in pre-engineering as college juniors.

It will be noted that there was a 52 percent increase in freshman admissions in the fall of 1941, and another increase of 27 percent in 1942. It may not be out of place to call attention also to some of the more general aspects of our past undergraduate activities which are illustrated by this tabulation.

It will be observed that there is a difference of from 60 to 90 students between the sophomore registration of one year and the junior class of the following year. In part, this is due to the fact that a large percentage of our students have, in the past, elected to exercise the professional option and have thus devoted another year to the College portion of their program. The major factor in this difference is, however, to be attributed to the inevitable dropping of those students who either fail in their courses or find themselves unfitted for the engineering career and change to other fields. While the professional option situation also affects any comparison of the freshman and sophomore registrations, it seems clear that the main sieving-out of those who thus drop from pre-engineering does not occur until the sophomore year. This view is substantiated by some studies made by Mr. A. Dexter Hinckley of the students who abandon engineering study. These records show that relatively few of this group—about one-fifth or less—actually fail in their studies, the great majority turning to other pursuits and ultimately receiving their degrees in some other field of study. The Columbia plan is unique in permitting this desirable change of program without failure or loss of time. Furthermore, these studies, as well as a comparison of freshman and sophomore registrations, show that the Office of University Admissions has been remarkably successful in selecting for admission students of high scholastic ability.

The Engineering, Science, Management, and War Training program, sponsored by the United States Office of Education, was announced in October 1940. First known as the Engineering Defense Training (EDT) program, its purpose was to aid in meeting the expanding needs of the defense industries of the country by training men in the techniques of these defense operations. It has included not only training for admission to war industries and special training designed for those in industry who desire to change over from non-essential to war work, but also courses

planned to qualify those in essential industries for positions requiring higher skills or offering greater responsibilities.

Under the leadership of Dean Barker the engineering schools of the metropolitan area agreed that these schools could most effectively utilize their facilities for these EDT courses at the college level. Accordingly, these schools established as a coöperative venture the Defense Training Institute, located in the Brooklyn Law School, to undertake special sub-professional training for technical aides, draftsmen, etc. This Institute has continued as a joint effort of these schools and, now that the available supply of men students appears to be exhausted, is turning to the training of women at sub-collegiate levels for defense industries and for civil service positions.

Mr. Hinckley, Assistant to the Dean, has acted as our "institutional representative" for the courses which our School has offered at the collegiate level under what is now known as the Engineering, Science, and Management War Training (ESMWT) program, under which many of the courses have been given in the evening. He has devoted long hours to interviews with prospective students, to the making of records and accounts, and to other details connected with this undertaking.

These courses, open to men or women, are tuition-free, all expenses being met by the federal government, and are all special short-term courses designed to meet the special needs of industry. They do not parallel our regular courses and they carry no academic credit. In each case the demand for a particular course is carefully considered and, if it is found possible to do so, the course is arranged using either our own staff or special instructors secured from outside the University. All proposed courses are reviewed by our Committee on Instruction, and, if found satisfactory, permission is given to utilize our facilities in giving the course.

While there has been a pressing need for large numbers of men and women trained in fundamental and relatively simple techniques, it has seemed desirable for our School to concentrate primarily on training in more specialized and advanced subjects for which we are particularly equipped and competent. Such training, largely of the "up-grading" type, requires that we concentrate our efforts on relatively small groups of carefully selected students. A change in this procedure is, however, now under way. Certain trends, indicated in Table 2, are of special interest.

While this work in its earlier stages was, as we have said, primarily useful in up-grading men already in industrial employ, it is clear that this function has in major part changed to the training of women for admission to war industries.

Table 2 gives some of the more important statistics of this program.

TABLE 2

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF WAR TRAINING INSTRUCTION GIVEN AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

February 1941, through February 23, 1943

Year	Program	Number of Courses	Student Enrollment (Up-grading)		Student Enrollment		Total Enrolled	Instructional Staff	
			In-service	Pre-employment	Men	Women		University	Industry
1940-41	EDT	7	244	144	388	...	388	20	20
1941-42	ESMDT	25	982	367	1232	117	1349	42	60
1942-43	ESMWT	32 ^a	663	900	774	789	1563	50	80
Total		64 ^a	1889	1411	2394	906	3300		

^a Includes repeat courses.

The future of these labors is difficult to forecast. When the program has served its purpose it will undoubtedly be discontinued, but the end of collegiate training is not yet in sight, although instruction at sub-professional levels in the Defense Training Institute appears to have almost exhausted its possibilities. It seems probable, therefore, that the trend toward the brief and intensive training of women in rather narrowly defined skills will continue, and we shall not be surprised to find not only a drop in the enrollment of men students but also increasing difficulty in securing qualified women candidates.

At its meeting on October 19, 1942 the Faculty of the School of Engineering approved a resolution by the Committee on Instruction opening the School to women students under the same requirements as those which have applied to men. Previous to this action the question of the admission of women had been the subject of a report by a joint committee of faculty and alumni, and a faculty smoker had also been held to discuss the proposal.

While this change had been first brought forward as a war measure it

was quite obvious that the final decision was not based on any supposed emergency needs but on the feeling that, following the other professional schools, the engineering courses should be equally available to both men and women. As a matter of fact there is, as far as the writer has been able to ascertain, no demand either past or present for women engineers. Of the 15,000 presumably successful engineers listed in *Who's Who in Engineering*, a diligent search reveals the names of only six women. Present needs are quite clearly for women to replace men in sub-professional technical employment. There is no indication that the engineering profession wants women or has suddenly become more attractive to women. Furthermore, it is obvious that the present brief and narrow technical training offered to women is an emergency makeshift and does not qualify them either for positions beyond the sub-professional level or for ultimate licensing as engineers—and this fact is clearly understood by the administrators and counselors of our women's colleges.

In short, those women who give up their college course after a year or two of study (some college mathematics and physics is an essential prerequisite) and enter these brief technical-aide programs are sacrificing their collegiate courses and are simply patriotic citizens, willing to make this sacrifice in order to do their bit in winning the war.

It would be surprising indeed if, under these conditions, any considerable number of women students applied for admission to our School of Engineering. Furthermore, the first two years of the four-year undergraduate B.S. engineering course are offered by Columbia College which has no intention of opening its doors to women. Arrangements have been made for Barnard to offer these pre-engineering years, but Barnard cannot offer the required courses in drafting, power, physics, and mechanics, and the present arrangement for Barnard sophomores to attend these courses with Columbia College pre-engineers is for the duration only.

As may be inferred from the above statement the writer was opposed to this move on the grounds that it was (a) impractical under our present Columbia conditions (i.e., the division of the engineering program between the College and the School of Engineering), and (b) serving no known emergency needs, and (c) creating difficult problems, as at Camp Columbia, for example, where it is necessary to accommodate a mere dozen or half-dozen special students.

The extraordinary demand previously noted for technically trained men has greatly reduced our graduate enrollment. Since the adoption of the accelerated program, our students in all departments except chemical engineering have been leaving after receiving their B.S. degree, while few graduates of other schools have found it possible to undertake graduate study with us. This change is noted in Table 3 of this report. Since research and graduate instruction have constituted such an important part of our activities in the past, we are making every effort to carry on our special graduate courses, but, for the duration of the war, this most valuable contribution to professional progress and development will necessarily be greatly curtailed.

Needless to say, this decrease in graduate enrollment has deprived us of a group which has always contributed an important part in the conduct of research and, in some laboratory classes, even in the instruction of undergraduates. In addition, we have lost the services in whole or in part of a number of staff members.

It will not be possible until the termination of the war to note, because of the confidential nature of such employment, the character of the direct service of our staff in connection with the war effort. Almost every department of the School has been affected and, in one or two cases, a major part of our laboratory space has been taken over for projects we are not free to announce. The first staff members to go were those in the Army or Naval Reserve, among whom may be noted Professors Abbett in civil and Queneau in metallurgical engineering, and Assistants Plossl, Bedingfield, and Schnettler. Other specialists were then called upon to serve on full- or part-time leave, either in Washington, or on special war research at the University. This list includes Professor Drew and Dr. Tenney in chemical, Professor Mindlin in civil, Professor Jette in metallurgical, Professor Russell and Dr. Ragazzini in electrical, and the late Professor Karelitz in mechanical engineering, while there is a larger group not on leave who have turned their attention from their normal occupations to war research under special contracts with the Army, Navy, Office of Scientific Research and Development (OSRD), and with other agencies.

As a result of these changes—reduced graduate enrollment and staff withdrawals for special service—plus some difficulty in securing equipment, there has been both a reduction in the research activities of the

School, and a change in the character of these activities from peacetime to war pursuits. Nevertheless, in view of the difficulties inherent in the situation, it has been possible to carry on a surprisingly large part of our normal research program.

As we noted above, when the war is over these and other research activities can be revealed, and the record will, I am sure, be highly creditable to our School.

The present situation of our School may thus be summarized by stating that our major problem to date has been that of transforming a two-term into a three-term year, of preparing to handle greatly increased undergraduate classes, of carrying simultaneously a very considerable burden of special ESMWT courses, and of endeavoring to maintain graduate instruction and research—all with a depleted staff.

Needless to say, none of this would have been possible without the loyal and devoted service and sacrifices of our staff. Added teaching duties have been accepted and enthusiastically carried out. Late afternoons, evenings, and holidays have been given up in order that research might go forward.

Many members of the Faculty, it should be noted, expected a marked decline in student morale and standards with the adoption of the accelerated program. Yet, the great majority of our student body seem to have met the problems of acceleration with little difficulty. The few weak students, normally those on probation, have, to be sure, succumbed to the faster tempo of the new program, but our better students have continued to maintain or to improve their scholastic standing. In spite of the uncertainties which we face there has been almost a negligible reaction of the "Why worry, what's the use?" type. Our staff has urged our students to take to heart the words of Horace, written, to be sure, with a quite different application in mind, but most appropriate to the situation our boys have faced:

Pry not into the morrow's store;
Thy profit doth advance
By every day that fate allots,—
So, lad, improve thy chance.

Some reduction in laboratory report and similar requirements has been necessary. These requirements have been generally regarded as desirable by all except those instructors directly involved, but, on the whole, standards have been maintained and student morale has been high. We have, of course, been forced to abandon summer courses—geological, mining, and metallurgical field trips, factory inspection and experience—which are regarded both as valuable apprenticeship for the engineer and as aids to the digestion and assimilation of knowledge, and the maturing of the engineering mind. But the expected major difficulties of acceleration have fortunately not materialized, and this loss of summer employment and experience is evidently an unavoidable accompaniment of an emergency program which, as we have previously noted, we adopted for other reasons than its educational values.

One of the surprising facts is that, in some mysterious way, our students have found the funds to meet the costs of the accelerated program without making any abnormal demands on our student loan or assistance funds.

I think that the Selective Service can be credited with a major part in the maintenance of our student morale and standards. Selective service boards have invariably deferred students whose records gave promise of satisfactory completion of their engineering studies, thus putting a premium on high scholastic standing. In fact, while we face today a complete change in this situation and, apparently, the larger part of the group of 220 preengineering students who would normally enter our School on May 31 will be drawn into active service during or at the end of the present Spring Session, the School of Engineering has, to date, not been affected by this changed status. Provisionally granted deferments will, it is believed, permit all students presently enrolled to complete the requirements for their degrees.

As this report is written, it has been announced in the daily papers (see *New York Times*, February 7) that our School has been designated to offer a specialized Navy engineering program. Presumably the formal notification will include not only engineering but also the other subjects of the complete Navy plan—deck, aviation, pre-medical and dental, and pre-theological.

With this general plan in mind, the University has set up a Joint Committee under the chairmanship of Dean Hawkes to coördinate the various activities involved in the Navy program. This Committee has, in turn, agreed that in the planning and administration of the program, the College will handle the first two terms, which are common to all branches, plus the pre-medical, dental, and theological programs. The School of Engineering will be responsible, therefore, for the remaining six terms of the full engineering courses and for the two to four terms of the other specialties.

While it is probable that the College will have the largest total number of students to care for, the problem of the School of Engineering is vastly more complicated due to the fact that, in order to accommodate the transfers from other non-Navy institutions, we shall have to offer all Navy courses at all six levels simultaneously. In one department alone this will require offering 26 highly specialized subjects concurrently and with a depleted staff. Unfortunately, we have no means of even estimating the number of these students or their distribution and may not know the size of our problem until the students arrive. We must, therefore, plan, so to speak, in the dark and trust that extra staff can be secured if and when needed, which is not by any means a safe assumption in these days.

Fortunately, the Navy program in civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering is so inclusive, technically at least, that we shall adopt it for the duration in lieu of our regular program in these departments. Those few regular students who remain in our course will thus attend the Navy classes.

Unfortunately, the Navy plan does not offer any programs in chemical, industrial, mining, or metallurgical engineering, or in mineral dressing. These departments will, therefore, be limited in their activities to those students who, for physical or other reasons, are not called into active service. It is also possible that the Manpower Commission will designate certain students for civil and industrial services, but this appears at present to be a very uncertain possibility.

The immediate future of the School of Engineering is thus quite closely defined. We shall be occupied for the duration in training (a) Navy students in the specialized Navy program, (b) women, and perhaps a few

men, under the special ESMWT program, and (c) those students who are permitted to take our normal engineering programs. This is all undergraduate work, but we may, in addition, have (d) a few graduate students and (e) some research workers, probably working largely in war research.

The changes which have occurred in the School and those which we anticipate for the near future do, of course, greatly disturb our normal development toward our educational aims and objectives. I cannot feel, however, that the effect of these changes will be more than temporary.

We are convinced, I believe, that the accelerated program is not educationally desirable and we shall abandon it as soon as possible. There may be some discussion of a four-term year with one term of vacation, a plan which has some values and will reduce the present too long summer vacation. Yet, if properly employed, this summer period is a vacation in name rather than in fact, and it affords a needed change and opportunity for employment and apprenticeship, as we have already noted.

Probably the two most notable educational effects of war conditions in engineering will be in losing some hard-won ground in the battle for the general education of the engineer and in establishing the value of and securing recognition for graduate study in engineering.

In the quarter-century since Columbia first required the elements of a general liberal education as an essential part of the undergraduate training of the engineer, this movement has been gradually gaining ground and securing wider recognition. It has been a slow and up-hill battle and signs are not lacking that those who have long and stubbornly opposed this movement will take advantage of the temporary eclipse of arts courses to discourage this liberal trend. Some of the criticisms of arts college courses which are again being brought forward are, unfortunately, justified. The earlier arts college courses, based on the classics, while they ignored the present-day world, did uncover fundamental truths, temper the youthful mind, and instill faith in man's ability to improve our conditions of life and of living through slow but certain evolution. The last war ended this and, in its place, substituted a critical analysis of modern economic, social, and political forces which, for color has been too often concentrated on an exposure of the vices of historical figures, the sinister forces which have too often influenced modern trends, and the failure of

American democracy to cure, overnight, those ills of the forgotten man, which are as old as the human race. The inevitable result of this highly analytical but negative teaching, with its emphasis on the defects of democracy, has been clearly the creation of discontent, unrest, and a loss of a positive philosophy and faith in human progress. This is reflected in the decay of moral standards and in the apparent willingness of some of our countrymen to abandon evolution for revolution, so clearly evident since the collapse of 1929.

It seems clear, therefore, that the present conflict will result, as the last war did, in a reappraisal of the methods and standards of general education and, it is to be hoped, in a clarification of aims and objectives. In short, both the methods and values of a liberal education are again under fire. The relationship of liberal and engineering studies, thus, is but part of a larger questioning. Nevertheless, in a study of this critical situation, it would appear that the liberal arts college, which has always regarded itself as an independent unit of the University family but has, in reality, become the gateway to the University, could benefit by the counsel and advice of the professional and graduate schools which it so largely serves.

Another major problem which is raised by these war changes, particularly for our School of Engineering, is the maintenance of graduate study and, especially, research. There is every reason to believe that, once the war is over, the growth of our graduate registration in Engineering, so notable in recent years, will be again resumed. Our School is ideally located in the greatest engineering center of the world to offer advanced study and the opportunity for continued growth and development to large numbers of the younger members of our profession. It seems inevitable that in post-war days the demand for this service, largely by part-time students employed in the New York area, will increase. It is also probable that many young men and women, unable to complete the requirements for their undergraduate degree because of war conditions, will desire to return and complete their studies. This prospect is one which our Committee on Instruction has in mind and to which it hopes to direct its attention in the near future.

These probabilities are indicated in Table 3 which summarizes recent growth and reveals these trends in our graduate enrollment.

TABLE 3

ENROLLMENT IN GRADUATE CLASSES AS OF OCTOBER OF YEAR NOTED

Year	For Master's or Professional Degree				For Doctor's Degree			
	Full- Time	Part- Time	Special	Total	Full- Time	Part- Time	Total	Grand Total
1938 . . .	59	33	11	103	25	58	83	186
1939 . . .	58	28	...	86	45	42	87	173
1940 . . .	65	42	19	126	22	75	97	223
1941 . . .	45	62	43	150	13	69	82	232
1942 . . .	15	48	32	95	9	52	61	156

The increase in our graduate work to a peak in 1940 is indicated as is also the sharp decline, particularly in full-time enrollment, in the last two years.

As previously noted, many of these graduate students have been young men, generally employed in the metropolitan area, who are giving part of their time only to study for the graduate degree. In fact a large number of our graduate offerings have been given in the late afternoon or evening to accommodate this "men in industry" group. It is particularly gratifying to note that these courses have attracted, in addition to those students matriculated for graduate degrees, a large number of men, from 165 to over 300 annually, who have no degree ambitions in mind and have taken these subjects as special students on a non-credit basis. Obviously, this purely voluntary attendance indicates the high character and value of our graduate offerings, and it is one of the factors which, in our opinion, substantiates our belief that, once the war is over, our graduate activities will again become of major importance.

The research situation, however, is far less promising. Not only is it true that war conditions are making it increasingly difficult for our School to carry on its normal research, but also American industry, with which we must in large measure compete, is redoubling its efforts to improve present processes and to discover new products, to strengthen and diversify its output, in anticipation of post-war conditions. Hitherto, our engineering staff and laboratories have shared in research activities with industry, in many cases undertaking special investigations under grants from industry and always playing a major part in fundamental research. A brief glance at the record of our engineering departments for the last

decade reveals not only the vitally important success we have achieved in this field but also the fact that it has been a major activity of our School.

While conditions differ in the several branches of engineering, it is clear that industry must regard the results of research as essential stock in trade and must protect its competitive position by securing patent and manufacturing rights. Accordingly, the great bulk of development research, the search aimed at the development of new or the improvement of older manufacturing methods, at improved quality and lower manufacturing costs will, inevitably, be undertaken by industry. Fundamental research, however, has no immediately practical aims. It is true that some of the knowledge it uncovers may lead to new and patentable products or methods, but much of it is directed toward the clarification and extension of existing theory, and the reduction to a science of hitherto empirical techniques. While development research will thus probably become increasingly an industrial activity, it seems clear that our engineering laboratories will continue to share this field of fundamental research with industry. The basic problem is one of finances.

It is true, as Professor Pupin used to say, that a good idea is fifty percent of a successful research, but it is also, unfortunately, true that fundamental research is generally financially unproductive and is becoming increasingly costly. Facing decreased income from endowment and the decline in gifts from individual donors, the University must turn to industry for the support necessary not alone for the maintenance of fundamental research but to make possible that expansion of research activities which will be essential to the maintenance of both industrial as well as educational leadership in the post-war world. It seems obvious that industry has a vital interest in the continued development of fundamental research, not primarily because of any immediate values to individual manufacturing enterprises, but as a collective venture stimulating and essential to the further progress and development of our whole industrial life. At the same time, additions to our facilities, staff, and equipment are absolutely essential to the maintenance of our position in engineering education. These additions cannot be too long delayed, for we must be prepared and ready to move forward in the post-war world. The great need today in the field of fundamental research is, therefore, the recognition of this duality of interest between our schools and industry, and the

arrangement for that coöperation which is essential both to the continuation of productive research and to the graduate training of specially qualified personnel for industry.

Not only is this an engineering war but on the outcome of this war, both abroad and at home, rests the justification of our engineering faith and philosophy, our faith in man's ability under free institutions and the democratic way of life to raise the standards of life and living for all our people. In a recent stimulating paper, James Truslow Adams remarked: "Those who, either of purpose or from stupidity, destroy the spirit of free inquiry and enterprise on which our civilization is built are as much enemies of our civilization as those whom we are fighting by force on every continent and every sea." All the upsetting and perplexing problems brought about by the war in our educational life, the inevitable set-backs to progress and development which we have noted, pale into insignificance when we consider the possible effect of this double threat to the future of the American way of life.

In fact, while there can be but one outcome to our battle against Hitler and his satellites, basic home problems still remain unsolved. Government experimentation over the past decade, well-meaning or otherwise, has not only failed to restore prosperity or to give to our economic system that measure of stability which is essential to progress, but has undermined and weakened our economic life.

Few reasonable men, I believe, question the fact that recent years have witnessed the initiation of many essential and valuable reforms in America and of some sound and beneficial legislation. Yet only the blind and unreasoning can fail to recognize the tremendously demoralizing influences of the last decade in American life. The right to work has become a costly privilege, the desire to excel, to get ahead, and the right to save are being discouraged or destroyed. Hiding behind the often plausible and sometimes worth-while efforts of the social reformer and political opportunist is the sinister hand of dictatorship and bureaucratic control. Socialized medicine, socialized industry, and socialized engineering mean only static medicine, industry, and engineering and spell the end of that free inquiry and enterprise which, in a brief century, has given America the highest standards of living of any country in the world.

Recent developments have, one after the other, played directly into the hands of those who seek to discredit our faith in progress under the American way of life. Depression and unemployment are now followed by total war, and while we struggle against dictatorship and the evils of national socialism abroad, these trends and events play into the hands of those who, having discouraged recovery under free institutions, seek only an excuse to impose these same fallacies on us at home.

I am not unmindful of the fact that the statement which is being currently made by some of our present leaders—If war can give us prosperity, there is no reason why we should not be prosperous in times of peace—implies that we have achieved prosperity. But only a curiously distorted mind would apply this term to a condition which, although we do have full employment, is maintained only by the sacrifice of human life, of the hard-won accumulations of the past, and by the mortgaging of our labors for generations to come. The price of such prosperity is national decay and collapse.

Nevertheless, it seems clear that the present curtailment of much essential production, because of the war, must inevitably bring about a genuine era of prosperity once the war is over. Shortages of all kinds, from homes to refrigerators and from motor cars to clothing, plus a wide distribution of purchasing power, should make possible a real period of post-war prosperity. Such a revival will not only counter these upsetting trends which threaten our progress under democratic institutions but will afford an opportunity for private initiative and free enterprise to again demonstrate the ability of the American way of life to give us economic stability which the governmental experiments of the last decade have failed to bring about and to restore that faith in our future which is essential to progress.

American business and industry will thus face a challenge which will impose new problems and opportunities for engineering education. There are vital general factors which will condition or limit this revival—the abandonment by government of its antagonistic and destructive attitude and its coöperation in the restoration and expansion of our business life, international finance, and the establishment and maintenance of a world-wide market for the products of our industrial plants—which are beyond the scope of educational activities. Yet the potentialities of science and

engineering have not been exhausted. There are still to be uncovered and utilized new products and new processes which will play a major part in raising our economy to new levels of accomplishment. Our engineering schools must coöperate with industry to the fullest possible degree in the carrying forward of the research essential to these developments.

American industry, as we have indicated, is alert to this situation and is also seeking new markets, new avenues of production and service, to replace in the years to come older or obsolete products and practices. Our engineering schools must also, therefore, turn their attention to training their students for the requirements of this new and promising era. The older, still largely empirical, standardized handbook practice and methods of the past will not carry the engineer very far in an age of new materials and methods which will require new techniques, and active and constructive imaginative powers. I do not suggest that the young engineer should be encouraged to turn his imagination loose on a wild orgy of "modern" engineering, thus following some of our artistic and architectural colleagues into those inanities of modernism which too often become insanities. Both a trained imagination backed up by a thorough knowledge of basic principles and skill in using the latest tools of technical analysis, as well as sound judgment, an ability to keep one's feet on the ground, will be required in these days to come.

We at Columbia have long directed our efforts toward the attainment of those sound and fundamental objectives, engineering education in the true sense of the word, which this need emphasizes. During these war years it will be our endeavor to hold fast to these standards and to make ready for the greater service, both in education and in research, which the future will require.

In his address to the graduating class of the School of Engineering on January 22, 1943, Dean Barker reviewed some of the present and near-future problems of our graduates and our educational institutions and emphasized another educational problem which we shall face after the war. He explained actions which the government is taking to meet this particular problem. His message is of interest not alone to the School of Engineering but suggests an educational service to which many of our University colleagues could well devote their attention. He said:

To wage this war we are raising the greatest Army, Navy, and Air Force this

country has ever known. We have uprooted whole industries and converted them to war production. We will have stripped down our scale of living to essentials. The tempo of our war activities has and will continually increase to a roaring climax at the Armistice. None in the graduating class remember, but all your older relatives recall vividly, the delirious celebration of the 11th of November, 1918. We shall live through something like it again. Don't bother to ask them very much about that but concentrate your questioning on the days following the 11th of November, 1918. Then came the morale let-down, the dreadful morning after the wild celebration. War-weary and yet jubilant over the sudden armistice, our people listened with eager ears to every shibboleth—"Bring the boys home"—"Stop war production"—"Disarmament"—"NO one will ever again dare to attack America"—"Back to normalcy"—"Demobilize"—"Limit armaments and scrap the fleet." Emotion took the place of rational thinking. Can we afford to take another chance like that? Or must we not, in the midst of war, begin to plan for the armistice and the subsequent demobilization?

With approximately ten million men under arms, with our industry converted to war production, time to make adjustments will be the most important factor. Suppose for a moment that we should yield to the emotional cry of "Get the boys home," what would happen with some ten million men mustered out into an economic and industrial machine which itself was in the process of being reconverted to peace uses? If a controlled rate of mobilization is necessary to prevent the calls to military duty from disrupting the production lines, how much more important will be a controlled rate of demobilization! Time will be the most important factor.

Now suppose that you are a member of the armed services. You were called to duty for the express purpose of fighting the battles to save our democratic institutions. The fighting has been stopped by an armistice, the tension of battle is over. You'll be restless to get home, to get to work, to resume a peacetime life—yet you are held in the armed services by a controlled rate of demobilization. No enthusiasm of war will now hold your interest, there won't be enough real work to keep you occupied, your morale will tend to drop. There will be one of the most difficult of all morale and disciplinary problems for our high command to meet and one in which everyone in the services can help in meeting.

When men are called from civil life into the armed services the first thing that happens to them is training; they are re-educated from their peacetime pursuits for the part they are to undertake in the Army, Navy, Air Forces, Marines, or Coast Guard. Vast training establishments are set up in which the art and science of warfare is taught. Some of these training establishments are in our cantonments and naval training stations, others are located in our colleges and universities, and for still others hotels have been requisitioned. Staffs

of instructors have been assembled; quantities of equipment for laboratories, shops, and the like have been purchased or leased; training programs and curricula have been designed—all for the purpose of training civilians to be soldiers and sailors, enlisted and commissioned.

When men are to be mustered out from the armed services and returned to civil pursuits, why should they not be retrained for those civilian activities in precisely the same way? Why should not these vast training establishments be reversed in flow, taking in the soldier or sailor and turning out the civilian through a program of instruction and training dedicated and adjusted to making him better fitted to take a useful place in our post-war economy? If the college training programs have had to give somewhat less time to the social-humanistic studies, and even in the scientific-technical areas have been directed primarily to war activities, then the programs in these colleges during the post-armistice period could be designed to cover more effectively these aspects of education. Men and officers detailed to such retraining while awaiting muster-out would have positive values to gain from these educational experiences that could improve their capacity to serve usefully in the civilian pursuits of the post-war period.

Even if these more formal training and educational opportunities I have just envisioned should be established, still not every soldier or sailor could be sent through them at one time. Hence, there should be some additional opportunities opened up which would give these other men something worth-while educationally to occupy their minds and activities while awaiting their chance to attend. Already the Army and Navy have jointly established the Army-Navy Institute under the auspices of the Joint Committee on Welfare and Recreation. Correspondence courses on a wide variety of subjects are available. Much can be done to improve and strengthen the opportunity here held out for every man to do a real job of self-education during the demobilization.

There are possibilities of great import to the future development of our country in some adaptation of these training suggestions to the post-armistice period. In his address to the 78th Congress on the state of the Union, President Roosevelt laid considerable stress on the desires of those in the armed services for the third freedom of the Atlantic Charter, Freedom from Want. He stated that "to them it means that when they are mustered out, when war production is converted to the economy of peace, they will have the right to expect full employment—for themselves and for all able-bodied men and women in America who want to work." To have the right to expect full employment in industries that have been reconverted to the economy of peace means that these men mustered out from the armed services will have to be retrained for places in the newer industrial activities. It is not sufficient to say that they can and will return to the jobs they had before their call to active service. In many, many cases those pre-war jobs may be non-existent.

War is primarily a destructive activity. Whole industries have been uprooted

from their pre-war production and completely converted to war production. Whole areas of productive agencies have been destroyed. Yet war also has stimulated and accelerated the development and manufacture of many new instrumentalities. These were and are being developed primarily for war uses. Some of them will have great and lasting peacetime applications. New industries will remain from those developed for war. The mustered-out soldier or sailor may well have to be trained for these newer applications. Even should he return to his old job he will have lost some of his civilian skills and he should be retrained therefor. In many cases, he may not have developed civilian skills before he was called to active duty as we have lowered the selective service age nearer to the legal school-leaving age. In many cases, he will have acquired very definite and valuable skills in his service training which will require only a very little retraining to adapt them to civilian purposes. Only a little thinking along these lines is necessary to show that any such retraining program if flexible and broad in scope can render invaluable service not only to the individual but also to our whole post-war economy.

The retention of these men in a retraining program coupled with a controlled rate of mustering out which is integrated with the absorptive rate of our reconverted industries will help to make the transition from war to peace a smooth operation. Major shocks to the sensitive economic machinery may be avoided and the effects cushioned out. By offering these manual and mental retraining opportunities to the men awaiting muster-out, their hands and minds can be constructively occupied with really worth-while work, and hence their morale can be sustained.

Everyone in this audience, graduate, teacher, relatives, and friends, has a deep stake in how these problems are solved. The prosperity of our country during the post-armistice period may well depend on how this difficult situation is solved. Many of you will be personally affected by whatever is done. If plans do materialize for such a controlled rate of demobilization and retraining program, some of you may benefit immediately therefrom while some may be held in service awaiting muster-out longer than you as individuals desire. I hope that you will consider all these possibilities and problems understandingly.

You may be saying, and very properly so, that this is only a dream, a hope, an aspiration. That is true, but if you will re-examine the statement made by our President when he signed the 18-19 year amendment to the Selective Training and Service Act, you will find that he provided for the appointment of a committee to study this very subject. Hence, the dream may become a reality and with what wonderful possibilities for the future development of our country. This dream and this work of the Presidential committee each of you in this audience can help to bring into reality by building a forceful public opinion thereon.

But to return to today. We are in the midst of the greatest war of all time.

We are fighting for the very existence of the democratic principles on which our nation was founded. We have taken some very bitter blows from which we are just recovering. We have not yet completed our mobilization or reached the peak of necessary war production. We have only begun to bring our forces to bear in the principle theaters of this war. We have only stemmed the tide of outward-spreading waves of destruction. We have not reached a point where we can strike effective blows at the enemies' solar plexus. Just because the initiative seems to have passed into our hands and we are now beginning to choose where and how we will strike, all this does not mean that victory is in our hands. We have a hard and costly struggle ahead.

The tide has been stemmed at least temporarily, and you young gentlemen are stepping from our study halls and laboratories into the struggle on either the fighting or production front at a time when the maximum of effort is being demanded of everyone. This crucible of war will test the metal of your education, will burn away the dross of smugness and complacency, will refine out of your minds the pure gold of service to humanity.

This crucible of war will also test your religion and your faith in God. While braving death on the battlefields, men learn to look into the face of God, to place their trust in Him, and to pray earnestly and simply to Him. Religion is passing through the consuming fires of war and with its dross burned away will emerge more surely dedicated to leading men and women everywhere to higher, nobler lives.

As we meet here today and while you have been pursuing your higher education which culminates today, remember that soldiers, sailors, and airmen of our United Nations are and have been paying with their life blood that you may have had this opportunity to prepare yourselves for service, and that we may have this opportunity to think together about the future of our civilization. Self-dedication to the task at hand, belief in our God, a righteous determination to achieve victory, and faith and vision to build a glorious future is the prayer in my heart for you young men of Columbia as you join your brother engineers in the great and eternal struggle for better, richer lives for all men.

Respectfully submitted,

J. K. FINCH,
Associate Dean

January 30, 1943.

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

FACULTIES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY AND PURE SCIENCE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor of submitting the following report on the work of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science and of the students registered under these Faculties for the academic year 1941-1942, with some review of the preceding year.

It is with satisfaction, rather than alarm, that a large decrease in the past two years in the number of students enrolled under these Faculties is here recorded, and that a larger decrease is in prospect for the academic year 1942-43. This satisfaction comes not at all from any opinion that in time of war no graduate student should continue his studies. It is in fact very important that every graduate student should continue his or her studies if he or she is thereby being prepared for a more effective part in the war effort than would be the case otherwise, or if for any reason the student is not immediately needed in war work. Our satisfaction comes from the fact that so many of our students have responded to calls given them because of their qualifications for special usefulness in our war effort, either in the armed services, or for civilian duties. Of those who will continue their studies many will be needed later. They will be better prepared as a result of their continuing in the University and will find their places in due course.

The following are the registration figures for the past three years by sessions:

		<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
1939-40	Winter Session	1536	946	2482
	Spring Session	1424	855	2279
1940-41	Winter Session	1526	801	2327
	Spring Session	1334	722	2056
1941-42	Winter Session	1174	755	1929
	Spring Session	980	645	1625

A registration of not more than 1200 for the next academic year seems a fair prediction.

It is obvious that in the faculties and the students of the graduate schools of our universities the nation has had one of its greatest reservoirs of brain power, of men and women possessing special knowledge, skill, and ability to learn, to a degree which it is impossible to acquire without years of training. Already large drafts have been made on this reservoir to meet the war emergency and still larger ones will follow. Of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science twenty members are on leave from their normal university duties to engage in war work of a variety ranging from isolated laboratory research to service as an ambassador to a foreign power. Many more faculty members have, without relinquishing all normal university duties, been devoting much of their time and effort to giving assistance, at the University, in Washington, or elsewhere, to official undertakings concerned with national defense or the prosecution of the war.

Some of our staff who are on war leave have joined the armed forces, in nearly every case for special service of some kind. A larger number have gone into civilian branches of the government's war effort. The same is true of our graduate students. Besides providing good quotas for the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, they have been in demand for national defense or for war duties as economists, engineers, physicists, chemists, geologists, linguists, psychologists, and as specialists in many other fields. How far we can safely continue to draw men and women of special training from our reserves in the graduate schools of universities without steady replenishment is quite obviously dependent on the length of this war. If it is to last only two years longer we may safely exhaust our reserves. If the war is to last five years or more it will be unsafe from the national standpoint not to maintain a supply of men and women under training in advanced studies of many kinds.

To what extent instruction and research under our Graduate Faculties will continue much as before the emergency, or to what extent it will be organized to meet special war and post-war ends, can only be determined as such needs become more clearly defined. In some subjects, such as chemistry and physics, knowledge of which is directly applicable in war work, it is likely that no great changes in instruction will be needed,

though if the need of chemists and physicists for war research continues to grow, there will be few Ph.D. candidates in these subjects who will not be drawn into war research before they can complete the researches necessary for their dissertations. In other subjects of direct importance in relation to the war extensive adaptations of instruction and guidance may be called for.

One kind of educational service our Graduate Faculties are able to provide to meet war needs is well illustrated by the Program of Training in International Administration, which is being undertaken under the direction of Professors Schuyler Wallace and Philip Jessup of our Department of Public Law and Government, sponsored by the Faculty of Political Science, with the coöperation of the Navy Department, which will detail a number of officers to take the course of instruction. This Program of Training will have the threefold objective of training, in a forty-eight week period, military administrators, relief workers, and those primarily interested in problems of economic rehabilitation. The training will be especially applicable in the Far East and the South Pacific regions. Concentrated study will be expected; the students will be carefully selected and will engage in no activities aside from these studies. Besides many regular members of the University, who will be called on to take part in the instruction, a small group of specialists will be brought to the University as Associates in International Administration and many men distinguished for special knowledge will be invited to lecture on their subjects.

It is to be expected that other opportunities will be found for the organization of instruction, on the graduate level, of special usefulness in our prosecution of the war or in preparation for post-war needs, and of kinds that can be provided most satisfactorily only in such a large and varied company of scholars as are to be found in our faculties.

The University has established the policy of granting war leave of absence to any professor if it appears that he can serve the nation better in the present time by undertaking war duties than by remaining at his academic post. Although this will mean that an increasing number of our professors will be away from the University, the fact that the number of graduate students will be reduced in an even greater ratio will mean that without immediate difficulty our departments will be able to maintain

normal standards of attention to students. In some cases it has been necessary to make temporary appointments to replace professors on leave, and for such appointments we have been able to bring in scholars of distinction, for whose aid we are grateful. Such replacements will be made where necessary, but no attempt will be made to replace each professor who goes on war leave. Each department, according to the needs of its students, is planning to maintain the high quality of its instruction and guidance of students.

There is every indication that these Faculties will be responsive to the educational opportunities peculiar to this time of war and will not fear any such perversion or permanent distortion of education as seems feared by some university or college professors who have expressed alarm at the present emphasis placed on the value of an education that includes thorough training in mathematics, the physical sciences, or engineering. These subjects do have an enhanced value in modern warfare, but when the war is ended there will be an educational readjustment in which the mathematical and physical sciences will have no abnormal prominence. Altogether the experience of readjustment for and after this war, the broadened interests and contacts of our professors who have been working on problems of the war, combined with the challenge that post-war problems will offer, are likely to result in a vigorous stimulation of our Graduate Faculties in both research and instruction.

The maintenance by our universities of fellowships, scholarships, and other kinds of financial aids for nonprofessional graduate students does much to keep higher education on a democratic basis. Without such aids many a college graduate of outstanding intellectual powers, whose family had done all it could in helping him through his undergraduate course, would for purely financial reasons not be able to accomplish his desire to continue his studies in a university. In each such case there is a probable real loss to society, and to universities which provide at great cost the opportunity which this student, assumed to be highly qualified, has to forego. At all times there is need of more aid to graduate students. A time of greatest need will come when this war ends, for the number of young men and women who will turn to our universities, if they can possibly afford it, for the opportunity of further development will certainly be greater than ever before. We need to be prepared to recognize the most

promising of those who look to Columbia and to offer them adequate financial aid. It would be best to secure additional funds for this period, but some provision could be made by carrying over to be available in the post-war period some of the savings that can safely be made in fellowship and scholarship funds during the war. Fellowships and scholarships relinquished by students going into the armed services are now being held over. It would be desirable to hold over all that are not awarded and used in the war period. If the war should last several years we might be able in this way to give for the year after the war nearly double the normal number of fellowships and scholarships.

The University must be prepared to face another post-war situation, namely, the return to use by faculty and students for normal peacetime research of the laboratories now used on war research work. Especially in chemistry, physics, and metallurgy, and electrical and mechanical engineering, professors and research students will return to reorganize their laboratories and start afresh on researches. They will wish to work on new problems and will need much new and improved apparatus. While advance in fundamental scientific knowledge is certainly not accelerated by war, improvements in technical devices, aids to research, are greatly stimulated by war needs. Our laboratories will need to be extensively re-equipped to enable our colleagues to work most effectively. If possible, funds should be accumulated steadily against the time when the availability of resources for laboratory research will be of the greatest importance to enable our staff and students to begin with confidence and enthusiasm a new chapter in the advancement of knowledge by this University. Something could be done toward accumulating a fund for this if the difference between wartime expenditure and normal expenditure for research supplies and equipment in each department could be set aside as a fund for post-war use.

The Columbia University Council for Research in the Social Sciences, acting through powers given it by the University Council, reorganized itself in February, 1941. The Council decided on a reorganization in accordance with proposals made in two reports, one by a subcommittee of the Council, with Professor Bonbright as Chairman, and the other a report by an "adjunct committee" of non-council members appointed by the Council, with Professor Schuyler Wallace as Chairman. The three

main points of the reorganization were to provide for a limited period of membership on the Council with ineligibility for immediate re-election, to decrease the number of members, and to reorganize the system of subcommittees, giving more prominence to an executive committee. The membership of the Council, as reorganized in March, 1941, was as follows:

Professor James C. Bonbright	to	June 30, 1943
Professor Edmund deS. Brunner	"	" " 1944
Professor Henry S. Commager	"	" " 1944
Mr. Philip M. Hayden	"	" " 1943
Professor Philip C. Jessup	"	" " 1943
Professor John A. Krout	"	" " 1943
Professor Ralph S. Linton	"	" " 1945
Professor Robert S. Lynd	"	" " 1945
Professor Robert M. MacIver	"	" " 1942
Professor Frederick C. Mills	"	" " 1943
Professor John E. Orchard	"	" " 1945
Dean George B. Pegram	"	" " 1942
Professor Albert T. Poffenberger	"	" " 1942
Professor Carl S. Shoup	"	" " 1944
Professor Schuyler C. Wallace	"	" " 1945
Dean Young B. Smith	"	" " 1944

The Dean of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science was re-elected Chairman, and the Secretary of the University was re-elected Secretary. In May, 1942, Dean Calkins and Professors Klineberg and Schneider were elected with terms to June 30, 1946, to succeed the three members whose terms expired on June 30, 1942.

Researches under the sponsorship of the Council have in many cases been temporarily interrupted by national defense and war calls upon the investigators. The publication of researches already completed has proceeded without serious interruption.

The requirement of Columbia University that each Ph.D. dissertation be printed and seventy-five copies filed in the University Libraries before the degree is awarded to the candidate has long placed Columbia men at a disadvantage in obtaining positions or receiving promotions as compared with Ph.D. graduates of other universities who in most cases are awarded degrees without, or before, printing their dissertations. Our

Faculties hold strongly to the requirement of printing the dissertation, largely because of its real value to the graduate, but desired to remove the handicap put on each of our students of having to wait until the mechanics of printing his dissertation are completed before receiving the degree; hence the Faculties and the University Council early in 1940 empowered the Dean to accept, as a temporary substitute for the delivery of the seventy-five printed copies, a satisfactory guaranty for the delivery of these copies by a specified date. It was provided that such a guaranty might be a sum of money, deposited with the Bursar, sufficient to defray the cost of printing the dissertation and delivering seventy-five copies to the Libraries, or a guaranty to the same effect executed by a nationally recognized and financially responsible publisher.

Since this provision for expediting the award of the Ph.D. degree went into effect early in 1940, the number of guaranties accepted has been 231, of which 60 were cash guaranties, 23 were on guaranty from Columbia University Press, 26 from the King's Crown Press division of Columbia University Press, 69 from the Bureau of Publications of Teachers College, 12 from the Columbia Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, 10 from various well-known book publishers, 18 from periodicals, and 13 from organizations publishing bulletins, monographs, or other documents.

On June 30, 1942, 124 guaranties had been fulfilled by deposit of the printed copies in the University Libraries; 118 were still to be fulfilled. The average time between the acceptance of the guaranty and the filing of the printed copies was 6.2 months. The shortest period was less than one month, the longest was 18 months. We may expect that under war conditions printing will be somewhat slower. Approximately half of our candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy now avail themselves of this guaranty plan, which in many cases works out to the substantial advantage and satisfaction of the candidate.

Many of the University laboratories, and several outside laboratories, are being used for research and development work pertaining to war needs under government contracts with the University. The work under each contract is in charge of a designated director; a Committee on War Research has general supervision over the contract work, while the Office of the Treasurer of University supervises the financial operations under

the contracts. Much of this war research is for obvious reasons confidential and any attempt to recount or describe it is precluded. To conduct the researches under these contracts it has been necessary for the University, beside releasing to this work many members of its regular staff, to add to its staff as "Members of the Scientific Staff, Division of War Research" a still larger number of very competent and, in many cases, highly distinguished chemists, engineers, physicists, and other scientists. When the time comes to recount the story of these war researches, high credit will need to be ascribed to these "colleagues for the duration" for their accomplishments. At present it is certainly not inappropriate to record that in their untiring devotion to this vital war work they set a standard that commands the admiration of all who know what they are achieving.

The new assignments to our Faculties that have been made in the two years, July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1942, are:

To the Faculty of Political Science

Charles W. Cole, Professor of History, from July 1, 1940; formerly Professor of Economics, Amherst College

Grayson L. Kirk, Associate Professor of Government, from July 1, 1940; formerly Professor of Political Science, University of Wisconsin

Ernst Jackh, Visiting Research Professor of Public Law, from July 1, 1940; formerly Director, Hochschule für Politik, Berlin

Robert K. Merton, Assistant Professor of Sociology, from July 1, 1941; formerly Professor of Sociology, Tulane University

Paul F. Lazarsfeld, Associate Professor of Sociology, from July 1, 1941; formerly Director, Social Science Research Institute, University of Vienna, and more recently associated with *Market-Research Studies* for business concerns

To the Faculty of Philosophy

Tomas Navarro, Professor of Spanish Philology, from July 1, 1940; formerly Professor of Phonetics, University of Madrid

Marjorie H. Nicolson, Professor of English, from February 1, 1941; formerly Professor of English and Dean, Smith College

Jacques Maritain, Visiting Professor of Philosophy, from July 1, 1940; formerly Professor of Philosophy, Catholic Institute of Paris

Carl F. Bayerschmidt, Assistant Professor of German, from July 1, 1941; formerly Assistant Professor at the University of Chicago

To the Faculty of Pure Science

Theodosius Dobzhansky, Associate Professor of Zoölogy, from July 1, 1940; formerly Professor of Genetics, California Institute of Technology

Walter H. Bucher, Professor of Geology, from July 1, 1940; formerly Professor of Geology, University of Cincinnati

Marcus M. Rhoades, Associate Professor of Botany, from July 1, 1940; formerly with the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture

Thomas B. Drew, Associate Professor of Chemical Engineering, from August 1, 1940; formerly associated with the DuPont Company

Charles H. Behre, Professor of Geology, from July 1, 1941; formerly Professor of Economic Geology, Northwestern University

Stephen P. Burke, Professor of Chemical Engineering, from July 1, 1941; formerly Dean of the Graduate Faculties, University of West Virginia

Arthur C. Cope, Associate Professor of Chemistry, from July 1, 1941; formerly Associate Professor of Chemistry, Bryn Mawr College.

The withdrawals from the Faculties by retirement have been:

From the Faculty of Political Science

Professor Roswell C. McCrea, Professor of Economics, June 30, 1941

Professor Vladimir G. Simkhovitch, Professor of Economics, June 30, 1942

Professor James T. Shotwell, Bryce Professor of the History of International Relations, June 30, 1942

From the Faculty of Philosophy

Professor Arthur F. J. Remy, Villard Professor of Germanic Philology, June 30, 1941

Professor James C. Egbert, Professor of Latin, June 30, 1942

Professor Daniel Gregory Mason, MacDowell Professor of Music, June 30, 1942

Professor LaRue Van Hook, Jay Professor of Greek, June 30, 1942

Robert S. Woodworth, Professor of Psychology, June 30, 1942

From the Faculty of Pure Science

Charles E. Lucke, Stevens Professor of Mechanical Engineering, June 30, 1941

Walter I. Slichter, Professor of Electrical Engineering, June 30, 1941

Frank H. Pike, Associate Professor of Physiology, January 1, 1942

W. Benjamin Fite, Davies Professor of Mathematics, June 30, 1942

James H. McGregor, Professor of Zoölogy, June 30, 1942

Ernest L. Scott, Associate Professor of Physiology, June 30, 1942

Professor Horatio B. Williams, Dalton Professor of Physiology, September 17, 1942.

The losses from these Faculties by death have been:

Professor Wendell T. Bush, February 10, 1941

Professor Robert E. Chaddock, October 21, 1940

Professor Charles Downer Hazen, September 18, 1941

Professor Daniel D. Jackson, September 1, 1941

Professor Philip Krieger, August 19, 1940

Professor H. H. Rusby, November 18, 1940.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE B. PEGRAM,

Dean

June 30, 1942

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the School of Architecture

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor of submitting the annual report of the activities of the School of Architecture for the academic year 1941-42.

"As for those who build houses, their place is no more: Behold what hath become of them," sang the harper of the Egyptian King Antef some eighteen centuries B.C., and many architects of 1942 A.D. are chanting the same refrain. The complaint of the king's harper was prompted by considerations other than the sad plight of architects; in any case, mighty buildings continued to be erected. As to the complaint of the architects today, it may be justified for the present, yet all forecasts for the future predict an unprecedented need for buildings.

In the Dean's report for 1940-41 some figures were quoted indicating the amount of building that will be required immediately after the cessation of hostilities. Various agencies have published further data since then, and many minds are devoting their energies to a postwar program. "Planning" for the whole social structure in its every phase is a word heard on all sides, and most of this "planning" will involve building of some kind. The problems include the replanning of townships; the rearrangement of urban areas; the erection of countless buildings of every kind; the renovation, alteration, and re-equipment of outmoded or overaged structures; the conversion of industrial plants from production for war to production for peace; and the housing of a large percentage of the population which will change its mode and place of residence. In this nation-wide plan for building and rebuilding, the architect must have a definite place.

S. Morris Livingstone, chief of the construction unit of the Department of Commerce, is reported to have estimated that four million new housing units will be needed in this country by 1945, which will assure at least a decade of capacity operation for the residential construction industry alone.

The ever changing processes, methods, and materials which are being

developed daily during the war construction period will have a profound influence upon the physical aspect of the postwar world. New forms that were in their earliest embryonic phase only a few years ago are developing rapidly, and are already quite generally accepted. Although applied at present to machines of war, it is inevitable that, eventually, they will be applied to the requirements of peace. Industrialists, economists, and designers are aware of these elements of change, and are actively preparing by study and experiment for the period of activity which lies ahead. It is conceded, therefore, that building activity in the near future will be tremendous in scope; and because the changes in methods and forms will be drastic and general, it should be a period of great creative fecundity. New methods, new materials, new problems, new social and economic requirements will produce not only a new era, but also a new physical world.

During the past year the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture has continued its efforts to have the student of architecture recognized by the selective service boards on the same basis as the student of engineering. Although we have not met with complete official success, we have bettered the architect's position, and have obtained favorable action from many local boards. We still believe that the various governmental agencies will soon modify their judgment, and give equal recognition to engineer and architect in all cases. Although the title "architect" is not used by the armed forces, many architects are now occupied in designing and building for these services (either as commissioned officers or as "engineers") and are given assignments of great responsibility, which proves beyond question their practical value.

The establishment of a complete evening course leading to a degree in architecture is a source of greatest satisfaction to the staff of this School; and since the announcement of this program, much flattering and encouraging comment and many congratulations have been received. In the Dean's report for 1940-41 the main reason for the establishment of this course was set forth. But according to present estimates, the need for this evening course will be greater than was foreseen a year ago.

After their discharge from the armed services, many young men will find it difficult to readjust themselves to academic life; others, while wishing to finish their school careers interrupted by military service, will find it imperative to earn their livelihood. Our evening classes therefore will

serve the double purpose of offering the opportunity for professional training to young men who must earn their expenses while pursuing their studies, and will enable the newly discharged service men to adapt themselves to civil life in a more gradual and effective manner. In addition, New York promises to be a center of activity and will offer many opportunities for employment.

The School has naturally been affected by the tension of the times. A degree of unrest was already discernible at the opening of the academic year; yet the news of the attack on Pearl Harbor affected the morale less than might have been expected. Although there was a general letdown for a few days, the students quickly regained their composure. While classwork progressed satisfactorily for the balance of the year, work in design was somewhat slower, perhaps because a considerable amount of time was taken by visits to draft boards and enlistment offices. The temptation to enlist was strong; the members of the graduating class had the most difficult problem of deciding between finishing their professional course or finding a place in the service of the country. The choice was finally for graduation, but the decision was not easy to abide by and there was much unrest in consequence. The draft boards were very coöperative, and the entire class was able to graduate. We are less fortunate with the third year class however, which has been so reduced by draft and enlistment that we shall probably not have any graduates in June, 1943—an unusual situation resembling that in 1918 when but one degree in architecture was awarded.

The entering class of twenty was the best the School had had in ten years; but by February, the number had dropped to seventeen because of the selective service requirements. The second year class suffered relatively little. The School began the year with sixty-three matriculated students, which is about the average of the past five years, but lost fourteen to the armed forces during the year (22.2 percent)—a large percentage.

The problem of finding employment for our students does not exist at present. On the contrary, we cannot fill any part of the urgent demands that come to us, as the need for draftsmen, superintendents, and designers continues to be acute. This is a condition which exists throughout the country and is of real concern to all the schools of architecture. Many students (especially the women students) have accepted positions of this

nature for the summer, because of the experience offered, because of the salaries obtainable, and chiefly because they have felt that they were contributing their knowledge to the war effort. Now they must make the difficult choice of giving up these jobs to return to school, or of continuing and thereby seriously interrupting their professional studies. Apart from patriotism, it is difficult for these young people to resign from positions which pay extremely well (fifty to a hundred dollars per week), especially when they know how great is the demand for draftsmen and when the employers often offer them raises in salary to induce them to stay. Several cases of this nature have already come to our attention.

Despite the times, the number of students in landscape architecture has remained about the same during the past year as during the four or five preceding years. The Hamilton Arboretum and Gardens of "Nevis" at Irvington-on-Hudson continue to function as a center for lectures and classes in horticulture, surveying, and landscape design. The house of "Nevis" continues to serve as a meeting place for alumni associations, religious groups, garden clubs, and other gatherings. Besides these activities, Professor Hugh Findlay has offered several acres of ground to the township of Irvington for the cultivation of "Victory gardens" and has offered a course of lectures, demonstrations, and practice sessions in vegetable and flower gardening on another part of the property. This course in "Defense Gardening" brought a large registration, the students working assiduously and enthusiastically through the spring and summer cultivating their strips. A more comprehensive explanation of progress at the Hamilton Arboretum appears in the report of the chairman of the "Nevis" Committee.

Complying with the requirements of the Navy, the classes in drawing, painting, and sculpture were removed from East Hall, which they had occupied since 1938. Although the new quarters in University Hall are about 20 percent smaller in area, the space has been most satisfactorily adapted to our use by the coöperative efforts of the Department of Buildings and Grounds, which has shown every endeavor to make the quarters convenient and attractive. Registration in these classes continues to increase. Last year there were 147 students. Although it is impossible to foretell what next year's registration will be, present indications lead us to believe that the number will not decrease materially.

The Charles T. Mathews Lectures on medieval arts and architecture were delivered by Professor Everard M. Upjohn, of the Department of Fine Arts, Columbia University, who offered ten lectures at the Metropolitan Museum of Art on "Gothic Architecture and Its Revival in America." Prepared with scholarship and well presented, these lectures drew a large attendance.

On February 5, 6, and 7, the School was host to the Municipal Training Institute of New York State which held, at the University, its annual meeting, consisting of formal gatherings in Harkness Theater and Brander Matthews Hall, and several discussion groups in the classrooms of Avery.

Numerous exhibits of interest were shown by the School in the past year:

In Avery Hall:

- Representative work of Richard J. Neutra, architect
- Representative work of Alvar Aalto, architect
- Water colors and photographs by Daniel Brenner (Perkins and Boring Fellow for 1940-41)
- Renderings in black and white by Vaghan Hagopian
- Photographs of American architecture by William S. Brown (Schermerhorn Fellow for 1938-39)
- Exhibition of drawings submitted for the examination for license to practice architecture in the state of New York
- Two exhibits of student work (architectural problems)
- One exhibit of drawing, painting, and sculpture by architectural students

In Avery Library:

- Anticipations of contemporary architecture from ancient Rome to nineteenth-century America
- The architecture of A. J. Davis: selected drawings from the Avery Library Davis Collection
- Architecture and war, military architecture, housing, protection
- Watercolors and drawings by Gustav Wolf
- The architecture of trade and commerce: the history of commercial and business buildings
- Development of Latin American architecture
- Landmarks in the development of American architecture

In East Hall:

Two exhibits of student work in drawing, painting, and sculpture
Exhibition of drawing, painting, and sculpture by members of the University family.

Many guest critics and lecturers have come to the School throughout the year: Messrs. Arthur Loomis Harmon, J. André Fouilhoux, and William Lescaze came to the drafting rooms as visiting critics; William J. Walter Severinghaus, of the firm of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, delivered a lecture on specialized subjects to the classes in architectural construction; a motion picture on defense housing was shown to the classes in architectural construction by the Homosote Company; Messrs. Charles S. Ascher, Henry Churchill, Ralph Eberlin, Michael Rapuano, Clarence Stein, Edwin Spengler, and Edward Weinfeld delivered lectures or served as visiting critics in the Division of Planning and Housing; and Messrs. George Grosz, Buckminster Fuller, Richard J. Neutra, Nelson Bennett, Eric Mendelsohn, Stewart Davis, and Serge Chermayeff delivered lectures on various subjects.

Members of the staff have been active and have received recognition as follows:

Carl Feiss, Assistant Professor, was granted a leave of absence from the University in order to serve as director of the City Planning Commission for the city of Denver, Colorado.

Talbot Hamlin, Avery Librarian and Lecturer in Architecture, continued his monthly critical articles in *Pencil Points* and has completed the manuscript of the *History of Greek Revival Architecture in America*.

William H. Hayes, Assistant Professor, delivered four lectures on air-raid protection for the home for the University Civilian Defense Council. These lectures were attended by many air-raid wardens and other interested citizens and by about one hundred police officers from the New York precincts. They will appear in printed form as part of the series of "Columbia Home Front Warbooks," published by Columbia University Press. He also delivered a lecture in the conference course on "War Housing Management" offered by Teachers College and was the author of an extensive article entitled "Construction Methods for War Time Buildings" which appeared in the *Architectural Record* for May, 1942.

Oronzio Maldarelli was awarded the Frank G. Logan Medal and a

prize of \$500 by the Chicago Art Institute for a portrait head, and was awarded fourth place and honorable mention in the national competition for a figure of "Christ, the Light of the World" to be placed in the headquarters building of the National Catholic Welfare Council in Washington, D.C.

Kenneth A. Smith, Assistant Professor, served as an engineer on defense construction work in Midland, Michigan, for the Austin Company of New York and delivered an address entitled "Objectives of Construction Teaching in Architectural Schools" at the annual meeting of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture in Detroit.

Edgar I. Williams, Associate in Architecture, was elected president of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Leopold Arnaud was appointed Ware Professor of Architecture in the University. He was also appointed chairman of the Division of Pan-American Affairs of the American Institute of Architects and reappointed to serve as chairman of the Committee on Education of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He was elected to serve on the Executive Committee of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and on the Executive Committee of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture.

Fellowships and prizes were awarded as follows:

Schermerhorn Fellowship: Charles H. Warner, B.Arch., '38

Graduate Fellowship: Robert E. De Zurko

American Institute of Architects Medal: Alfred F. Ash, Kenneth J. Brehm (alternate)

Alumni Medal: Kenneth J. Brehm, Alfred F. Ash (alternate)

New York Society of Architects Medals: Alfred F. Ash and John Henry Thorsland

Alpha Rho Chi Medal: Alfred F. Ash

Hamlin Medal: Paul Pippin

Sherman Prize: Don Reimann

Warren Medal: Alfred F. Ash

Henry Wright Prize: Hayden B. Johnson

Illuminating Society Prize: Robert Podzemny

Respectfully submitted,

LEOPOLD ARNAUD

Dean

June 30, 1942

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the Graduate School of Journalism

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

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GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor of submitting the annual report of the Graduate School of Journalism for the academic year 1941-42.

The activities of this School are fourfold:

1. Program of studies and assignments
2. Administration of the Pulitzer prizes in journalism for the Advisory Board recommendations to the Trustees of the University
3. Administration of the Maria Moors Cabot prizes for the advancement of international friendship in the Western Hemisphere
4. Public addresses and participation in conferences on the relation of the press to national and international affairs.

During the academic year under review, sixty-eight students were registered, and sixty were recommended for degrees. The active involvement of the United States in the global war did not create any special problems because our classroom work is necessarily geared to the events of the day.

Upon the recommendation of the Advisory Board, the Trustees awarded the following Pulitzer prizes in journalism:

1. A gold medal to the Los Angeles *Times* for the most disinterested and meritorious public service during the year
2. Five hundred dollars to Mr. Geoffrey Parsons, of the New York *Herald Tribune*, for his distinguished editorial writing during the year
3. Five hundred dollars to Dr. Carlos P. Romulo, of the *Philippines Herald*, for distinguished correspondence during the year
4. Five hundred dollars to Mr. Herbert Lawrence Block, NEA Service, for his cartoon entitled "British Plane," published March 7, 1941
5. Five hundred dollars to Milton Brooks, of the Detroit *News*, for his photograph entitled "Ford Strikers Riot"

6. Five hundred dollars to Mr. Louis Stark, of the New York *Times*, for his distinguished reporting of important labor stories
7. Five hundred dollars to Mr. Laurence Edmund Allen, of The Associated Press, for his stories of the activities of the British Mediterranean Fleet
8. Five hundred dollars to Mr. Stanton Delaplane, of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, for his articles on the movement of several California and Oregon counties to secede to form a forty-ninth state.

Three traveling scholarships were awarded to the following members of the graduating class: Murray Morgan, of Tacoma, Washington—A.B., University of Washington, 1937; Jane Barbara Dealy, of West Newton, Massachusetts—A.B., Vassar College, 1941; Elie Abel, of Montreal, Canada—A.B., McGill University, 1941.

Three students received honorary awards as alternates: Marguerite Higgins, of Oakland, California—A.B., University of California, 1941; Rolph Fairchild, of Columbia, Missouri—A.B. and B.J., University of Missouri, 1939 and 1940; Carl Hartman, of New York City—A.B., Princeton University, 1936.

Because of war restrictions, only one scholar was able to travel abroad. Mr. Murray Morgan was assigned to Mexico. The scholarship of Mr. Elie Abel will be held for his acceptance at the end of the war inasmuch as he is now serving in the Royal Canadian Air Force overseas. Because of restrictions on the travel of women, Miss Jane Barbara Dealy had to remain in New York where she is employed by the Columbia Broadcasting System. Her right to a scholarship was held open for one year subject to renewal by the Faculty. Miss Marguerite Higgins received immediate placement as a reporter on the New York *Herald Tribune*. Corporal Rolph Fairchild is now serving overseas with the Signal Corps. Mr. Carl Hartman is Washington correspondent for the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

Our students were fortunate this year in the number of scholarship rewards for their year's work.

Dr. José I. Rivero, editor of *Diario de la Marina*, Havana, Cuba, and winner of a Maria Moors Cabot gold medal last year, invited four students to Cuba as his guests. Upon the nomination of the Faculty, the fol-

lowing were awarded these scholarship honors: Miss Frances Cadzow, of Calgary, Alberta, Canada—A.B., University of Washington, 1939; Stanley E. Cohen, of Troy, New York—A.B., Cornell University, 1941; Arthur J. Olsen, of Redwood City, California—A.B., University of Santa Clara, 1941; Mrs. Frances Hills Welles, of New York City—diploma from Sarah Lawrence College, 1933. Two students were named as alternates: Mary Barrett, of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho—A.B., Washington State College, 1940; John S. Wilson, of Elizabeth, New Jersey—A.B., Wesleyan University, 1935.

Through the good offices of Morrie Ryskind, the Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation offered three writing scholarships for six months' work in their Hollywood studios, and upon nomination of the Faculty the following students were selected: George Root, of Portland, Oregon—B.S., University of Oregon, 1936; Thomas Wharton Bridges, of Shreveport, Louisiana—A.B. and M.A., Vanderbilt University, 1928 and 1931; Nancy Wintner, of New York City—A.B., University of California at Los Angeles, 1941.

To commemorate the 450th anniversary of the discovery of America, His Excellency Generalissimo Rafael L. Trujillo, president of the Dominican Republic, offered a scholarship for one year's employment on *La Nacion* of Trujillo City. The Faculty selected Miss Mary Butler of Upper Montclair, New Jersey, for this honor. Miss Butler received her A.B. degree from Trinity College in 1941.

For the year 1942, Maria Moors Cabot prizes were awarded as follows:

La Nacion of Buenos Aires, represented by Señor Angel Bohigas;

El Dia of Montevideo, represented by Señor Alberto Lasplaces;

The *Christian Science Monitor*, represented by Mr. Erwin D. Canham.

Gold medals were awarded *in absentia* to Dr. Luis Mitre, director of *La Nacion*, and to Dr. Lorenzo Batlle Pacheco, director of *El Dia*.

The Convocation in Low Memorial Library on Wednesday, December 9, 1942, attracted a large audience. At a private luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Señor Alberto Lasplaces and our special guest, Admiral Edward Clifford Kalbfus, were the speakers. At the University ceremonies, Señor Angel Bohigas and Mr. Erwin D. Canham delivered the addresses.

The Maria Moors Cabot prizes are the first and only journalism awards in the world for the advancement of international friendship. This pioneer project was established by Dr. Godfrey Lowell Cabot at the Graduate School of Journalism to recognize and honor newspapers and journalists of the Western Hemisphere, but this year, as in the past, the recipients of the prizes are global educators.

Four centuries ago, the teacher and the printer foresaw the time when education and journalism would spread knowledge and understanding throughout the new world, and they established the first universities in Peru and Mexico and set up the first printing press in Mexico City.

The sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries in this hemisphere passed in what might be described today as a blackout, compared to developments during the past century. While we may ascribe some of the recent progress which began with the wars of liberation to the expansion of educational institutions and facilities, to the development of press associations and daily newspapers, to the discovery of the telegraph, wireless, and radio communication, to the interchange of farm products and industrial goods, and to the expansion of shipping and airplane services, it is possible that we may find the primary and dominant cause of the advancement in human relationships, rather than in the more spectacular evidences of material achievements.

Late in the nineteenth and thus far in the twentieth century we have made the discovery that Latin America is inhabited by human beings possessing a cultural, intellectual, and spiritual heritage which they have developed on a par with any other peoples anywhere.

James G. Blaine, as Secretary of State, when he welcomed delegates in Washington to the first International American Conference in 1889, was perhaps one of the first statesmen of the New World to foresee this new era of human relationships.

"It will be a great gain," he said, "when we shall acquire that common confidence on which all international friendship must rest. It will be a greater gain," he added, "when we shall be able to draw the people of American nations into close acquaintance with each other . . . it will be the greatest gain when the personal . . . relations . . . shall be so developed . . . that each [nation] shall acquire the highest possible advantage from the enlightened and enlarged intercourse of all."

For four years the Maria Moors Cabot prizes have sought to advance those human contacts which ultimately enlighten and enlarge relationships between nations.

To newspapermen the globe is something which existed before this global war. Since the development and expansion of American press association services, the news of the world has flowed to the Western Hemisphere through news channels as definitely marked as the streams and currents of the seas.

Today, in time of global war, world news flows to the New World in greater volume than to any other area of the globe.

On every newspaper and press association in the Western Hemisphere there are editors who select, present, and interpret world news in timely, interesting, and comprehensible fashion. These men are global educators.

In place of the usual comments of the Dean on journalism and public affairs, there is included this year a resumé of the activities of our graduates in the military services.

By the end of the academic year many graduates and members of the current class were in the armed services. The following is a partial record of the war addresses reported by our graduates:

Elie Abel	'42, Royal Canadian Air Force, R. 159861. Attached to R. A. F. Now overseas.
Edward Alexander	'42, Private, Co.P, 15th S.S.R., Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.
James Dean Allen	'39, Captain, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, Executive Branch, Pentagon Building 4 E 366, War Department, Washington, D. C.
Lee Allen	'38, United States Naval Air Station, Kodiak, Alaska.
Leonard Allen	'37, Private, 1200 Service Unit, Hqs. & Hqs. Co., Governor's Island, New York.
John M. Baker	'21, Lieutenant, Military Intelligence, War Department, Washington, D. C.
Nona P. Baldwin	'40, Ensign, Bureau of Press Relations, United States Navy, Washington, D. C.
Macy Baum	'39, Officer Candidate, Armored Forces, Officer Candidate School, 8 Co., Fort Knox, Kentucky.

Roy Benjamin, Jr.	'39, c/o United States Navy, Box 661, Port Everglades, Florida.
William Bentinck-Smith	'38, Ensign, United States Naval Reserve. On active sea duty.
Albert W. Bloom	'41, F. A. O-388565, A.P.O. 10844, c/o Postmaster, New York, New York.
Edward P. Brady	'38, Lieutenant, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland.
Arthur Broadwin	Ex '43, Cadet P349, United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N. Y.
Bruce Buttles	'36, Captain, United States Army Air Corps, Force HQ, A.P.O. 887, c/o Postmaster, New York, New York. London address: Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London W. 1, England.
Fred Childress	'40, Ensign, Breezy Point B.P.Q., Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia.
Grady E. Clay, Jr.	'39, Lieutenant, 14th Armored Division, Camp Chaffee, Arkansas.
H. Marshall Comerer	'36, Staff Sergeant, United States Army Air Force, A.S.N. 32245561, 9th Photo Recon. Squadron, A.P.O. 886, c/o Postmaster, New York, New York.
T. J. Craig	'41, Ensign, U.S.N.R., United States Naval Air Station, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Thomas E. Cramblet	'40, Army Air Corps, Maxwell Field, Alabama.
A. L. Davis	'41, Private, Second Weather Squadron, Jefferson Proving Ground, Madison, Indiana.
John H. De Forest	'37, Private, Fort Knox, Kentucky.
Jeanne H. Delevie	'37, c/o American Red Cross, Station Hospital, Camp McCoy, Sparta, Wisconsin.
Gilbert Desvernine	'41, Corporal, Army Signal Corps, Radio School, Hotel Claridge, 1004 Locust Street, Kansas City, Missouri.
William H. Dewart, Jr.	838, Officers' Training School, 120 West 4th Street, Dayton, Ohio.
Elisha P. Douglass	'41, Ensign, Public Relations, United States Navy.
Haynes Webster Dugan	'36, Captain, Armored Force Army of the United States, A.P.O. 253, Camp Pickett, Virginia.

Daniel J. Edelman	'41, Private, Hq. Co., 100 Infantry Division, Fort Jackson, South Carolina.
Milton Edelman	'42, Private, A.S.N. 32643937, Camp Patrick Henry, Hampton Roads P. E., Newport News, Virginia.
Maurice Edwards	'42, Corporal, Medical Detachment, Basic Training Center No. 7, Army Air Force, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
Frank F. Eleazer	'38, Private, 1349th Service Unit, Hdq. Det., State Selective Service System, State Office Building, Richmond, Virginia.
George P. Ellington	'39, Lieutenant, 35th Air Training Wing, Merced Air Field, Merced, California.
Rolph Fairchild	'42, Corporal, 308th Signal Co. (Wing), S.P.O. 3447, c/o Postmaster, New York, New York.
George Fischer, Jr.	'35, Sergeant, The Seventh Regiment Field Gazette, 207 Coast Artillery, C.A. (A.A.), Camp Stewart, Georgia.
Hugh N. Fleming, Jr.	'27, Lieutenant, United States Naval Reserve, Office of Under Secretary, Department of Navy, Washington, D. C.
Guy N. Forrester	'41, Ensign, Norfolk, Virginia.
Anthony Frances	'42, Col. 16, 16th Candidates Class, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia.
Reuven Frank	ex '43, Private, 32609593, 353 MPEG Co., Camp Upton, New York.
William H. Freed	'40, Private, 21 Air Base Squadron, Daniel Field, Augusta, Georgia.
Melvin E. Gillette	'32, Colonel, Signal Corps, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.
John H. Gleason	'40, United States Marine Corps, Eastern Rec. Dic., Room 420, Court House, Buffalo, New York.
Augustus T. Graydon	'38, Lieutenant, Army Air Corps, Public Relations Office, Flexible Gunnery School, Fort Myers, Florida.
Lee Grimes	ex '42, Lieutenant, Building 2015, Apartment 19, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.
Vernon Groff	'41, Lieutenant, Hq. XXVI, Fighter Command, A.P.O. 825, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Douglas Gruber	'42, Ensign, U.S.S. Emmons, c/o Postmaster, New York, New York.
Walter Harrison, Jr.	'39, Private, Lowry Field Public Relations, Denver, Colorado.
Ross Hazeltine	'41, Lieutenant, Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Virginia.
Guy Henle	'42, Corporal, 1426 21 Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
Charles E. Higbie	'41, Aviation Cadet, N.A.T.C., Pensacola, Florida.
Richard Hirsch	'34, Captain, Hq. Army Air Force, 7819 Eastern Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.
Herman Hollinger	'40, Private, 1st Co., 1st Prov. Bn., Jackson Barracks, c/o City Park Stadium, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Stanley B. Horstman	'39, Lieutenant, 112th Inf. Reg't, 3rd Bn, Co. "L," Camp Gordon, Johnston, Florida.
Jane Hunter	'40, A. S., V-9, U.S.N.R. M.S. (W.R.), South Hadley, Massachusetts.
Leonard Huntress	'40, Cand., Co. G, M.A.C., Camp Barkaley, Texas.
Allen A. Hyatt	'37, Corporal, Hqrs. Staff., R.R.R., Fort Bragg, North Carolina.
A. Douglas Jamieson	'41, Corporal, Battery B, 8th Battalion, Fort Eustis, Virginia.
Russell J. Jandoli	'41, Private, Fort Dix, New Jersey.
Willard W. Jenkins	'39, Corporal, Company C, 1213th Reception Center, Fort Niagara, New York.
William Jolesch	'38, Sergeant, P.R.O., A.A.F.N.S., Hondo, Texas.
Edgar L. Jones	'38, American Field Service, A.P.O. 616, c/o Postmaster, New York, New York.
Gilbert R. Kahn	'39, Lieutenant, Army Signal Corps, 19 Signal Co., Service Group, Pendleton Field, Oregon.
Morris L. Kaplan	'33, Sergeant, Camp Beauregard, Louisiana.
Stephen D. Karl	'42, Corporal, Detached Medical Department, Lawson General Hospital, Atlanta, Georgia.
Abraham S. Karlikow	'42, Private, 584 T.S.S. (Sp.) PP, Replacement Training Center, Miami Beach, Florida.

William D. Kaufman	'38, Battery G, 2nd Bn, 85th C.A. (A.A.), Camp Davis, North Carolina.
Arthur R. Kavalier	'42, Private, 701st C.A. (A.A.), Battery D, Fort Totten, New York.
Albert L. Kraus	'42, Ensign, United States Naval Reserve.
Lenord U. Kreuger	'41, Aviation Cadet, A.A.F.B.F.S. Class 43rd, Randolph Field, Texas.
Richard M. Lang	'42, Signal Corps, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.
G. H. Larson	'40, Lieutenant, 40th Signal Co., A.P.O. 40, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, California.
Robert Larson	'39, Quartermaster Replacement Training Center, Fort Warren, Virginia.
Mark Lelyveld	'41, Private, 12 Medical Trng. Bn., Camp Pickett, Virginia.
Arnold Lerner	'41, Lieutenant, 309th Infantry, A.P.O. 78, Camp Butner, North Carolina.
Ralph H. Lester	'27, Corporal, 426 Two-Engine Flying Trng. Squadron, Army Flying School, Columbus, Mississippi.
Alexander G. Lewis	'36, Lieutenant, Tactical Hqs., Fort H. G. Wright, New York.
Howard J. Lewis	'42, Private, 1128 T.S.S., Flight 236, BTC 92, Miami Beach, Florida.
E. John Long	'23, Lieutenant Commander, Navy Press Bureau, Washington, D. C.
Clarence E. Lovejoy	'17, Major, Military Intelligence, Governors Island, New York.
Robert Lubar	'41, Ensign, U. S. S. Kitty, Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, California.
Ray R. McGuire	'40, Lieutenant, M.T.C. Ski Detachment, Camp No. 5, A.P.O. 2, Watersmeet, Michigan.
Robert D. McMillen	'38, Ensign, United States Naval Reserve, c/o Mail and Dispatch Section, Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
Charles M. Macko	'37, Aviation Cadet, Squadron 5, Army Air Base, Santa Ana, California.
John F. Magor	'37, Pilot, Royal Canadian Air Force.

H. Benjamin Mainhart	'39, Lieutenant, Signal Corps, O.S.C.R.P., Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.
Arnold Marks	'38, Corporal, Headquarters Detachment, Station Complement, Camp Butner, North Carolina.
George R. Metcalf	'37, Lieutenant, Adjutant General School, Fort Washington, Maryland.
John Miller	'42, Private, RB 1, 15th Signal Service Regt., Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.
John Molleson	'41, Lieutenant, Army Air Force. Now overseas.
Pat Munroe	'41, Lieutenant, U.S.S. San Diego, Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, California.
Alan L. Otten	'42, Private, Bat. B, 1st Bn, 1st Reg., FARTC, Section 5, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.
George E. Pelletier	'25, Lieutenant, United States Naval Reserve, Office of Public Relations, 9 Naval District, Chicago, Illinois.
David Perlman	'40, Lieutenant, Army Air Force, San Antonio, Texas.
Joseph B. Phillips	'22, Lieutenant Colonel. Liaison officer, United States Army and American Press. G.Hq., North Africa.
Nick Popa	'40, Lieutenant, Company M, 15 Signal Service Regiment, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.
Judson E. Pratt	'40, Private, Hq. Batry., 925 Field Artillery, Fort Jackson, South Carolina.
Charles J. Prendergast	'42, Private, 3rd Signal Service Detachment, Camp Edwards, Massachusetts.
James Winfield Qualls	'37, Sergeant, 309 Bomb Squadron, Key Field, Meridian, Mississippi.
Robert W. Reid	'37, Hq. 8th Engineers, Fort Bliss, Texas.
Edwin Rose	'39, Officer Candidate, Co. E, Bldg. 119, Class 15, Adjutant General's School, Fort Washington, Maryland.
James B. L. Rush	'37, 88th Airborne Infantry, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.
Elizabeth Ryan	'37, Ensign, Oklahoma A. & M., Stillwater, Oklahoma.

David Alan Safer	'41, Private, Company B, 24th Battalion, 7th Regiment, BIRTC, Fort McClellan, Alabama.
Robert H. Schulman	'37, Private, Public Relations Office, Hammer Field, Fresno, California.
Myron L. Scott	'22, Captain, Army Air Corps. Now overseas.
Mark Senigo	'41, Private, Special Services, Stars and Stripes, A.P.O. 887, c/o Postmaster, New York, New York.
Allan Settle	'38, Major, Hqs., 3 Atlantic Wing, Air Transport Command.
A. M. Sirkin	'36, Lieutenant, Co. D, 23rd Quartermaster Regt., Camp Chaffee, Arkansas.
Carleton J. Smyth	'31, Private, United States Marine Corps.
Robert W. Southam	'37, Lieutenant, R.C.N.V.R., H.M.C.S. "Prince David," Fleet Mail Office, Esquimalt, British Columbia, Canada.
Herman Spiess	'29, Service Co., 305th Infantry, Fort Jackson, South Carolina.
Leonard Spinrad	'37, Private, Co. H, 67th Med. Regt., Camp Barkeley, Texas.
Damon M. Stetson	'37, Ensign, United States Naval Reserve, 3rd Naval District, Midstone House, 22 East 38 Street, New York, New York.
Robert I. Stoesser	'26, Private, Cryptographic Division, Message Center, Chanute Field, Illinois.
Patricia Stribling	'39, Third Officer, Barracks #60, Army Post Branch, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.
Robert F. Sullivan	'37, Ensign, United States Naval Reserve, 3rd Naval District, Midstone House, 22 East 38 Street, New York, New York.
Sanburn Sutherland	'40, Fort Dix, New Jersey.
Ansel E. M. Talbert	'36, Lieutenant, Air Corps Operational Intelligence, Gravelly Point, Washington, D.C.
Aubrey Miller Threlkeld	'37, Co. F, MAC OCS MRTC, Camp Barkeley, Texas.
Frank Edgar Tilley, Jr.	'38, Fort Riley, Kansas.
Dana Paul Todd	'28, United States Marines, Shanghai, China.
Dallas S. Townsend	'41, Private, Co. D, 32 Signal Trng. Bn, Camp Crowder, Missouri.

Raymond William Treimer	'37, Ensign, United States Navy Training School, #002 Topliff Hall, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Wellington Wales	'41, Private, Officer Candidate School, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.
Milton Weintraub	'40, Randolph Field, Texas.
Bruce Westley	'41, Private, Camp Edwards, Massachusetts.
Charles W. Wilson	'37, Private, A.P.O. 502, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, California.
John Wilson	'42, Sergeant, Hdq. Co., Station Complement, NYPE, Fort Dix, New Jersey.
Richard Witkin	'40, Private, 24th Interceptor Control Squad, Hamilton Field, California.
Morton Yarmon	'35, Sergeant, Division Service Company, A.P.O. 253, Camp Pickett, Virginia.
David Zagier	'41, Private, c/o Post Public Relations Office, Camp Chaffee, Arkansas.

During the year we continued our policy of relating classroom work to the broad field of journalism by inviting editors, writers, and commentators for addresses and interviews. The schedule follows:

1941

October 9	Press Club dinner. Quincy Howe, radio commentator; M. Lincoln Schuster, partner in the publishing firm of Simon & Schuster, author of <i>The World's Great Letters</i> ; Elliott Sanger, vice-president of Station WQXR; John Tebbell, managing editor of the <i>American Mercury</i>
November 17	Press Club dinner. Morrie Ryskind, writer for Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation

1942

January 15	Elmo Roper
February 4	Eloise Davison, director, New York Herald Tribune Home Institute
February 11	Nona Baldwin, reporter, New York <i>Times</i> , Washington Bureau
February 18	Women's seminar. Group interview. Herbert R. Mayes, editor of <i>Good Housekeeping</i>

- March 4 Women's seminar. Group interview.
Nannine Joseph, literary agent
- March 8 Frederick Gruin, Sunday department, *New York Times*
- March 10 Otis Peabody Swift, Time, Inc.
- March 16 Jerry Mason, *This Week Magazine*
- March 18 Group interview with Franz Taussig, assistant art director of *Mademoiselle* in the magazine art department
- March 20 Radio group, at Columbia Broadcasting Studio offices, Ed Murrow
- March 23 Vance Packard, Associated Press Feature Service
- March 25 Franklin Pierce Adams, columnist
- March 25 Women's seminar. Group interview.
Mrs. Betsy Talbot Blackwell, editor of *Mademoiselle*
- April 8 Trudi McCullough, feature writer, the Associated Press
- April 13 Colonel A. Robert Ginsburgh, press chief of the War Department's Service of Supply
- April 22 Women's seminar. Group interview.
Helen Hiatt, N.B.C. Blue Network, newscaster
- April 22 J. Winton Lemen, Eastman Kodak, expert on photographic papers and equipment
- April 24 Radio group. William L. Shirer, C.B.S. commentator
- May 1 Radio group. Elmer Davis, C.B.S. commentator
- May 4 Group interview. Kenneth Pratt, House Magazine Institute
- May 4 Group interview. Professor Royal H. Ray, University of Ohio
- May 8 Robert Wood, C.B.S. commentator
- May 13 Aberdon F. Sozio, free lance photographer
- May 13 Women's seminar. Winifred Willson, editor of the *Independent Woman*.

Respectfully submitted,

CARL W. ACKERMAN,
Dean

December 31, 1942

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of Barnard College

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942



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BARNARD COLLEGE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition and progress of Barnard College during the academic year 1941-42. In this historic year of Pearl Harbor the College has been very fortunate, for it was able quickly to find its place in the war effort and to be busy and useful.

The enrollment in our four regular classes has been as follows:

	1940-41	1941-42
Seniors	172	180
Juniors	206	185
Sophomores	212	219
Freshmen	248	257
Total	838	841

In addition to these regular students, we have had 138 unclassified students and thirty special students, making a total of 1,009 primarily registered in Barnard College, an increase of fifteen as compared with last year.

Besides the students primarily registered in Barnard, we have had seventy-seven from other parts of the University taking some courses with us, eleven from Teachers College, and twenty-five from other schools. This is a decrease of thirty-six as compared with last year. The total registration has thus been 1,086, a number twenty-one less than a year ago.

On Commencement Day, 1942, 220 candidates were recommended by Barnard College for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, as compared with 209 in 1941.

On the Board of Trustees Mrs. Alfred F. Loomis (Priscilla Lockwood, '13) took her seat as Alumnae Trustee for the term 1941-45, succeeding Mrs. Arthur H. Sulzberger. Mr. Duncan Read resigned his position as

Clerk of the Board because of going into active service with the Navy, and Mr. Bayard Rives was elected to replace him.

The Faculty suffered a tragic loss in the death last summer of Professor Carolina Marcial-Dorado, who in her twenty-one years of service at Barnard had created our Department of Spanish. A brilliant teacher and a great personality, she had taught students actually to speak Spanish and to love the culture of Spain. She had also drawn to Barnard many students from Latin America and made the college a center of Inter-American friendship.

In the emergency caused by Professor Marcial-Dorado's death, Mrs. del Rio took over very competently the administration of the Barnard department and with the kind help and guidance of Professor de Onís of Columbia we were able to carry on successfully. We were fortunate in having as Visiting Professor during the Spring Session Professor Luis Alberto Sanchez of the University of San Marcos, Lima, Peru, who gave a course in Latin American literature.

Several retirements at the end of the year have greatly altered our Barnard community. The Registrar, Anna E. H. Meyer, who had served the College for forty-three years, has left us and withdrawn to her farm in Vermont. Miss Meyer has been a most admirable registrar, combining extraordinary accuracy and power of organization with the constant perception of the educational purposes of the College and the ability to subordinate administrative routine to the achievement of these larger aims. The Faculty, whom she had served, guided, and disciplined for so long, gave her a farewell dinner in token of their regard and affection. Surely no retiring college officer ever had a more delightful tribute.

The new Registrar is Margaret Giddings, a graduate of Barnard in the Class of 1918. Having served in our Registrar's office some years ago, she has since then been with the Rockefeller Foundation. Last year she came back to Barnard as Assistant Registrar in preparation for taking over the office on Miss Meyer's retirement. Miss Elinore Fiero, for some years a valued member of the Registrar's staff, has been appointed the new Assistant Registrar.

In the Department of History Professor Maude A. Huttman is retiring after thirty-six years at Barnard, where she has been highly valued by

generations of students for her stimulating teaching and devoted interest in their welfare.

From the Department of Botany Mrs. Herbert M. Richards is retiring, having served Barnard for thirty-seven years, most recently on a part-time basis as Lecturer. The College is indebted to her for her keen and enthusiastic service and her great interest in the Department and its students.

The Department of History and the Administration regret the departure of Dr. Christina Grant, Assistant to the Dean and Associate in History, who has resigned to accept the position of Dean of the Undergraduate College of Bryn Mawr. During her three years in charge of the Office of Student Organizations and Social Affairs Dr. Grant has made a real place for herself in our community. She takes with her the regard and affection and good wishes of her colleagues and students.

She will be succeeded by Virginia Harrington, a graduate of Barnard in the Class of 1924 and a Ph.D. of Columbia University. Miss Harrington comes to us from Brooklyn College, where she has been Assistant Professor of History. She will have this same title at Barnard, as well as that of Assistant to the Dean in Charge of Student Organizations and Social Affairs, and she will do some teaching in the field of American history.

In spite of the financial difficulties of the times the Trustees have made two promotions. Dr. Minor W. Latham, in the Department of English, is advanced from Associate Professor to Professor, and Dr. Thomas P. Peardon, in the Department of Government, from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor.

As the year ends it is apparent that more and more of our teachers, especially the younger men, will leave us for the armed services. Some of the younger women will go too. It will be increasingly difficult to keep the teaching staff complete and strong, but we shall be able, no doubt, to make some helpful combinations of courses and personnel with Columbia.

Pearl Harbor found Barnard already partly organized for war. Campus protection in case of air raids or other disasters had been begun; "national defense" or "national service" courses had been started nearly a year before and were being conducted in various skills; and under the guidance of our Director of National Service, Professor Elizabeth Reynard, we already knew a great deal about how college women could be useful to

the Government, to industry, and to their communities in this critical time. So Barnard was able to swing into the war effort more quickly and confidently than most colleges.

Within a month after Pearl Harbor it became apparent that a grave shortage of trained personnel was developing; that there were not enough educated persons in the country to do the essential tasks on the higher intellectual levels. College graduates were in great demand—those with certain special training, like the physicists, and those with a sound general foundation on which special skills could be quickly taught. Almost every subject in the Barnard curriculum, we began to see, gave training valuable in the war effort. The College was, therefore, a very important part of the great war machine.

It began to be apparent also that the “man power” of the country was not sufficient without the inclusion of “woman power,” and many government departments and industrial corporations which had been very reluctant to engage women realized that they must accept them and would indeed be lucky to get them. Our duty, therefore, was to produce as many “trained brains” as possible.

For the Spring Session we introduced into the curriculum some special “national service” courses counting for credit in Laboratory Technique, Meteorology, the Use and Reading of Maps, Control Room Procedure, Public Speaking, and The Problem of Our Liberties and Western Ideals in the Work of Great Writers.

We also pointed some of our existing courses more definitely toward present usefulness, and we continued to give noncredit “national service” courses in emergency skills, such as First Aid, Motor Transport, Recreational Leadership, and Airplane Spotting.

All this was a good beginning, but it soon became obvious that the label “national service” was misleading. Nearly all our regular courses were really of “national service.” A good old course in mathematics, for example, was probably the most valuable possible thing for “national service.” No other single subject seems so necessary for this war. It is not only that mathematicians as such are needed, but that mathematics is a necessary foundation for such vital things as engineering, physics, and many other professional skills.

It is not easy to make young women realize this. They are misled by the

labels attached to first aid, airplane spotting, and motor transport. Somehow we must hold those with brains to mathematics, physics, chemistry, economics, statistics, English composition, foreign languages, and other highly essential subjects. Let them do first aid and airplane spotting on the side, by all means, but devote their major effort to the meat of the curriculum. To persuade them to this, we must try somehow to show that calculus, for example, is not only patriotic, but glamorous.

Toward the end of the year we realized that the whole college was indeed a training school for national service and that all its organization and machinery must be directed toward this end. The existing national service committees must be articulated with our regular academic system. The Faculty accordingly, on the recommendation of the Committee on Instruction, set up a National Service Committee auxiliary to the Committee on Instruction and responsible to it, the members to be elected by the Committee on Instruction. The function of this new committee is,

to advise the Committee on Instruction concerning the needs of the nation and how courses at Barnard College can best be arranged to meet them; to investigate coöperation with other schools of the University; and in all other possible ways to use the staff and the resources of Barnard College to help win the war.

This Faculty committee will have subcommittees dealing with special fields and it will work with the alumnae and the undergraduate committees. It will probably continue to arrange extracurricular courses in emergency skills and to concern itself with campus protection, but its main responsibility is to advise us how the curriculum and the College as a whole can best be directed toward helping to win the war.

"War minors," suggested by the National Service Committee, proved to be an interesting device which is being copied by some other colleges. The idea was that a student might keep as her major the subject she liked and did best, but that if it were a subject which did not seem to have any immediate practical usefulness in the war effort she should arrange, with her free elective points, a "war minor" which did have immediate practical value. The pamphlet issued by the committee suggested combinations of courses which would provide needed skills in mathematics, physics, chemistry, and other sciences, translating and censorship, propaganda, social service, public administration, and other fields.

These "war minors" were not intended for students majoring in the subjects most in demand, such as mathematics, chemistry, and economics, for they were already taking what might be called "war majors."

The Report of our Occupation Bureau for the year reflects the needs of the nation. The number of placements of our graduates in permanent full-time positions was 46 percent greater than last year and 109 percent greater than in 1939-40. "No figures can correctly represent," says Miss Doty, "the demand in the fields of chemistry, mathematics, physics, statistics, or for linguists, or for secretaries with stenography, since many of the calls were for an almost unlimited number of workers."

There are obviously not enough women college graduates to meet the demand for "trained brains." In order to speed up the production of the kind needed, we have planned to conduct this summer a Barnard College Section of the Columbia University Summer Session. Several members of our Faculty have generously volunteered their services for this work. The junior officers will be paid.

The purpose of the Barnard College Section this summer is to enable a specially qualified group of young women undergraduates to "accelerate" their college course by concentrated summer work under favorable conditions of instruction, guidance, recreation, and residence. They will thus be able to prepare more quickly for national service.

The specially planned program of courses is designed primarily for young women who have just been admitted as freshmen to accredited colleges and universities. Each course will cover approximately the ground covered in a full-year course in the subject, and will carry six points credit. A student will take two such courses and thus gain twelve points. She should be able in the following autumn to fit easily into the regular curriculum of any standard college. By taking two such Summer Sessions, a good student can shorten her college course by one year.

The subjects selected as giving a good foundation for future college work are mathematics, chemistry and zoölogy, French, German and Spanish, English literature from Blake to Byron, and American literature, an elementary course in the principles and problems of economics with some of their applications in war time America, and an American history course of a new type called "The American Heritage."

Though arranged primarily for freshmen, these courses are suitable

also for undergraduates who have already had a year or two of college work.

It is hoped that this Summer Session plan may hasten the graduation of some of our best young women and may start some new freshmen on their college course shortly after they graduate from secondary school, catching them before they get involved in some other form of work and heading them toward a high type of intellectual education that will help fill the ominous national shortage of "trained brains."

Besides speeding up the production of new college graduates, another obvious way to help meet the shortage is to make sure we are using to the full our graduates of previous years. Women with the right foundation must, we are told, be pulled out of leisure or retirement or family duties, put through a short specialized training course, and placed where the needs are great. A Committee on National Service of our Associate Alumnae, with an Alumnae Trustee, Mrs. Alfred F. Loomis, as chairman, has sent a questionnaire to our graduates to elicit information about their experience and availability, and on the basis of these facts will try to guide them toward useful service. Meanwhile we have, of course, been keeping in close touch with the various government departments and other agencies which provide information concerning present and prospective needs for trained workers on the higher levels.

To give the right sort of training to our undergraduates now, we have revised our offering of courses for next year, adding some subjects such as meteorology, radio and electronics, and Portuguese, and pointing a good many courses more directly toward the present situation. We have realized that we must not be hypnotized by the clamorous demand for mathematicians, physicists, and chemists, but must meet other needs as well. Tools which are also greatly in demand are the ability to assemble and interpret facts, and to write and speak English correctly, clearly, and effectively. So the new speech major in English, and the new composition course in structure and style are of real war value.

So, too, are such new courses as "The American Heritage" in the History Department, those pointed toward postwar reconstruction in Economics and Government, the new "Religion and Contemporary Social Issues," and the new interdepartmental course "Philosophical Studies," directed by Professor Parkhurst and dealing with "schemes for

a better world—a backward look over the Utopian ideals of the past and a taking stock of the obstacles to the achievement of the good life in the future.” If our graduates are to be intelligent and far-sighted citizens, and if they are to serve the nation in the right sort of propaganda and guiding of public opinion, we must keep up our work in history, philosophy, religion, and all the social sciences.

The financial situation has, of course, been difficult. After running for two years with small surpluses we closed 1941–42 with a deficit on operating expenses and income of \$32,244. This was caused partly by some necessary increases of wages but mainly by a decrease in income from gifts and from residence halls fees, a smaller decrease in interest and dividends from our invested funds, and a slight decrease in tuition fees.

By some drastic economies we have reduced the budget for next year by \$16,365, and we will try to reduce it further; but the rise in the cost of food and other supplies and in wages will make this difficult. What the effect of the war will be on our income from fees and from endowment it is hard to prophesy.

It has not been a good year for gifts. The College received from the Alumnae Fund \$16,675, which was apparently \$14,624 less than during the preceding year but under all the circumstances a very creditable total. A change in the organization of alumnae finances was partly responsible for this apparent decrease, which was partially offset by savings in expenditures. Our total cash gifts for the year amounted to \$23,172, over \$30,000 less than in 1940–41. However, we had the welcome news of a bequest of \$100,000 under the will of the late Mrs. Hicks Arnold, not yet paid.

Among the gifts received we should note especially two payments on Fiftieth Anniversary Fund pledges of \$2,000 from Mrs. Ogden Reid and \$1,150 from Mrs. Arthur Lehman; a contribution of \$1,000 from Mr. Dana C. Backus to be added to the principal of the Harriet Burton Laidlaw Fund; and \$1,000 from Mrs. H. Robert Samstag for Scholarship Aid.

The admirable Alumnae Thrift Shop Committee turned over \$1,500 for scholarships, and the heroic Opera Benefit Committee a substantial amount, in spite of Pearl Harbor. The undergraduates conducted a War Bond Drive which resulted in giving the College United States Bonds of a

maturity value of \$1,900 to be used ultimately for scholarship endowment.

An anonymous donor made it possible for us to have three delightful concerts by the Adolf Busch Quartet, which filled our gymnasium with enthusiastic members of the College and their friends. Never more than in time of war do we need the solace and the inspiration of great music such as this.

A very notable loan exhibition of portraits of well-known Americans, "the Parade of Patriots," was organized by Mrs. Alfred Meyer with great zeal and imagination. It was held at the Grand Central Art Galleries from May 21 to June 5 to raise money for our American Citizenship Scholarships.

The College is very grateful to those friends who have been named here and to the many others who in this hard year have aided Barnard with gifts of money, and of various welcome articles such as pianos, and with work.

We here record also our very special thanks to the officers, the undergraduates, and the alumnæ who helped us in our national service and campus protection. We shall not forget their support in the first excited days after Pearl Harbor, when we had to finish so hastily our air raid organization, nor the long pull after that, when we learned and taught so much about how our College and all its members could aid the nation to win the war. Most of all we wish to thank Professor Elizabeth Reynard, Director of National Service, technically absent on leave without salary to write a book, but actually volunteering all her time and energy for war work. To her drive and intelligence, her imagination and leadership we are immensely indebted. As one of our patriotic sacrifices we now loan her to the United States Navy.

We shall start the new year with confidence, ready to adapt the College to the changing needs of the emergency. Women are not yet subject to the draft. Within the next year or two, however, they probably will be subject to some sort of conscription, as are their British sisters. Meanwhile the College must impress on its students their duty, without being drafted, to give their services where their country most needs them. Not all young women and not all their families realize as yet this supreme obligation. They do not all see that personal comfort, affection, happiness, and ambition must for the present be sacrificed when the good of the

nation requires it. They are not alone, of course, in failing as yet to see this duty.

Barnard is very fortunate in being so placed that it can render a useful service. Especially does it profit now, even more than normally, from its membership in Columbia University. Closer relations are developing with the School of Engineering. There is some combination of courses with Columbia College. With the other professional schools and with the Graduate Faculties, with which we have worked for many years, our connection is highly advantageous at this time. More easily than most colleges for women we can throw ourselves into the great stream of the national effort and be useful.

Respectfully submitted,

VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE

Dean

June 30, 1942

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the College of Pharmacy

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942



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COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

To the President of the University

SIR:

In conformity with the Statutes of Columbia University I herewith submit a report on conditions at and affecting the College of Pharmacy during its one hundred and twelfth year.

Although the total number of students enrolled for the baccalaureate degree as of September, 1941, was 191, an increase of four as compared with the previous year, losses soon occurred and the registration for the Spring Session was 182. A similar condition prevailed in regard to the number of nondegree students, but with far greater losses. Statistics furnished by the Registrar show a distribution of students in the several classes as follows:

	<i>September, 1941</i>	<i>February, 1942</i>
Undergraduates		
Freshman year	52	49
Sophomore year	62	57
Junior year	44	43
Senior year	33	33
Total	191	182
Graduate students	4	2
Extension and nondegree students	90	66
Total registration	285	250

The previous scholastic training of those admitted in 1941 is shown in the following summary:

New students admitted on high school credentials	42
New students admitted with previous collegiate training	
One year of collegiate study	4
Two years of collegiate study	1
Three years of collegiate study	1
Four years of collegiate study	4

The colleges represented in the above summary include Hunter College, College of the City of New York, Queens College, Long Island University, Ohio University, Georgetown University, New York University, Brooklyn College, and the University of Scranton.

The degree of Bachelor of Science was previously earned by four of those entering in 1941.

Acceleration passed the stage of possibility and became a necessity early in 1942. The need for pharmacists in the armed forces as stated by the medical authorities of both the Army and the Navy, the desire of students to complete their education before induction, and the United States Office of Education plan for loans to students pursuing accelerated programs rendered such action imperative on the part of the pharmacy colleges. The Executive Committee of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy was empowered to authorize deviations from peacetime programs provided qualitative and quantitative standards were not lowered. The Council on Pharmaceutical Education assented, and the boards of pharmacy of the several states gave approval. The College immediately prepared accelerated programs for the junior and senior classes, but upon receiving a request for training facilities from the United States Coast Guard Service, acceleration of the junior class was abandoned. The senior acceleration was made optional, and nearly one half of this class availed themselves of the opportunity to obtain the degree in January, 1943. The selective service boards granted deferred status to these students except in one instance.

Despite the lack of an authoritative decision on the status of pharmacy as an essential occupation, the selective service boards have very generally granted our requests for student deferment during the period covered by this report. Undoubtedly, when the induction age is lowered, a greater number of our students will be registered for service, and unless selective service or some other governmental agency definitely indicates the advisability of deferment the student body will be drastically reduced. Official statements place the number of pharmacists required in the armed forces at about 7,500, and the total number of graduates from all colleges of pharmacy in the country during the past three years was approximately 4,800. At least 10 percent of this number are women, and even if all male graduates of this period were accepted, the supply would fall far short of the official statement of requirements. Another factor apparently re-

ceiving scant attention in this question of student deferment is the provision for replacements in civilian practice. Opinions regarding the number of licensed pharmacists necessary for essential pharmaceutical service in a given area may differ, but the fact remains that the present number of pharmacy graduates is materially less than the actuarial 2.5 percent replacement estimates. Also, the great majority of these graduates will not be available for civilian service by reason of their induction or enlistment even before graduation.

Every effort has been made to keep contact with our graduates in service, and their letters show that our interest is appreciated. A monthly bulletin containing college news, excerpts from letters received, and information about the men themselves is sent to every graduate on our records. Their letters cast many curious sidelights on the role assigned pharmacists in the armed forces. They also show the lack of knowledge in official circles regarding the scope of pharmaceutical education. Although conceding an improvement over conditions prevailing in 1917, in that pharmacy graduates are almost invariably assigned to medical units, there appears little realization that these men have had an educational preparation along well-defined lines. In certain instances a portion of the basic training is a mere repetition of studies the man has already covered in college and, perhaps, has been tested in by a state licensing authority. I grant that a basic training emphasizing the differences between civilian practice and Army or Navy procedure is a necessity in all medical service branches, but I fail to see any purpose in teaching pharmacy graduates the elements of compounding, chemistry, and bacteriology. Especially striking is the contrast between the educational qualifications required of the pharmacist in civilian practice and those prevailing in the Army. Reduced to briefest expression, it requires high school graduation, a baccalaureate degree, a period of actual experience, and a license from a state authority to practice pharmacy in civilian life. In Army service the only requirements are a willingness on the part of an enlisted man to perform pharmaceutical duties and the completion of an intensive course of a few months' duration at a service training school. Bearing in mind that both graduate and trainee may be assigned to the duties of compounding and dispensing potent medicines it is passing strange that there should be such disparity in the preparation deemed essential for a safe performance of this work. The situation is still more

difficult to understand when one considers that in every other branch of medical service the soldier has the most skillful attention.

Possibly this policy is linked with the lack of recognition accorded Army pharmacists in peacetime. A service career requiring that the graduate enlist as a private at low remuneration and with little chance for advancement has little attraction when compared with civilian opportunities. In recent years a limited number of appointments in the Medical Administrative Corps has been available to pharmacy graduates, and with the incentive of a commission there has been no lack of applicants. In 1917 pharmacy graduates were not accorded commissioned status because the majority were graduates of the shorter applied course, but the same reluctance toward recognition exists today when all states require the baccalaureate degree for licensure.

Education as well as industry in this country has shown an ability rapidly to gear itself to war needs, and the establishment of the twelve-week program in the College of Pharmacy for the training of hospital corps personnel in the United States Coast Guard is an outstanding example of this ability. Within two weeks from receipt of the proposal, the course was in operation and 200 men were assigned for instruction. Since the class started in the concluding weeks of the Spring Session, it required the utmost efforts of the faculty members assigned to this teaching as well as of the administrative staff to complete arrangements on time. At the date of this report the class is nearing the half-way point, and the results are eminently satisfactory, both to the service and to the College. These men are being trained for general hospital duties and especially for the rendering of emergency medical assistance in the absence of regular medical attention. Their program includes the rudiments of pharmacy, but pharmacy will probably occupy a minor place in the duties to which they are assigned. As they are receiving instruction in a college of pharmacy and will be granted the service rating of pharmacist's mate, questions as to their standing in relation to the practice of civilian pharmacy have been numerous. There has been apprehension that these intensive training courses in pharmacy will weaken the structure of the established educational program, but the commanding officers of the medical services in both the Army and the Navy have clearly defined the status of these intensive course trainees in relation to civilian practice. Their statements emphasize the fact that the service courses are far from being equivalent

to the pharmaceutical education required for licensure. In World War I the College served as a Navy Training School for hospital apprentices, and it is gratifying to have our facilities again used for training medical unit personnel.

The establishment of a student branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was the most important student undertaking during the year. It is appropriate that our student body should have this contact with an organization with which the College has been so long and actively identified.

The alumni program was curtailed because of war conditions. The customary Alumni Night function was replaced by a reception and dinner on Commencement Eve at which student awards were presented and the Semicentennial Certificate bestowed upon P. Herz, '92. The Class of 1911, holding to custom, met in reunion May 20.

The Women's Club has been of great assistance, not only in its activities centering about the women students, but equally so in the sponsorship of social gatherings during the year. The College is grateful for the club's efforts in refurnishing the Women's Lounge.

Although but few members of our teaching staff are within the selective service classifications which are likely to be called to service, they have a clear understanding of the wartime obligation of service by civilians. Professors Carter, Hart, and Lascoff and Messrs. Amsterdam, Blumberg, Liberman, Pokorny, Harlan, Halsey, and Weill are actively participating in various civilian defense projects.

Changes in the teaching staff during the year were limited to the filling of vacancies caused by resignations. August A. DiSomma, Ph.D., was appointed Instructor in Organic Chemistry, and Aaron Fialkow, Ph.D., was appointed Instructor in Mathematics. Miss Jane M. Pritchard was appointed Bursar by the Board of Trustees.

Pressure of other duties has caused several who have ably served the College as officers and Trustees to decline renomination. It is sincerely hoped that their interest will continue unabated and that they will resume an official connection when circumstances permit. H. Sheridan Baketel, M.D., is succeeded by Dr. Walter A. Bastedo, Phar. '94, P. & S. '97, as chairman of the board. Irving McKesson, after many years of faithful service as secretary of the College corporation, is succeeded by Dr. Moritz Dittmar, Phar. '20. Edward Mazilauskas, Phar. '26, has been elected

assistant secretary. In addition, I report the election of Dr. Ludwig Schaefer, Victor M. Orefice, Phar. '15, and Joseph Hammer as members of the Board of Trustees.

The fellowship appointments for 1942-43 are Mr. H. Ginsberg, B.S., as Plaut Fellow and A. H. Silbergleit, B.S., as Bigelow Fellow. Unfortunately, Mr. Ginsberg's tenure has been interrupted by call to service.

The gifts without restriction received during the year aggregated \$16,700. In addition, a very substantial gift from the trustees of the estate of the late Henry Pfeiffer makes possible the establishment of six Pfeiffer Memorial Scholarships to be awarded annually. These undergraduate scholarships fill a long-felt need for some means of assisting promising students and, coupled with the income from the gift, which may be devoted to general purposes, they represent an important contribution to pharmaceutical education from an industrial source. Other donors who by their generosity have given material evidence of their interest in the College are: Heyden Chemical Company, K. B. Armour, Dr. Ernst A. Bilhuber, estate of the late George Decker, Phar. '98, George Simon, and S. B. Penick & Company.

Among matters deserving of attention by those charged with the responsibility of maintaining the College as an influential factor in pharmacy continued effort toward increasing the various capital funds easily ranks first. Wartime uncertainties in regard to tuition income, the chief means of meeting operating expenditures, are shared by all educational institutions, and for those in pharmacy the situation is especially uncertain. Until an official clarification of the status of pharmacy and pharmacy students in regard to selective service is forthcoming, our course of action in the crisis cannot be definitely charted. However, there can be no uncertainty as to the part additions to our capital resources will play now and in the future. I urge concentration on this one objective. In facing the stress of war for the fifth time since the founding of the College may we show that determination to persist in overcoming adversity which has carried the College through many critical periods in its long existence.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES W. BALLARD

Dean

June 30, 1942

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Director for the Summer Session of 1942



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

SUMMER SESSION

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE SUMMER SESSION OF 1942

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to report that the forty-third Summer Session of Columbia University, in addition to the six-weeks courses (July 7 to August 14, 1942) of the undergraduate and graduate faculties, the School of Business, the School of Library Service, Union Theological Seminary, and Teachers College, was in the war emergency expanded to contain undergraduate courses of nine weeks (July 7 to September 4) and a full term's work leading to the appropriate degrees in each of the following schools: School of Law (June 15 to September 19), School of Medicine and School of Dental and Oral Surgery (July 7 to September 19), School of Engineering (June 1 to September 12), College of Pharmacy (June 8 to August 29), the New York School of Social Work (June 23 to September 4), and Bard College (June 8 to September 11). Teachers College also offered courses in the May-June and August-September periods (May 23 to July 3 and August 17 to September 11). For the first time Barnard College offered a nine-weeks program of courses chiefly for freshmen (July 7 to September 4).

The total registration of 9,255 shows an increase of 1.15 percent over last year's total of 9,150, but in the departments more properly comparable with last year the registration was 8,102, a drop of 11.45 percent.

The difficulties of travel and no doubt many other reasons reduced the number of students from a distance. This was in part compensated by the increase in the number from the neighborhood as briefly set forth in the following table:

North Atlantic Division . . . —6.86	Western Division —49.69
(outside New York City)	North Central Division . . . —36.52
New York City +30.97	
South Atlantic Division . . . —27.50	Territories —46.15
South Central Division . . . —37.75	Foreign countries +2.37

Naturally the percentage of men was increased as a result of acceleration. The following figures reveal a shift in the relative number of men and women:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Men</i>		<i>Women</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	
1941	2,765	30.22	6,385	69.78	9,150
1942	3,698	39.96	5,557	60.04	9,255

For the administrative staff, the instructors, and the students there was a succession of novel problems and adjustments arising from the emergency, the uniformly successful encounter with which left everyone with a peculiar sense of satisfaction. The Announcement of courses for the summer of 1942 was already in the printer's hands on December 7, 1941. The proofs had to be torn apart and a greatly expanded Summer Session devised. The Announcement appeared only three weeks later than the originally scheduled date. Fortunately, we found it possible to do quite easily a number of new and unexpected things without altering or damaging the essential structure of the University.

Acceleration, though a somewhat new word, was by no means a strange concept, and the fact that one department or another wished to do much more than it had usually done in the summer (and to do it faster) fitted easily into the view of the Summer Session as being what happens in the University between the end of the Spring Session and the beginning of the Winter Session (Statutes, §310). It is not possible for anyone to predict in detail the conditions that will surround us in the Summer Session of 1943, but I am confident we can survive even drastic alterations in student body and in educational practice and still be in a position to meet the resumption of a normal academic life, when it comes, without confusion.

It would have been a pride and a pleasure to count as students of our own the 1,450 college graduates who in the uniform of the United States Navy occupied dormitories and classrooms and drilled on South Field. One group received commissions as ensigns on August 5. Provost Frank D. Fackenthal represented the University at the graduating exercises on the U.S.S. "Prairie State."

The sudden death on July 14 of Mr. Charles Henry Doersam, organist and director of the Summer Session Chapel Choir, took from us a loved figure who will long be missed. The concert on August 5 for which he

was preparing on the day of his death was successfully carried through under the direction of Mr. Lowell P. Beveridge.

Some of the events in the Summer Session which should be recorded are the Conference on Elementary School Administration, Conference on Problems of Classroom Teachers, Conference on Science for Classroom Teachers, Conference for Guidance Workers, Conference on Education of the Exceptional, Business Education Conference, School Building Service Employees, and Conferences in the Teaching of Mathematics; the reception for the staff at the Men's Faculty Club on Wednesday evening, July 8; a number of lectures open to the whole student body under the auspices of the All-College Conferences; the meeting on "American Democracy and the Welfare of Negroes" on August 4 at which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt spoke; and the series of lectures on "Issues Confronting the American People" concluding August 11 with the address of the President on "The World in Which We Are Trying to Live."

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY MORGAN AYRES

Director

October 30, 1942

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Director of University Extension

WITH THE REPORT OF THE

Institute of Arts and Sciences

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

To the President of the University

SIR:

It is my honor and privilege to present herewith the report of the Director of University Extension for the year 1941-42. The first report presented by the Director now retiring from office was dated June 30, 1910. This report is dated June 30, 1942. Hence it is now thirty-two years from the date of his appointment to the time of the retirement of the Director from his office. It was in 1910 when Columbia University under the direction of President Butler established the department of Extension Teaching under the following statute: "Instruction given by the University and under the administrative supervision and control of the University for the benefit of students not able to attend the regular courses of instruction." Under this statute the University registered, in the first year, 1,946 students attending the University; in the past year, 1941-42, the number was 4,891. In 1927 there were 14,098 single registrations at Morningside and 2,336 extramural students.

Associate Director John A. Northcott, who has under his care individual students in particular, has thoughtfully studied the various modifications which have taken place in University Extension and the tendency toward full adult education on the part of mature students. These students have come to us to find a means of obtaining in a rather irregular way studies of collegiate grade, as they could not enter upon daytime training. Professor Northcott has found in recent years increasing earnestness and industry in our students, some of whom select vocational subjects and others those of academic character. Now the tendency is to aim at a more organized program leading to a definite objective such as a formal degree. This certainly means that these more mature students are asking and will ask after the war for an opportunity for an evening college which they will attend in increasing numbers and with earnestness.

In presenting my report to the President, it has been my custom to review the more recent work of various departments, particularly those that

gave evidence of supplying the eager and inquiring students with some new subject or phase of the same. It has always been gratifying to find those in charge of basic subjects, e.g., English, economics, chemistry, etc., giving evidence of the progress that has been made during the year in the selection of the material placed before the students and the method of presentation. This is particularly true, among others, of English under the supervision of Professor John H. H. Lyon and of business under Professor David L. Dodd, each of whom has a large group of students attending classes in many different phases of the subject. This careful study and interest in the specialized subject is characteristic of many other supervisors in University Extension. Individual attention of this character was most important this year when we had reason to expect a reduction in numbers because of the war, and we were anxious to know just where the decrease would fall.

In English literature, elected by older students, there has been a decrease in registration compared with the preceding year, and the same is true in professional writing and in the drama—even in radio, a new subject. On the other hand, registration in speech has been almost as large as that of the preceding year, and collegiate courses in composition, elected by younger students who will probably continue in succeeding years, show an encouraging increase in enrollment. We should certainly endeavor to add to the numbers of these who should come to us for this intensive training and who frequently return for a second or third year.

In the courses in professional writing our students receive criticism and encouragement, especially if they are promising. An illustration is such a course as "Workshop for Poets," by Mrs. Leonora Speyer, or Professor Mabel L. Robinson's courses in juvenile story writing, or magazine editing by Miss Rowe Wright. Students also are interested in the distinguished writer, Manuel Komroff, who took the place of Oliver La Farge, both excellent teachers. The existence of Brander Matthews Hall has brought to our classes students in the drama, largely under the direction of Professor Milton Smith. Six plays have been offered, and two plays *The Witch Hunt* and *Senior Prom*, both premières, were written in the class of Professor Hatcher Hughes. A third, *The Burglar's Opera*, was commended by the theater critics.

We are beginning a very important study on the radio under the in-

structorship of Erik Barnouw, with programs given by his classes on the radio of the University, Station CURC. This is employed by the students for their weekly dramatic series. They thus have the widest possible experience for radio practice in their classes. The result is the advancement of these students to important positions in various schools and colleges, where they themselves become teachers of radio.

I would refer also to the Writers Club, now styled the Writers Club Round Table, conducted by Professor Donald L. Clark. This is open to all of our students in the courses in professional writing and has had eight interesting meetings, shared by those of our staff who have wide experience in literary service.

The most popular class in English is designated "Literature of Today—Authors of Today" attended frequently by as many as 100 students. The program this year was participated in by a remarkable list of speakers of high literary reputation. Among them we may mention Van Wyck Brooks, eminent critic; Elmer Rice, playwright; Eric Knight, author of *This Above All*; then followed Lin Yutang, Stephen Vincent Benét, Dorothy Thompson, and finally, our own President Nicholas Murray Butler who was enthusiastically received.

The Cosmopolitan Club, organized to care for and interest the foreign students attending the University Classes, has been for a series of years under the general charge of Professor Lyon. He has aroused the interest of these students who through an annual dinner meet their instructors in a social way. These students come from many countries of the world and form a group of as many as 160 people. At this time when our country is at war, the gathering of these students who are eager to use our language and learn our ways is most significant. Many persons of distinction have attended these dinners, as, on the last occasion, among others, President and Mrs. Butler, Mr. William J. Schieffelin, and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie.

We now turn to the second large department in University Extension which includes afternoon and evening courses in business. The threat of war was shown in the reduction in the number of students even before the incident of Pearl Harbor. The registrations were, in the Winter Session, fifty-nine students, or 3.7 percent less than in the Winter Session of the preceding year, 1940-41; in the Spring Session, however, after the beginning of the war there was a decline of 351 course registrations, or 26.45

percent. There was clear evidence, however, that students desired greatly to continue their improvement by means of University Extension. The registration was remarkably large. This was due to the care with which Professor David L. Dodd, who is in charge, watched over the plan of courses, making a study of the changes in order to continue public interest. It is evident that varying the offering from year to year, especially of courses on specialized subjects, tends to increase the number of students. Of course, a shift to a war economy, placing emphasis on enrollment for study of particular topics, had a tendency to lower the registration in some subjects, such as banking, finance, etc., as compared with accounting, industrial relations, and statistics.

We have been fortunate in having for some time the help of Dr. Ordway Tead in an ably conducted course on personnel administration. This will be continued during the coming year and will be supplemented by a course on industrial psychology and personnel methods by Dr. George K. Bennett, of the Psychological Corporation. This cares for a most important subject, as Dr. Bennett has had practical experience as well as training as a teacher.

We shall feel the compulsory absence through war service of certain of our important men. Mr. Morris S. Rosenthal, who assumes the duties of Assistant Director of the Board of Economic Warfare, Dr. Leland Rex Robinson, Mr. W. Harvey Reeves, and Mr. Leslie Mills, men of unusual ability as scholars and teachers, have withdrawn to do their part in the war effort.

The New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking has suffered greatly in the number of students and in the number of individual class enrollments. The change is such that while in the fall the decrease in individual class enrollments amounted to 13 percent, in the spring it reached 37 percent. We can unhesitatingly say that this is due to the war. The banks did not undertake to fill vacancies in their own ranks, but relied upon the staff as it stood, or employed women who in many instances regarded their positions as temporary. Hence there was little encouragement for these young people to enter upon a course of training in banking. We certainly hope that the banks will see the wisdom and necessity of maintaining the Institute during the war. University Extension has for many years supervised the educational work of the

New York Chapter and will stand ready to restore education in practical banking and in other appropriate and useful subjects for which the American Institute of Banking has a well-deserved reputation.

Beginning with the year 1938-39 the School of Engineering of the University offered courses under the supervision of the Director of University Extension. This was a new step in adult education. The courses were given in a program known as "Men in Industry" which was enlarged as the years went by, and the evening engineering classes were expanded so as to aid in the training of mechanical workers "in research, development, and production in industry." The result was an increase in winter registration from one hundred in 1938-39 to 251 in 1941-42. When the country entered upon the war in 1941, the entire situation changed, and instructors and students alike in the spring accepted different careers. Nevertheless, the registration for both the Winter and Spring Sessions numbered 340 for the year 1941-42 as compared with 194 in 1938-39. Columbia in company with its fellow institutions, as soon as war was declared, began a period of training for service under the Government designated Engineering, Science, and Management Defense Training Program. The new system in the presence of war meant a sharp reduction in registration in University Extension. The preliminary efforts for training men for service were of great value, and the promise of the future rested in the realization of the value of advanced training now in a time of emergency. We should be ready to continue the development of science in industry—an ideal form of adult education—in the days to come. The development of the entire program has been accomplished through the efforts of Dean Joseph W. Barker, Professor James K. Finch, and Mr. A. Dexter Hinckley. The last named brought about the unification of University Extension and the evening courses in engineering as a special service for the Government in time of war.

University Extension has from the beginning had close association with the School of Architecture. There are three phases of this department of study through which this intimacy exists. In the first place, young students employed in the offices of architects are desirous of taking at the University the courses of study which we offer in University Extension. Fortunately these courses are recognized, and the students in time become candidates for the professional degrees in architecture offered by the

University. In the second place, we should mention the supplementary courses in drawing, painting, and sculpture which have existed for the past five years and which have been supplying a serious need. They began with about seventy students but now have three hundred, and there is every evidence of growing interest in this special field. Finally, University Extension has also been interested in supplying courses in landscape architecture which add to the offering of the School and are building up an important part of the scheme of study. They are supported with enthusiasm by the Dean of the School and by the professor in charge.

We rarely refer in reports to our courses in secretarial subjects, although they form most useful practical training for those who intend to enter business life. The students selecting this career are carefully trained in the writing of English and the mechanics thereof. Those in charge of our secretarial work are all urged to encourage students to spend at least two years on shorthand and typewriting, and not to shorten their training by reason of their anxiety to obtain positions prematurely.

For many years past, with the hearty support of the President, I have made provision for religious education in University Extension in close association with the Greater New York Federation of Churches. In the various years we have offered courses by many distinguished scholars and teachers, such as Dr. J. Parkes Cadman, Dr. Charles J. Jefferson, and Dr. J. V. Moldenhauer, and have established many classes for Bible teachers and students. These have numbered in a single year as many as three thousand. The classes have been spread over many parts of Greater New York and have strengthened the work in religious education.

The selection of University Extension to supervise the course in occupational therapy clearly indicated the recognized character of our department. Therefore this subject of occupational therapy was assigned to our department as an appropriate place of development in its early connection with the University. Those who were interested in occupational therapy had turned to the School of Medicine, then to Teachers College, and finally, because of broader opportunity, to University Extension. At once by its very existence and progress there was indication that it had found a suitable home for its initial development. This was true, although there was no association with late afternoon or evening courses, and in itself it did not imply class hours as in college organization but rather the freedom

of attendance and action which we associate normally with graduate study. We started with full-time enrollment, as the close correlation of courses in a professional curriculum can only thus be attained. The number of students was twenty-one. Of these, seven were in the first preprofessional college year and fourteen in the three-year professional course. We should state that this small enrollment was due to the standard of exacting selection. Only fully qualified persons were permitted to enter the field. The students come from a large number of different colleges and universities.

Even at the beginning student activities formed an important part of this branch of study, with programs planned by the students and their adviser. The meetings were of a social and professional nature. Appropriate speakers were often invited; among these were: Mrs. John A. Greene, Director, Boston School of Occupational Therapy; Dr. Winthrop Phelps, of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Director of the Rehabilitation Institute, Baltimore, Maryland; and Miss Mary E. Merritt, Director of Occupational Therapy, New York City Department of Hospitals. The year's activities closed with an open-house exhibit "displaying work done in the creative arts as well as in the theoretical and technical side of the biologic, social, and clinical sciences." Again the serious purpose of the students was shown by a fine scholastic record which resulted in a classified honor group of at least one-half the number of students. Miss Marjorie Fish, Assistant to the Director, took pride in this record of the first year and also in the existence of several complete records of grade A.

The initial curriculum of study was the work of Mr. Charles A. Mueller, aided very closely by Miss Fish, to whom great credit should be given by reason of the new and original scheme of study. We also owe much to Teachers College, inasmuch as they have given particular attention to our students in the Fine Arts and Health and Physical Education Departments, to the students' active interest in the special classes prepared for them, and to the admission of these students to the regular classes. The same is true of our relationship with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in preparing for the medical and clinical work beginning in the coming year. In the third year our students will turn their theoretical and technical knowledge to practical application in clinical hospital affiliations.

In the matter of placement of students, there is no guarantee on the

completion of the course. Our purpose has been to build in such a way as to anticipate a direct request for our graduates. Already, even in the initial days, we have been asked to refer qualified therapists to positions in medical fields in certain states which are eager for this service.

Miss Fish has made a point of outside contact through meetings which are appropriate in their character and association and has held herself ready for lectures and speeches, thus strengthening and building up this new subject and spreading its influence. The success of occupational therapy has been so marked that, on special request, the Executive Committee of the University Council consented to establish a curriculum for the training of physical therapists. Therefore Dr. William Benham Snow, who was the chief advocate of such courses at Columbia, organized a special committee which prepared a tentative curriculum with the assistance of Mr. Mueller and Miss Fish who had charge of occupational therapy and had brought about its organization. A special committee consisted of Dr. Snow, Professor Josephine L. Rathbone, of Teachers College, and Miss Fish. These three will be in charge of the new subject in the coming fall.

When in 1910 the University, under the direction of the President and Director, determined to undertake Extension Teaching, classes were planned and organized in extramural centers for those who could not attend at Morningside or at the times usually assigned to collegiate students. Hence the location of such centers was not confined to the home institution, but was especially selected for the necessities and convenience of the students. Any appropriate location in the broad environment of the city or its subdivisions was regarded as a place for University Extension. This was the origin of the extramural program which has been part of University Extension for the past thirty years, and the result was generally successful. At the present time while the nation is at war the whole scheme of extramural classes has changed, and the number of students has rapidly diminished. Our program during the past year has been restricted to four courses of this character. In New York, we offered a course at the Uptown Retail Guild on the technique of dress designing. Another course, on investment analysis, was given in delightful quarters at No. 1 Wall Street. In Newark, we had a successful course in Polish, and finally, in the same locality we gave a course in English composition. This sums

up the endeavor in extramural offerings by our department for the year just closing.

In the past few years adult educational centers have been established by local and community interests in suburban neighborhoods of the metropolitan district, and large offerings of both academic and nonacademic character have been given at nominal tuition fees. These courses are generally popular and successful and supply in the immediate neighborhood the demand for adult education. They have no direct connection with local institutions which carry on their own courses for the benefit of students who wish to attend classes in the late afternoon or evening near their homes.

University Extension, the story of which is an attractive narrative, owes its development to the attention given to it by well-known administrators in collegiate life for the past forty years. Beginning in 1910 and continuing to date, in order to supply higher education which many people of varied classes needed and called for, provision was made for thousands of students in extension classes and correspondence courses, many of college level. These also involved attendance on short courses, institutes, and lectures of the greatest variety—all furnishing in some form education which has been so earnestly desired by those who could not attend the well-known academic courses. It was in 1910 that President Butler saw and keenly felt the need of supplying, as was done at Oxford and Cambridge, an opportunity for adult education in the form of university extension, which would be designated, as it was in England, Extension Teaching. Then followed classes in other institutions, regularly organized in various forms, also lectures and lyceums. The same spirit pervaded the broad and generous view of the men whose names are now so familiar, Butler at Columbia, Vincent at Chautauqua, Harper at Chicago, and later Reber and Van Hise at the University of Wisconsin. They naturally turned to the university lecture courses and classes furnished in England for those who could not attend Oxford or Cambridge and to the tutorial classes organized for the working groups. Such classes were also adopted in this country, as at Johns Hopkins under Herbert R. Adams. Then followed the Philadelphia Society for the Extension of University Teaching.

Those leaders referred to above all felt the desirability of supplying education for those who could only attend at convenient times and places,

and eager students were aided through various forms of education which developed, as the movement progressed, into adult education in its full growth and form. Different universities gave special opportunities for learning, similar to those supplied for students in residence, which were granted to extension evening classes. This extension work was established, not only on the campus of the larger universities, but also spread to many parts of the various states, thus increasing the opportunities for students in all sections of the country. Hence the students who could not afford to take regular college courses found at their convenience the facilities immediately at hand. The general principle, therefore, is that he who has missed his opportunity to complete his education may find it without divorcing himself from his home or his daily task. Hence we learn of state universities and normal schools furnishing evening classes similar and equal to the established daytime courses.

It is my earnest hope, as I pass from the stage of administrative control in one of the leading universities of the country, so distinguished for its broad view, that I shall see an increasing endeavor to provide free and abundant access to the education enjoyed by their predecessors for those who could not otherwise have their worthy desires gratified.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES C. EGBERT
Director

June 30, 1942

INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

To the Director of University Extension

SIR:

The twenty-ninth season at the Institute opened on the evening of October 15, 1941 with a noteworthy address by Sir Philip Gibbs, on the subject "The Spirit of Britain." President Butler presided. The season closed on Friday, May 8, 1942 with a special showing of travel motion pictures in natural color. During the year subscribers for full membership numbered 1,659; subscribers for limited membership numbered 129, making a total of 1,788 individual members; the total number of all events was 140.

During its twenty-ninth year the Institute brought to Columbia University a total of 74,442 persons for events under its auspices. It presented a total of ninety-five lectures, discussions, and debates; six concerts and recitals by professional artists of recognized attainments; four concerts by student organizations; eight marionette programs at its Children's Theater; four events in its Motion Picture Adventure Series; and eighteen scholarly discussions arranged in coöperation with other departments of the University. Also, the Institute assisted in the support of Columbia Theater Associates in five of its productions during the season.

The Institute was established, it may be recalled, on the eve of the First World War—in February, 1913. Its early years were a time of rapid growth and development. As the war progressed, first threatening and then in 1917 engulfing the United States, there was great public interest in the issues involved, great popular demand for public discussion and interpretation of the rapidly changing situation. The Institute grew in membership and attendance by responding to this demand, while at the same time offering a well-rounded program of cultural and educational subjects. Now we find ourselves once again engulfed in a major war, a war that is in reality but a continuation of the titanic struggle that was begun in 1914. Already we in this country have learned certain fundamental differences between this war and its immediate predecessor—dif-

ferences in terms of civilian participation. This is total war, all out total war, for every civilian as well as for every soldier and sailor. In order to preserve in the world the very idea of democracy and the democratic way of life, free men and women of the United Nations have voluntarily agreed to sacrifice temporarily much of their freedom. Proudly, because our cause is great and just, we are yielding to the National Government one hundred and one controls over our personal lives. And yet we must not yield too much. Let us yield, cheerfully and generously, in all matters that affect our material lives; but let us retain, as free men and women, our moral and intellectual integrity. Let us never yield, even in the bitter white heat of conflict, that salty American skepticism, that challenging "show-me" spirit, that inner sense of independence. Let us remember, as Mr. Walter Taylor, Director of the Newtown Forum, said recently, "American morale may differ from European morale in being built upon intelligent understanding rather than upon any false-bottomed and blind acceptance of doctrines superimposed by any office of propaganda."

One of the four great freedoms at stake in this war is Freedom of Speech, the right of free citizens to assemble for the orderly discussion of any and all questions. In the time of war, these free citizens must accept certain reasonable limitations, the limitation of military and naval censorship, for example, and certain obligations.

We can keep our freedom of speech throughout this war only on one condition—that we fully recognize the obligation to use that freedom with restraint and only when we feel sure that it will contribute to the winning of the war.

In the war months and war years that lie ahead, the Institute has a great opportunity and a great responsibility: the opportunity of contributing, efficiently and effectively, to the maintenance of civilian morale; the responsibility of making very sure that everything which is said and done at the Institute contributes to the one great task before us—winning the war.

Already there have been significant changes in the daily ordering of our lives; we may expect more. The Institute is giving careful consideration to these changes and in carrying out its program. We must realize that now as never before our people must be uplifted and informed, they must be stimulated by personal contact with men and women who "have

been there," they must be inspired and aroused to greater action, they must be given moments of refreshing and stimulating relaxation and entertainment.

For twenty-nine years now the Institute has served as a laboratory of ideas in a changing world. It has become known everywhere as one of America's great platforms, its programs setting a high standard for other organizations and institutions to follow. In these twenty-nine years, according to our official records, 3,226,864 individuals have attended Institute events held at the University, and 78,000 persons have been members of the Institute. From its first program in mid-October, 1913, it has worked earnestly to advance the cause of international justice, understanding, and peace. It has championed the cause of the "international mind" so aptly defined by President Butler in opening the eighteenth season, in October, 1930.

And now we have a new and more imperative challenge—we must win this war in order to be in a position to win the peace. The stakes are greater than ever before in human history. The issue is, in simplest terms, as Mr. Walter Lippmann recently put it: "Either we win, or we die." But while we engage in this total war, determined to pay any price necessary for complete victory, we must not permit any blackout on the educational and cultural front. Sacrifice we must, gladly and cheerfully, but at the same time we must not starve the mind and the spirit. We must keep mentally alert and spiritually refreshed. We must keep alive our interest in good books, in lectures and discussions, in music, art, and drama. We must study anew those great American documents and charters that are the living foundations of our American way, so that in the midst of all the grim business of winning the war we may not forget the principles of the peace for which we are fighting.

Aware of all this, the Institute now wishes to assure its friends and subscribers that it, along with every other branch of the larger University, is enlisted for the duration—that it places its every resource, its experience, convictions, and high tradition at the service of our country.

This most assuredly and most emphatically does not mean that its program will be flooded with patriotic rallies, "drives" for this or that worthy cause. It does not mean that we have checked for the duration our right to raise honest questions and to participate in intelligent debate.

It does mean that the Institute pledges its members and friends to carry on with a program worthy of the noble days in which we live, a program that will offer inspiration and enlightenment, refreshing relaxation, and entertainment.

Thus it may continue to serve its original purpose, as phrased by President Butler in the fall of 1913, "to serve as a lighthouse to the people of the community." To vary the figure, it may at the same time become a haven of re-creating calm, thoughtful purpose, and invigorating and wholesome entertainment in a world that is being rocked to its very foundations.

During 1941-42, as in past years, interest seemed to center on discussions of national and international affairs. These were presented, for the most part, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, and brought to the University a great many well-known foreign correspondents, observers, and statesmen: H. R. Knickerbocker, Vincent Sheean, Pierre Van Paassen, Quentin Reynolds, Major Alexander P. DeSeversky, noted aircraft designer and author of the recent *Victory Through Air Power*, Sir Philip Gibbs, H. V. Kaltenborn, the Hon. Hugh Wilson, Rear Admiral C. H. Woodward.

Lively interest was also shown in the Institute's extensive and varied illustrated travel series, "Going Places"; in the Wednesday evening series, "We Live in America" (Carl Carmer, Irwin Edman, Clare Leighton, Louis Untermeyer, H. A. Overstreet, Mary Colum, and others); and in two special one-man series, "American Literature Since 1930" by Malcolm Cowley, and "The Why of Six Modern Nations" by Lewis Browne.

In February and March the Institute coöperated with the University Civilian Defense Council in presenting a series of five lectures on the general subject "America in a World at War." These lectures, which were later published by Columbia University Press in its Home Front War-books, were: "The War as an Irrepressible Conflict: What Is at Stake?" by Carlton J. H. Hayes; "Our Part in the War," by Edward M. Earle; "Our Resources and Their Utilization," by John E. Orchard; "Financing the War," by Robert M. Haig; and "Psychology and National Defense," by C. C. Pratt.

One of the most interesting and worthwhile events of the season was a luncheon-conference on the subject "The American Platform in America at War." This was held at the Faculty Club on April 9, and was attended

by nearly one hundred program chairmen and directors of forums and discussion groups from the New England states, New York City, and nearby points, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Minnesota. At the luncheon brief addresses were given by President Butler, Major General Irving J. Philipson, in command of this area, Alfred Noyes, Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick, Dr. Hermann Rauschning, Walter Lippmann, and Irwin Edman. The afternoon session was given over to general discussion of the more practical aspects and problems of program planning and forum management. The discussion was led by a panel consisting of Miss Frances J. Pratt, of the Foreign Policy Association, Dr. Houston Peterson, of the Cooper Union Forum, and Dr. Edward A. Richards, of the New York Town Hall. The Director of the Institute presided at both sessions.

For fourteen years the Institute has sponsored an annual Concert Series which, because of the distinguished musicians and artists presented and the general high standards of musicianship shown in the programs, has come to be known the city over as one of the highlights of each musical season. Last season the war interfered with the appearance of two artists—Kirsten Flagstad, who was detained in Norway (and who refused to sing in the Nazi-dominated Norwegian opera) and Jussi Björling, who found his return from Sweden blocked by the Nazis. Satisfactory substitutions were found, however, and the fourteenth Concert Series brought to the University Sascha Gorodnitzki, Alexander Kipnis, Marian Anderson, the Salzedo Concert Ensemble, Jan Peerce, and Nathan Milstein.

One sometimes hears the question raised as to why the University should sponsor musical events of any kind "right here in New York City where there are so many recitals and operas and symphony concerts." There are many answers to this question. The first one that comes to mind is that the University should assume, as part of its responsibility to the community which provides it with police and fire protection and all the other benefits which a tax-exempt institution enjoys, its share in the cultural activities of that community. This is particularly true in view of the fact that the public supports these concerts with its subscriptions.

Another answer is that by thus sponsoring such a concert series it announces to the world at large, and to the musical world in particular, that it recognizes the important part played in our cultural life by the musical artist and organization. If the Concert Series were ever to degenerate into

a catch-all series of musical entertainments, this answer would lose its force and character, but the Institute has every intention of maintaining the high standards set by previous series and will continue to present only the finest artists and ensembles.

Perhaps a clearer idea of the enviable position that the University has won in the concert field may be given if the past fourteen series are summed up:

1928-1929

Flonzaley Quartet
Louise Homer
Walter Giesecking
Lawrence Tibbett
Kedroff Quartet

1929-1930

English Singers
Lawrence Tibbett
Philadelphia Sinfonietta
Elisabeth Rethberg
Andres Segovia
Albert Spalding

1930-1931

Walter Giesecking
Roland Hayes
Erika Morini
Kedroff Quartet
Aguilar Lute Quartet
Elisabeth Rethberg

1931-1932

Don Cossack Russian Chorus
Elizabeth Schumann
English Singers
Paul Robeson
Harold Bauer
Barrère Little Symphony

1932-1933

Felix Salmond—Mischa Levitzki
Vienna Saengerknaben
Heinrich Schlusnus
Conchita Supervia
Efrem Zimbalist
Paderewski

1933-1934

Richard Crooks
New English Singers
Ossip Gabrilowitsch
Lily Pons
Nathan Milstein
Lotte Lehmann

1934-1935

Lucrezia Bori
Symphonic Ensemble of Boston
Sigrid Onegin
Harold Bauer
Jascha Heifetz
Nelson Eddy

1935-1936

Arion String Quartet
Don Cossack Russian Chorus
Lotte Lehmann
Guiomar Novaes
Lawrence Tibbett
Albert Spalding

1936-1937

Moscow Cathedral Choir
 Georges Enesco
 Lauritz Melchior
 Kirsten Flagstad
 Vienna Saengerknaben
 Myra Hess

1937-1938

Don Cossack Russian Chorus
 Rudolf Serkin
 Elisabeth Rethberg—Ezio Pinza
 N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony
 Chamber Orchestra
 Georges Enesco
 Marian Anderson

1938-1939

Nino Martini
 Yehudi Menuhin
 Eva Jessye Negro Choir
 Hugo Ernst Wolff and Ensemble
 Elizabeth Wyso
 Walter Giesecking

1939-1940

Roland Hayes
 Don Cossack Russian Chorus
 Lily Pons
 Dorothy Maynor
 Jascha Heifetz
 Simon Barer

1940-1941

Helen Traubel
 Trapp Family Singers
 Paul Robeson
 Alexander Brailowsky
 Harold Bauer—Albert Spalding
 Lauritz Melchior

1941-1942

Sascha Gorodnitski
 Alexander Kipnis
 Marian Anderson
 Salzedo Concert Ensemble
 Jan Peerce
 Nathan Milstein

The list of coöperative lectures is shorter this season, but those which were scheduled were indeed important contributions to the work of the University and of the particular departments toward which they were directed. Of special interest was the series "America in a World at War" which was arranged in coöperation with the University Defense Council and open to all University people and to a limited public.

In addition to the coöperative lectures, the Institute served various divisions of the University in other ways. Special programs in McMillin Academic Theater by the Music Department; entertainments and plays by Klub Polski, Cercle Lafayette, Hispanic Institute, French Department; special meetings under Teachers College, Barnard College, Engineering Department, Columbia College, Writers Club; to all these the Institute has given assistance in management and the welcome use of its facilities.

The Children's Theater was the same outstanding success this year that

it has been for so many seasons. Attendance of adults at these performances is held to the minimum, in order to provide the best seating conditions possible for the small folk. Some five hundred tots turn out for every performance, and the success of the series is limited only by the number of seats from which the little people can see and by the number of Saturdays which the Institute can devote to it.

The Motion Picture Adventure Series was continued this past season. This series is planned for children who have outgrown the Children's Theater marionette plays and who do not find in the usual commercial motion pictures the kind of fare which satisfies their love for adventure and their appetites for exciting information. Thus far it labors under the difficulty which besets any new project operating on a very limited budget in a community as large as New York—that of making itself known. We are confident, however, that there is as definite need and as real a place for this series as for our Children's Theater.

As I pointed out in my report a year ago, from time to time we note that someone who first came to McMillin Academic Theater through the Children's Theater has become a Concert Series subscriber, or attends an occasional Institute lecture, or becomes a full subscriber for the Institute program. Now we find that the Motion Picture Adventure Series is stimulating attendance of young boys and girls at the Friday evening Institute travel lectures. Indeed, this whole interlocking of attendance—Institute members bringing children on Saturday afternoons, Concert Series ticket buyers coming to an occasional lecture, and most of all, the young people coming to the Institute lectures—proves again, if any proof were needed, the high place that the Institute has attained in an enriched cultural life for hundreds and hundreds of persons of the community.

Respectfully submitted,

RUSSELL POTTER,
Director, Institute of Arts and Sciences

June 30, 1942

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the School of Business

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942



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SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to present herein the annual report of the School of Business for the year ending June 30, 1942.

The year 1941-42 was an eventful one in the affairs of the School of Business. It was the first in the second quarter century of the School. It brought special problems arising out of the needs of a world at war. With it came a change in the administration of the School. It provided an occasion for considering systematically the appropriate program and policies for the future. It brought a sudden change in national affairs necessitating the postponement of long-run plans and the adaptation of our facilities to immediate war requirements. It was a year of challenge for those who would venture to prepare for an uncertain future. It was a year of action, calling continually for demonstrations of the validity of our educational processes in a supreme test of organized force. It was a year of confusion, demanding hurried but careful thought, patient analysis and research, and a reordering of ideas for the ever changing conditions of tomorrow.

The activities of the year may be considered as of three main types. The regular work of the School, consisting of instruction, research, and public service was of first importance. Instruction has proceeded without serious difficulty in spite of the distractions and dislocations created by the war. Special activities made necessary or desirable by a full mobilization of resources and man power became a second concern of the School. The third activity was the consideration of an appropriate program of development for the future. The entire staff has participated responsibly in appraising our current work and in charting a course for the decades ahead.

REGISTRATION

Our instruction reached fewer registrants during the year than it has at any time since 1935-36. Only 425 students registered in 1941-1942 as com-

pared with 493 last year and 568 in 1938-39, when attendance was the largest in the history of the School.

Of the 425 registrants for the year, 143 were preparing for the degree of Bachelor of Science, 166 for the degree of Master of Science, and twenty-three for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Ninety-three special or unclassified students were enrolled, some of whom will later be reclassified as candidates for degrees. The number of Columbia College students taking courses in the School of Business declined from 203 in 1940-41 to 149 in 1941-42.

The degrees conferred in 1941-42 numbered 110, of which sixty-four were to candidates for the Bachelor of Science degree; forty-two were to candidates for the Master of Science degree; and four were to candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. A year ago 144 degrees were awarded. The largest number ever conferred was 162, in the year 1938-39.

The factors operating to reduce registrations have also curtailed student programs of study before completion. Registrations for 1941-42 fell 14 percent from the year before, while degrees awarded decreased 24 percent. Expansion of the armed forces and employment opportunities were largely responsible for the reduced attendance. These trends were well under way before the attack on Pearl Harbor. Declining registrations have been noted annually since the outbreak of war in September, 1939. Student enrollment has decreased 25 percent since 1938-39, and degrees awarded have dropped 32 percent. The trend here has been experienced in many other schools of the country. Further reductions must be expected as the rate at which eligible students are directed into war activities is accelerated.

As usual our students were drawn from all over the world. A disproportionate growth in the representation from New York State and New York City has been noted in recent years. The residence dispersion diminished further in 1941-42. Seventy-three percent of the registrants were from New York State, an increase of 3 percent over the previous year. The number from outside the state was 117, compared to 149 in 1940-41.

One hundred and fifty-six widely scattered institutions (exhibited in Table 1) furnished the registrants of 1941-42. The divisions of Columbia University were the source of 119 registrants as compared with 171 a year ago. The proportion of students originating within the University fell

from 35 percent of the registrants to 28 percent. Among outside institutions the leading sources of students were the College of the City of New York, which supplied forty-three students; New York University, twenty-one students; Brooklyn College, twelve students; Harvard University, eleven students; Fordham University, eight students; Hunter College, eight students; and Cornell University, the University of Michigan, and St. John's (New York), five students each. The remaining 188 registrants came from 108 American institutions and thirty-six institutions in eighteen foreign countries.

TABLE 1

INSTITUTIONS FROM WHICH STUDENTS CAME TO THE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
1941-1942

Adelphi College	4	Davidson College	1
Arlington Hall Junior College . .	1	Denison University	1
Boston University	3	De Pauw University	1
Bowdoin College	1	Dickinson Junior College	1
Brigham Young University	1	Duke University	2
Brooklyn College	12	Fordham University	8
Brown University	1	Furman University	1
Bucknell University	1	Georgetown University	3
California, University of (Berkeley)	1	George Washington University . .	1
California, University of (Los Angeles)	1	Georgia State College for Women .	1
Carleton College	1	Gettysburg College	1
Cedar Crest College	1	Goucher College	1
Chicago, University of	3	H. Sophie Newcomb College . . .	1
City of New York, College of the .	43	Harvard University	11
Colby College	2	Haverford College	1
Colgate University	1	Hollins College	1
Colorado College	1	Holy Cross, College of the	1
Colorado School of Mines	1	Hunter College	8
Columbia University	119	Illinois, University of	2
Bard College	1	Illinois Wesleyan University . . .	1
Barnard College	11	Johns Hopkins University	3
Columbia College	77	Kansas, University of	2
Graduate Faculties	2	Kenyon College	1
Teachers College	5	Lehigh University	2
University Extension	23	Long Island University	1
Concordia Institute	1	McMurray College	1
Connecticut College for Women .	1	Manhattan College	2
Cornell University	5	Maryland, University of	1
Dartmouth College	3	Massachusetts Institute of Tech- nology	2

TABLE 1—*continued*

Mercer University	1	Tennessee, University of	1
Miami University	2	Texas, University of	1
Michigan, University of	5	Trinity College (D.C.)	1
Michigan State College	1	Tufts College	1
Middlebury College	2	Union College (N.Y.)	1
Mills College	1	Utah, University of	1
Minnesota, University of	2	Vassar College	1
Mississippi State College	1	Villanova, College of	2
Morningside College	1	Virginia, University of	3
Mount Holyoke College	2	Wagner Memorial Lutheran College	1
Mount St. Vincent, College of	1	Washington, University of	1
Muhlenberg College	2	Washington and Lee College	1
Nebraska, University of	1	Washington University (Mo.)	1
Newark College of Engineering	1	Wells College	1
New Jersey College for Women	1	Wesleyan University	1
New York State Teachers College	1	Western Reserve University	1
New York University	21	Wichita, Municipal University of	1
North Carolina, University of	1	Wilson College	1
Northwestern University	3	Wisconsin, University of	4
Notre Dame University	3	Yale University	4
Ohio State University	2	Yeshiva College	1
Oklahoma, University of	1		
Packer Collegiate Institute	1		
Pennsylvania, University of	4		
Pennsylvania State College	1		
Princeton University	1		
Puerto Rico, University of	1		
Queens College (N.Y.)	1		
Quincy College (Ill.)	1		
Radcliffe College	2		
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	1		
St. John's College (N.Y.)	5		
St. Joseph's College (N.Y.)	2		
St. Peter's College (N.Y.)	1		
Scranton University	2		
Seton Hall College	2		
Simmons College	1		
Skidmore College	2		
South Carolina, University of	1		
Stanford University	1		
Stephens College (Mo.)	1		
Stevens Institute of Technology	1		
Swarthmore College	1		
Syracuse University	1		
Talladega College	1		
		FOREIGN	
		<i>Argentina</i>	
		Universidad Nacional del Litoral	1
		<i>Austria</i>	
		Vienna, University of	1
		<i>Belgium</i>	
		Brussels, University of	1
		<i>Canada</i>	
		McGill University	2
		Toronto, University of	1
		<i>China</i>	
		Fuh Tan University	2
		National Tsing Hua University	1
		Shanghai Baptist College	1
		Yenching University	1
		<i>Colombia</i>	
		Nacional Universidad	1

TABLE 1—*continued*

<i>Cuba</i>		Munich, University of	I
Havana, University of	I	Heidelberg, University of	2
		Victoria Luise Studienanstalt	I
<i>Czechoslovakia</i>		<i>Hungary</i>	
Praha, University of	I	Budapest Academy of	
<i>Egypt</i>		Commerce	I
Ecole Française	I	<i>Italy</i>	
<i>England</i>		Liceo Ginnasio	I
Cambridge University	I	Rome, University of	I
London School of Economics	2	<i>Philippine Commonwealth</i>	
<i>France</i>		De la Salle College	I
French Lycée	I	Philippines, University of the	I
Lycée Claude-Bernard	I	Santo Tomás, University of	I
Institute de St. Marie	I	<i>South Africa</i>	
Lausanne, University of	I	Pretoria, University of	I
Paris, University of	I	<i>Switzerland</i>	
<i>Germany</i>		Basel, University of	I
Berlin, University of	3	Geneva, University of	I
Breslau, University of	I	<i>Turkey</i>	
Giessen, University of	I	Robert College	I
Göttingen, University of	I		

INSTRUCTION

The program of instruction in the School was found to be adequately flexible and sufficiently varied to meet the special requirements of students destined for military service, industry, and government. Many courses were adapted to take account of special conditions created by the war. Combinations of elective courses to meet the peculiar needs of individual students were encouraged. Liberality was shown to students wishing nonbusiness electives which might be of special use in military life. Accelerated programs were devised. Adjustments to permit the earning of full credit were made for students called into service shortly before the end of either session. These and other adaptations were effected without sacrificing either the general program of the School or its standards of scholarship. The desire of the Faculty to contribute usefully to the war

effort prompted many beneficial changes in the emphasis, content, and purpose of course instruction.

Among the innovations introduced because of the war situation was a special study course. Its introduction was prompted by the need for a method whereby qualified students could carry on extra, supervised study for credit whenever this seemed desirable in order to allow the completion of degree requirements before induction into military service, or in order to allow the study of a subject not currently offered. The resulting moderate increase of instructional responsibilities the staff has willingly and generously undertaken.

To assist in meeting the requirements of war industry for industrial managers, a program of studies in industrial engineering and business was arranged. In coöperation with the School of Engineering an accelerated program was devised for the Summer Session of 1942.

For some years it has been our practice to bring to students speakers of special competence and experience in business, government, and education to discuss subjects of particular interest. Students have acquired from these discussions an insight and understanding which are difficult to provide in any other way. During the year, the banking seminar under the direction of Mr. George Roberts followed its usual custom and brought to students the competent opinion and analysis of more than a score of distinguished economists and men of affairs.

Among the speakers and topics were: Mr. Murray D. Shield, economist, Irving Trust Company, "Defense Financing and Monetary Controls"; Dr. Mabel Newcomer, Professor of Economics, Vassar College, "Proposals for Forced Savings"; Mr. P. W. Ecker, vice president, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, "Current Problems of Life Insurance Investing"; Dr. John M. Chapman, Assistant Professor of Banking, School of Business, Columbia University, "Banking Facilities for Bankless Towns"; Dr. Ragnar Nurkse, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, and member of the financial staff of the League of Nations, "Deferred Consumption"; Mr. J. K. Galbraith, Assistant Administrator, Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, "Price Stabilization"; Mr. D. C. Elliot, chief, Statistical and Economic Division, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, "Operations of the Federal Loan Agency"; Mr.

W. H. Davidson, Lybrand, Ross Bros. and Montgomery, "The Taxation of War Profits"; Hon. A. G. Black, Governor, Farm Credit Administration, "Agricultural Credit—an Important Part of Present Day Credit Policy"; Dr. Neil H. Jacoby, Assistant Professor of Economics, University of Chicago, and member of research staff, Financial Research Program, National Bureau of Economic Research, "Term Credit in Business Financing"; Dr. R. J. Saulnier, Assistant Professor of Economics, Barnard College, and member of research staff, Financial Research Program, National Bureau of Economic Research, "Changing Practices in Short-Term Bank Credit"; Dr. Alvin H. Hansen, Professor of Political Economy, Harvard University, "The Position of Britain in the Post-War World"; Dr. Hans P. Neisser, University of Pennsylvania, "Money and the Interest Rate—Recent Theoretical Developments and Their Application to the War Economy"; Dr. Percy W. Bidwell, Director of Studies, Council on Foreign Relations, "Economic Defense and Latin America"; Lawrence N. Bloomberg, Associate Chief Economist and Planning Officer, Federal Works Agency, United States Housing Authority, "Banking and the Government's Role in Defense and Post-War Housing"; Dr. Gustav Stolper, economist and author, "The Treasury Tax Program"; Dr. Frank A. Southard, Jr., Assistant Director of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department, "Problems of Exchange Stabilization"; Dr. M. Kriz, Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations, Princeton, New Jersey, "Recent Trends in Commercial Banking Abroad"; Dr. Moses Abramovitz, National Bureau of Economic Research, "Savings, Investment, and Private Enterprise"; Otto Lorenz, banking analyst and management engineer, "Will Consumer Credit Survive the Duration of the War?"; Robert Warren, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, "Financing the First World War"; Dr. Anthony Basch, Lecturer, Brown University, formerly economist at the National Bank of Czechoslovakia, "The Fight against Inflation in All-out War."

The accounting seminar also had the benefit of outside speakers, including the following: Mr. John I. Collins, of Byrnes and Baker, who spoke on "Commodity Exchange Practice and Accounting"; Professor Edward G. Nelson, of Stanford University, who discussed "The Asset Concept in Accounting"; Mr. Robert D. Gracey, of Price, Waterhouse

and Co., speaking on "Practical Applications of the American Institute's Rules of Professional Conduct"; and Dr. Henry W. Sweeney, chief accountant, United States Navy, who spoke on "Stabilized Accounting."

EDUCATION AND WAR SERVICE

Special efforts were made to advise students regarding military service, to obtain deferments in deserving cases, to obtain the proper assignment of enlistees, and to commend to the military authorities those students who appeared potentially qualified for officer training or for commissions as specialists.

The kaleidoscopic events of the year have naturally provoked much thought among students concerning the course of action to pursue. Enthusiasm to enlist reached a peak shortly after the declaration of war. It soon gave way to more sober appraisal of how each might serve most effectively. Timely advice and counseling were helpful in these appraisals. All but a few elected to complete their studies before entering military service. The opportunity to enlist in the reserves and the policy of granting temporary draft deferments allowed many to finish the year before entering the armed forces.

Some students were inducted into the armed forces before they had completed their studies. Many more are likely to be so called in the immediate future. To many this has seemed a severe misfortune; for some it will doubtless prove a misfortune. Such are the consequences of war. But to many, the uncompleted studies may be good fortune in disguise. If upon demobilization men have an unfinished educational program to which they may return temporarily during the period of readjustment, they will possess opportunities of preparation for a fresh start and, therefore, alternatives not open to those who have finished college and who must start their careers immediately. If, in addition, financial assistance is provided for those qualified students whose education has been interrupted, their return to college will be facilitated. Those resuming their studies under these conditions will do so with the advantage of greater maturity and more purposeful goals than they possessed when they departed from academic halls. Moreover, such students should be better able than they now are to judge appropriate careers for the sort of postwar world in which they must live. In such a prospect lies comforting reas-

surance to the student whose personal plans must be sacrificed for the defense of nations.

The rapidity of change in the man-power situation between January and June left many students confused or ill advised regarding fields of greatest need. Draft deferments were authorized early for students preparing for industrial management, but for no other type of business training. As national man-power estimates were completed in the spring, and as shortages became critical, deferments were also authorized for students of accounting, personnel administration, statistics, and economics. Not until late in the academic year was opinion unified on the urgent need to train women for specialized business occupations, including those customarily filled by men. Sensing many of these shortages from the requests of government and industry for personnel, we were able to offer early advice to students regarding preparation for critical business occupations.

There is an evident need for more women in preparation for specialized business occupations. So far no significant influx of women into business courses has been noted. Women outside schools of business seem still to be only vaguely aware of the extent to which they may be called upon to replace men in responsible business positions for which technical or specialized preparation is necessary. Accounting firms which in November felt they could not use women were earnestly seeking them two months later. A graduate of our School was the first woman hired on an experimental basis by a large accounting firm in New York City. The firm has since employed three other women, of whom two are our graduates. It has a standing order for more. The experience has been duplicated in many fields. In accounting, statistics, research, economics, and personnel work, and even in industrial management large numbers of trained women will be essential to the war effort before another year has passed. The supply is not in sight.

THE FACULTY

Four members of our staff retired in June, 1942. Dean Roswell C. McCrea, who was on leave during 1941-42 after retiring from the deanship, became Emeritus Professor of Economics after twenty-six years of

affiliation with the Faculty of Business. Director James C. Egbert, the first dean of the Faculty of Business, and the person largely responsible for founding the School, retired from active service as Director of University Extension in June. At a dinner in his honor his outstanding achievements for the University were recounted with gratitude, and the affection of his colleagues was evident. As a testimonial of this affection a clock has been erected in his honor in the foyer of the School of Business building. Professor Hastings Lyon, after twenty-six years of service on the Faculty of Business, retired at the end of the academic year. His able and genial instruction and counseling have made a deep impression on students and Faculty alike. Professor Harlow S. Person, who has taught part time in the Faculty of Business since 1927, also retired at the end of 1941-42. Unique in his field, Professor Person has done much to develop management as a field of knowledge to be imparted through instruction.

One member of the staff resigned in the past year. Mr. Scott Dayton left us in February to accept a position with the War Production Board.

Expanding the boundaries of knowledge for the expert and for all those who seek higher education for business careers is an established function of the Faculty. Research and publication by which this larger audience is chiefly reached are now beginning to suffer from the dislocations of war. Fundamental research is everywhere being postponed in favor of more urgent investigations of pressing contemporary problems. Interruptions and difficulties in obtaining data have multiplied. Achievements of the Faculty in this field during the year make a respectable showing despite the frequent calls from governmental agencies for expert opinion and counsel.

Calls upon the staff for public service have been extraordinarily heavy. Part-time consulting assignments have permitted liberal aid to public agencies without interfering with established teaching schedules. But increasingly the Faculty has received calls for full-time service, necessitating leaves of absence. Our policy has been to cooperate fully with governmental departments seeking the services of our Faculty and to work out appropriate adjustments wherever possible. About fifteen members of the staff engaged in special work for the state or nation during the year, and others contributed to public service through organizations and commit-

tees with which they are affiliated. The summary of activities presented below illustrates the extent and variety of these extracurricular efforts.

Professor Ralph S. Alexander supervised the educational program of the American Institute of Banking; was elected a director of the American Marketing Association; surveyed marketing instruction in collegiate schools of business and served as chairman of a panel discussion of the subject at the December meetings of the Marketing Association; was asked in March to serve as part-time consultant to the Consumer Programs Section of the Civilian Supply Division of the War Production Board, and in June began full-time work with this agency.

Professor B. H. Beckhart continued to serve as director of research of the Chase National Bank and as secretary of the Trustees of the Banking Research Fund of the Association of Reserve City Bankers while on half-time leave from the University; spoke on financial subjects before a number of groups such as the Association of Reserve City Bankers, the National Industrial Conference Board, and the Export Managers Club of New York.

Mr. Rollin F. Bennett continued his research on business cycles at the National Bureau of Economic Research until February, when he became part-time consultant to the Division of Civilian Supply of the War Production Board in Washington.

Professor Ralph H. Blanchard served as president of the Casualty Actuarial Society and delivered the presidential address in May, 1942, on "Insularity in Insurance"; continued as a member of the Advisory Committee on Insurance of the War Department, editor of the McGraw-Hill Insurance Series, director of the American Management Association, chairman of the Committee on Estimate of Cost of Automobile Accident Compensation of the Casualty Actuarial Society, member of the General Educational Committee of the Insurance Society of New York, and member of the Administrative Board of the S. S. Huebner Foundation for Insurance Education.

Professor James C. Bonbright served as a member of the President's Railway Emergency Board which reported on and mediated the dispute between employees and the railroad companies; acted as special consultant to the War Shipping Administration in connection with its recently promulgated charter rates for merchant ships chartered by the Maritime Commission; lectured on "The Power Aspects of the St. Lawrence Waterway" at Toronto University in a special series of public lectures; discussed the American railway labor problem for the graduate seminar on labor relations at the Littauer School of Harvard University; continued as chairman of the Power Authority of the State of New York, member of the Twentieth Century Fund Committee on Relations between Government and the Electric Light and Power Industry, and member of the National Bureau—Universities Committee; and was elected trustee of Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association.

Dr. Victor Z. Brink served as one of the consulting editors of the forthcoming *Cost Accounting Handbook*; served as technical assistant to the Committee on Auditing Procedure of the American Institute of Accountants; was called into service as a captain in the Army at the end of May. Publications: "Safeguarding the Interest of the Corporate Stockholder," *Journal of Accounting*, September, 1941; "The Independent Auditor's Review of Internal Control," *Journal of Accountancy*, May, 1942.

Professor Paul F. Brissenden continued as vice chairman of the Millinery Stabilization Commission of New York; became consultant to the War Production Board and a member of its Clothing Advisory Committee; served as consultant to the United States Department of Labor and as its representative on the Labor Supply Committee for New York State; arbitrated several labor disputes; and became a member of the Board of Directors of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Professor Thomas W. Byrnes was a member of the Committee on Stock Brokerage Accounting of the American Institute of Accountants and a member of the Committee of the Columbia University Third Accounting Institute. Publications: Review and notes in the *Journal of Accounting*.

Professor John M. Chapman continued as chairman of the American Council for Study of Branch Banking and was appointed a member of the Committee on Consumer Credit of the American Marketing Association. Publications: *Branch Banking* with R. B. Westerfield (Harper and Brothers); with S. D. Southworth, *Banking Facilities for Bankless Towns*.

Professor David L. Dodd with Professor Bonbright made a special study of a fair basis of exchanging shares for the Board of Directors of the Pacific Western Oil Corporation.

Professor James L. Dohr continued as receiver of the New York, Westchester, and Boston Railway Company and as chairman of the Committee on Publications of the American Institute of Accountants; became director of research for the American Institute of Accountants in January; served as Special Master in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. Publications: "The Use of Accounting Data by Economists," in *Accounting Auditing and Taxes* (1941); "Business Income vs. Taxable Income—a Criticism," in *Current Problems in Accounting: Proceedings of the Accountancy Institute*, 1941; "The Revenue and Income Principles," *Accounting Review*, January, 1942; Reflections on the Development of Accounting Procedures," *Journal of Accountancy*, July, 1942.

Dr. Eli Ginzberg served as director of research for the Allotment Committee of the United Jewish Appeal during the summer of 1941; was made special consultant to the National Resources Planning Board in January and became a member of the Committee on Wartime Requirements for Scientific and Specialized Personnel; in the spring became special consultant to the Housing Authority in New York City on the setting of rent schedules in the

light of wartime incomes; in May addressed the National Conference on Planning in Indianapolis on "The Coming Crisis in Manpower"; directed personal research, financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, on economics and group behavior; completed two manuscripts for early publication on *Patterns of American Labor Leadership* and "The Unemployed" (Volume I, *Case Studies*; Volume II, *Interpretation*), and received additional research funds for the investigation of determinants of occupational choice and adjustments. Publications: *Grass on the Slag Heaps; the Story of the Welsh Miners* (Harper and Brothers); *Report to American Jews on Overseas Relief, Palestine, and Refugees in the United States* (Harper and Brothers); "College-trained Women and the War Effort," *Educational Review*, April, 1942.

Professor Robert M. Haig again served as adviser to the Governor of New York on taxation and budget problems. Publication: *Financing the War* (Columbia Home Front Warbooks, Columbia University Press).

Professor Howell A. Inghram participated in organizing the Third Accounting Institute and served as coeditor of the *Proceedings*.

Professor Roy B. Kester participated in organizing the Third Accounting Institute and with Professor Inghram edited the *Proceedings*.

Professor Hastings Lyon. Publication: *Determinants of the Rate of Interest* (John Felsberg, Inc.).

Professor Frederick C. Mills continued as a member of the research staff of the National Bureau of Economic Research, as a member of the Executive Committee of the American Economic Association, and as a member of other committees; received the Beta Gamma Sigma Alumni Award for 1942; served as special consultant in March and April to the office of the Chief of Army Ordnance. Publication: "Prices and the Cost of Living in Two World Wars," *Proceedings of the Academy of Political Sciences*, January, 1942.

Professor O. S. Morgan continued as a member of the Board of Directors of the Near East Foundation.

Professor Howard K. Nixon completed a major revision of his text on selling and continued his research in advertising. Publication: *Principles of Selling*, revised edition (McGraw-Hill).

Professor Paul H. Nystrom was on sabbatical leave for the year while working on research for later publication; continued for the ninth term as president of the Limited Price Variety Stores Association, president of the Sales Executive Club of New York, vice president of the American Vocational Association, and member of the Federal Advising Board for Vocational Education; spoke on several occasions before business groups.

Professor John E. Orchard was on leave of absence for the year, serving first as economic and industrial consultant to the Office of Production Management and after October 15 as assistant administrator of the Lend-Lease Administration in charge of the Foreign Liaison Division; served on interdepartmental committees, such as those on cargo clearance, rubber allocations,

raw materials requirements, and food requirements. Publication: *Resources for Victory* (Columbia Home Front Warbooks, Columbia University Press).

Professor Herman F. Otte continued his study of Southern industry and in the summer of 1942 began studies of industrial location and resources for the Division of Commerce of the State of New York.

Professor Harlow S. Person served as consulting economist to the Rural Electrification Administration; was borrowed by the State Department in January–April to serve as consulting economist to the American expert designated to work out a settlement of the oil expropriation problem between the governments of Mexico and the United States. An agreement was announced on April 18, 1942.

Professor Ralph W. Robey was on part-time leave for the year in order to continue his work with the National Association of Manufacturers and continued as business editor of *News Week*.

Professor Carl Shoup continued as consultant to the United States Treasury on war finance and tax problems; directed and completed a study of taxes needed to avert inflation for the Institute of Public Administration and the Carnegie Corporation; was appointed a member of the Mayor's committee to study the financial situation of New York City; assisted in the preparation of the New York State Budget; completed current research on Federal finances in the coming decade; began a three-year research project, financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, on the role of public finance as an integral segment of the economy. Publication: *Federal Finances in the Coming Decade* (Columbia University Press).

Professor Archibald H. Stockder served as Trustee of Columbia University Press; was instrumental in bringing the Economic History Association into being, served as Building Control Director of the School of Business building for the Committee on Campus Protection; and continued his researches into the origin and evolution of business institutions.

Professor Thurman W. Van Metre served on the Committee on Rationalization of Industry of the National Industrial Conference Board; was temporary consultant to the War Shipping Administration on charter rates for merchant ships; addressed the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks on "The Outlook for the Railroads of the United States."

BEQUESTS

Bequests to the University for the School of Business, while previously announced and officially acknowledged, merit additional acknowledgment here. The committee organized to establish a memorial fund in honor of Professor H. Parker Willis raised and turned over to the Trustees the sum of \$4,479.50, the income from which is to be used for scholar-

ship purposes. The Arthur Anderson Company, certified public accountants, donated the Arthur Anderson Scholarship of \$500 to be awarded in 1942-43 to a qualified student for the study of accounting or economics. A fellowship of \$1,000 was received from an anonymous donor for a qualified student, preferably for study in the field of accounting. A residence and piece of city property in New Jersey was deeded to the Trustees by an anonymous donor, the revenue from which is to be used for the promotion of agricultural economics and rural and social sciences.

STUDENT PLACEMENT

The Faculty Committee on Employment, through its secretary, Mrs. Archibald H. Stockder, reports the following activities for the academic year. The placement work of the committee was materially affected by war conditions. The decrease in the number of students registered and the prior claims of military service upon male students sharply reduced those available for placement. As of June 15, 1942, 54 percent of the male Bachelor of Science graduates had been called for service (twenty-seven out of fifty) and 17 percent of the male Master of Science graduates had been called (seven out of forty-two). Thus a total of 37 percent of all male graduates (thirty-four out of ninety-two) had been called into service. Another 35 percent expected to be called before the fall.

Requisitions from employers were 5 percent fewer than in 1940-41, when the number was the largest ever received. Reluctance of employers to hire men of draft age was unquestionably a factor. New registrations dropped sharply to 216, a 49 percent decrease from the previous year. Referrals to jobs decreased only 10 percent, largely because of an increase in the demand for experienced workers and the consequently higher proportion of referrals of alumni. Placements declined 15 percent, but on June 15, 1942, only sixteen students were unemployed and seeking employment, of whom ten were noncitizens.

The lag in student adjustments to rapidly changing employment opportunities was reflected in the discrepancies between the number of registrants and the number of requisitions in particular fields. Serious shortages developed in accounting, statistics and research, and teaching. During the period covered by this report fifty-five students and alumni registered for work in accounting. Calls in this field totaled ninety.

Twenty-one persons registered for work in statistics and research, while more than sixty-three persons were requested. A total of ten persons registered for college teaching. We were asked to recommend candidates for fifty teaching positions. An oversupply of candidates existed in other fields. Thirty-one persons desired employment in advertising, and our calls were for six. Twenty-six persons registered for work in merchandising, and we were asked for ten. Eighteen persons indicated personnel work as their choice, and our calls in this field numbered two.

The tabular summary of the committee's work for 1941-42 with certain comparative data for 1940-41 is given below.

TABLE 2

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF SCHOOL OF BUSINESS GRADUATES AS OF
JUNE 15, 1942, AND JUNE 15, 1941

	1941-42		1940-41	
B.S. degrees granted		65		85
Students returning for further study . .	2		2	
Students called for military service . .	27		8	
Students not available for other reasons .	<u>3</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>11</u>
Students available for placement . . .		33		74
Reported employed as of June 15 . . .		<u>27</u>		<u>52</u>
Unemployed and seeking employment .		6		22
M.S. degrees granted		49		54
Students called for military service . .	7		2	
Students not available for other reasons .	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
Students available for placement . . .		41		48
Reported employed as of June 15 . . .		31		39
Unemployed and seeking employment .		10		9
All degrees granted		114		139
Students called for military service . .	34		10	
Students not available for other reasons .	<u>6</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>17</u>
Students available for placement . . .		74		122
Reported employed as of June 15 . . .		58		91
Unemployed and seeking employment .		16 ^a		31

^a Ten of the sixteen are noncitizens.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF WORK OF FACULTY COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT
JUNE 16, 1941-JUNE 15, 1942

	1941-42	1940-41
Registrations (new):		
Students	126	238
Alumni	<u>90</u>	<u>204</u>
Total	216	442
Requisitions received from:		
Business firms	142	164
Educational institutions	52	72
Government agencies	<u>44</u>	<u>8</u>
Total	238	244
Referrals to jobs:		
Students referred	147	231
Alumni referred	<u>181</u>	<u>133</u>
Total	328	364
Placements made:		
Students	69	84
Alumni	<u>31</u>	<u>33</u>
Total	100	117

TABLE 4

REGISTRATIONS WITH FACULTY COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT, 1941-42

<i>Field</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Accounting	55	25.5
Advertising	31	14.3
Merchandising	26	12.0
Statistics and research	21	9.8
Personnel	18	8.4
Secretarial	15	7.0
Management	12	5.6
Teaching	10	4.6
Foreign trade	6	2.8
Transportation	3	1.3
Insurance	2	0.9
Miscellaneous	<u>17</u>	<u>7.8</u>
Total	216	100.0

TABLE 5

REQUISITIONS RECEIVED AND REFERRALS AND PLACEMENTS MADE

BY FACULTY COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT, 1941-42

<i>Field</i>	<i>Persons Wanted</i>	<i>Referrals</i>	<i>Placements</i>
Accounting	90 ^a	112	32
Statistics and research	63 ^a	47	13
Teaching	50	54	7
Secretarial	21 ^a	9	8
Training groups	12 ^a	23	3
Sales	9 ^a	6	
Merchandising	10 ^a	30	7
Banking	5	8	5
Insurance	5	5	2
Advertising	6	8	4
Personnel	2	4	
Miscellaneous	<u>24^a</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>19</u>
Total	297	328	100

^a Or more if available.

THE OCCUPATIONAL CONFERENCE

The nature of the Occupational Conference program was radically altered this year to deal with the changed prospects which students face upon graduation. The meetings were designed to acquaint students with the needs and specifications of the various branches of the armed forces and of departments of the Government rather than with the opportunities and requirements in business. Officers of the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and representatives of special units within those services discussed their functions, needs, and standards and answered many questions concerning the entrance of college students into the services in capacities that would make use of their special training. Representatives of the United States Civil Service Commission and of various Washington agencies described the types of training for which need now exists and the methods of securing appointments. The meetings were uniformly well attended by students and officers from all departments of the University.

THE ACCOUNTING INSTITUTE

The accounting profession has warmly welcomed the collaboration of the School of Business in sponsoring an annual Accounting Institute at which instructors of accounting and practicing accountants might seriously consider problems of common interest. In October, the School of Business sponsored the Third Accounting Institute in coöperation with the National Association of Cost Accountants.

Some 225 members of the accounting profession met on the campus on October 30 and 31, 1941, and participated in discussions of accounting principles, the central theme of the program. These highly instructive meetings, while less well attended than had been expected, were unquestionably effective in promoting that interchange of ideas so essential to the improvement of accounting instruction and accounting practice. The *Proceedings* of the Institute were edited by Professors Kester and Inghram, of our Faculty, and published for general distribution.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

It is appropriate that, at the end of my first year as Dean of the Faculty of Business, I should furnish some indication of plans for the future. Much time and thought have been given to this question in the course of

the year. Originally it was our intention to place in your hands in the spring of 1942 a program and plan of development for the next decade. The attack of the Japanese on December 7, 1941, so altered immediate prospects and so obscured the character of conditions ahead that long-run planning had to be temporarily postponed in favor of short-run adjustments to the war situation. Of the adaptations made several have been mentioned in this report. Others will be made in the coming year. Still others are being formulated for later adoption. In general, it is our intention to continue to educate men and women for business, government, and academic careers with special emphasis on training for essential war-time occupations. This training will be supplemented by such special programs of retraining for war work or of specialist training for the armed forces as may seem desirable and necessary. Meanwhile, consideration will continue to be given to the formulation of a long-range program in the belief that we can foresee postwar conditions and needs sufficiently to devise a promising general program with adequate flexibility for ready adaptation to the particular circumstances in which we must later operate. It is hoped that such a report can be completed during the coming year.

Consideration of a desirable long-run program has been facilitated by the work of the Alumni Committee which you appointed on December 6, 1940, to study and report on the School of Business. The report of that committee has been carefully considered. A conference with the committee was held, and individual members of the committee have been called upon from time to time for advice. Additional meetings have been arranged with groups of businessmen, including alumni of the School, personnel managers, accountants, and bankers. These have been most helpful. The experience of other schools has been studied, and the judgment of employers regarding the strength and weakness of graduates of American schools of business is under investigation. Willing and serious consideration of plans for the future by the entire Faculty has been invaluable. Without the full coöperation of the Faculty no suitable program could be either devised or put into effective operation. For their interest and generous coöperation I am pleased to record my gratitude.

We at Columbia University possess a unique combination of conditions, providing an exceptional opportunity for the development of a truly professional school of business education. Broadly conceived and dedi-

cated to high purposes, such a school can attain for business education the sort of professional status it has sought, but has nowhere fully achieved. No complete professionalization of business need be awaited to justify the purposeful education of professional administrators and specialists for those areas where such abilities are or will be needed. The trend of business education, the trend of economic affairs, and the trend of administrative requirements for directing business, government, and economic activities all fortify the conviction that bold strides in our field should be taken. Indeed, they must be taken if human competence for the direction of economic activities is to keep pace with the rapid march of technological and institutional change. We shall propose that this School take such strides.

The long-range program on which we are working reflects certain elementary considerations which must govern our objectives, curricula, and methods of instruction. Ours is an educational function at the higher level. This imposes an obligation to select our students carefully, choosing those having the necessary qualifications in capabilities, preliminary education, and personal qualities to benefit most from advanced study. The instruction offered must be designed to furnish the student an adequate foundation for a lifetime, for the changing conditions with which he must deal, and for the responsibilities he must bear decades after graduation. It must also equip the student to start his career usefully and effectively upon graduation, and to advance as he acquires experience. The instruction must be sufficiently rigorous, protracted, and complete to insure that our graduates are well-qualified representatives of a professional school.

The scope of our program must be broad enough to comprehend the education of four main types of professional workers. Our central function must be to educate professional administrators and executives with special competence in certain fields to direct the affairs of business, public, and other enterprises of our intricate business-economic system. Equally important is the education of professional accountants and professional specialists in statistics, economics, investments, and similar subjects for technical and consultative positions in private and public organizations. Thirdly, we must, in collaboration with other divisions of the University, educate for public administration, public regulation, and for leadership

in public affairs. Finally, we must take the long view and prepare to expand our fund of useful knowledge and to perpetuate competent research and instruction in business and economic affairs by continuing to educate professional economists and scholars for academic research and teaching. Such a program properly implemented can meet the challenge of tomorrow by supplying qualified personnel to direct economic and business activities with that comprehension, statesmanship, and consideration for the general welfare which conditions of the future will demand. It can at the same time supply qualified investigators and scholars to improve our knowledge and methods for dealing with problems of economic policy, organization, administration, and operation in a system of political control and public regulation.

Unless trends of the past half century are unexpectedly reversed one must anticipate the growth of political control over economic activities, an expansion of government enterprise, increased public regulation of private enterprise, a greater influence of public policy on the daily operations of both regulated and unregulated business, greater emphasis on general welfare, more restrictions on management in behalf of employees and other groups, and the multiplication of devices for coördinating all business and economic operations. Many of these trends have gone far enough to preclude a return to the simpler life of earlier decades. The economy for which we must educate our students will demand higher talents and broader knowledge than those necessary for successful business careers in the past.

Victory for the United Nations will create a new era of American leadership and participation in world affairs. The reconstruction of the world will require American capital, American materials, and American methods on an unprecedented scale. The expansion of international investment and trade, of ocean and air transport, and of travel will demand a new internationalism and cosmopolitanism among our business leaders and statesmen. As never before, Americans with business or public responsibilities will be obliged to consider international questions. A new type of international businessman will be needed. His world will demand broad knowledge of other countries; profound understanding of other people, their history, institutions, and culture; an international point of view; a public spirit; and capable statesmanship for dealing with the in-

tricate political and economic issues of a world economy politically organized.

Whether one favors these trends or not, they must be recognized in educating students for useful service in the economy of tomorrow. The essential functions of production, distribution, exchange, transportation, finance, insurance, management, and accounting must be carried on no matter what changes are introduced, and universities have an obligation to qualify students for the task. Accordingly, schools of business must retreat from their paramount interest in education for business as we have known it, and emphasize their more fundamental objective which is to educate men and women to operate the economic system of tomorrow through whatever business or other operating units it is to function. Business administration is no longer simply a matter of profit seeking. Other considerations dictate the need for broadening our concept of business administration and of enlarging our province to include administration for the expanding number of nonbusiness institutions engaged in economic affairs.

The management of public and private enterprise in the years to come will require far more than good judgment and imagination in organizing men, equipment, and materials. It will require special knowledge, skilled powers of analysis, and a clear understanding of public regulations, of public policy, of economic conditions, and of politico-economic influences. It will require comprehension and statesmanship to direct enterprise affairs with due regard for the public interest, national welfare, and private interests, including those of owners, creditors, employees, and customers. These difficult responsibilities in private and public enterprise must go to those with sufficient integrity, breadth of knowledge, ability, and statesmanship to be entrusted with authority in an environment of powerful economic and political influences. To this end private and public enterprise must be assured an adequate flow of thoroughly trained men and women devoted to professional careers in running our economic machinery. To supply the necessary education for such responsible service is the proper function of a school of business.

The continued need for experts in government service can be clearly foreseen. As government has expanded its functions and extended its control and influence over economic life it has relied more and more heavily

on economists and business analysts for advice and administration. To exercise its control equitably and wisely government must have specialists with an intimate knowledge of industry and business as well as of economics. For the education of such experts schools of business have a special responsibility to collaborate actively with departments of economics, government, law, and engineering.

The relationship between schools of business devoted to the purposes suggested above and departments of economics is complementary. Economics departments have traditionally been preoccupied with scholarship and the education of scholars for academic life. More recently they have expanded their interest in the professional education of economists and statisticians for research and government service. The emphasis in their work is on understanding the operation of the economic system rather than on understanding how to operate it. Their analysis extends to the affairs of the individual firm to only a limited degree, whereas business instruction begins with that interest. Their instruction for government service is focused on research, analysis, and policy formulation rather than on administration. Their approach emphasizes public policy and general welfare, and scarcely considers enterprise administration to promote efficiency and welfare.

Schools of business were established primarily to educate for enterprise administration. Their function has been to supplement economics with applied economics. They have supplemented an understanding of how the economic system operates with a knowledge of how to operate the enterprises comprising the system. They have collaborated in the training of professional economists and of specialists for government service. This complementary relationship is unchanged by the widening scope of business education.

The proper combination of economics and business courses in the curricula of schools of business has always been a subject of controversy. The controversy is traceable primarily to differences over the content, the point of view, and the applicability of the instruction, and only slightly to the desirability of the subject. The program we envision impels a deliberate adaptation of economics and business instruction to professional requirements. As educational objectives are clarified and the prerequisite economics specified, a better integration of the two fields will be possible.

The fact that a broad knowledge of economic processes and a comprehensive view of the economy in operation are becoming more essential to enterprise management will do much to hasten the appropriate combination. Already significant progress has been made through the belated concern of economics in problems and processes of the firm and the equally belated endeavor of business to analyze the social and economic implications of enterprise policies. Narrowing the "no man's land" between the two approaches is to be encouraged as highly beneficial for instruction in both fields and imperative if we are to develop a body of fundamental economics of wide applicability to the affairs of firm and state.

I agree heartily with the statement of Dean Roswell C. McCrea in his report of last year: "If schools of business realize their opportunities, the economic theory of the future will grow out of their researches and will be formulated by their teachers." But we shall not grasp these opportunities if we become too preoccupied with routine teaching to undertake analysis and research, or if we limit our interest to enterprise practices without considering their social implications and economic processes as a whole. Scholarship for useful purposes is nowhere more needed than in the realm where business and economics meet. As we progress in our endeavor to integrate business and economics, we must educate scholars devoted to this task in their research and teaching. In no other way can the essential body of organized knowledge be kept abreast of the expanding needs of democratic society. Without original scholarship, schools of business will be slow to attain that professional quality and social purpose toward which they are moving.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT D. CALKINS

Dean

June 30, 1942

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942



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SCHOOL OF DENTAL AND ORAL SURGERY

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

To the President of the University:

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of activities of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery during the year ending June 30, 1942.

Two hundred and fifty-seven applications for admission to the first year class were received. Of this number forty-nine were accepted. The addition of two students who were required to repeat the work of the first year brought the freshman enrollment to fifty-one. Forty-four members of the class have the Bachelor's degree and three, the Master's degree. Eighteen colleges were represented. Forty-eight seniors were graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery on June 2, 1942, and one had received his degree in August, 1941. All but eight of the forty-eight graduates for June were degree holders, three having the Master's degree and one the Doctor of Medicine degree. The latter completed the special two-year course whereby graduates of approved medical schools may receive the Doctor of Medicine and the Doctor of Dental Surgery degrees in six years.

The Ella Maria Ewell Medal was awarded to Joseph Shoham; the Rowe-Wiberg Medal, to Anthony Skarka; the Prize for Proficiency in Pedodontia, to James William Bellows; the Alpha Omega Key, to David Eisenstein; the Sigma Epsilon Delta Award, to Harry George Barrer; and the Van Woert Scholarship, to Joseph Shoham.

The following members of the graduating class were elected to Omicron Kappa Upsilon, the honorary dental fraternity: James William Bellows, David Eisenstein, Joseph A. Gibson, Jr., Joseph Shoham, Anthony Skarka, and Norman R. Tanz.

Twenty-four postgraduate students enrolled during the academic year. Twenty-three were admitted as candidates for the certificate of proficiency in orthodontia, and one as a special student. Fifteen dentists received the certificate of proficiency in orthodontics during the academic year.

Short intensive courses were given to practitioners under University Extension in periodontia, practice management, orthodontics, oral pathology, and applied anatomy. The total enrollment in these refresher courses for the year was 146.

The Courses for Dental Hygienists registered forty-one students for the 1941-42 class. One student withdrew in September, and two were dropped in December, leaving a total of thirty-eight graduates in June.

The work of the three clinics, which are maintained for the training of the dental hygiene students in dental prophylaxis, was carried on as in former years. The adult clinic located at the Medical Center treated 1,348 patients. The clinic in the Pupin Physics Laboratories at 120th Street and Broadway treated 1,089 patients, and the children's clinic at 15 Amsterdam Avenue treated 1,590 patients.

The war has had a decided effect upon the operation of the Dental School. The following members of the staff were granted leave of absence in order to serve with the Army or Navy: Assistant Professor Samuel Birenbach; Instructor Robert Cyril Devine; Assistants Richard Gregory Carson, Gerard Louis Courtade, Robert Irving Mason, John Joseph Needham, and William Carl Wohlfarth; and Clinical Assistants Joseph R. Horn and William Joseph Savoy.

The fact that dental students have been able to apply for reserve commissions as ensigns in the Navy and as second lieutenants in the Medical Administrative Corps of the Army has assisted in reducing the tremendous amount of clerical work previously required in securing deferment of dental students for periods of six months from the local draft boards. However, the fact that the Army, the Navy, and the Marines are competing with each other in advertising for young men to enlist is going to deplete the ranks from which dental students have been drawn and result in a less desirable selection of students for the schools and a wasteful use of the nation's man power. Of the forty-six male members of the graduating class all but seven are commissioned in the Army or the Navy, and twenty-one have been called to active service.

The war has also made itself felt in the increased cost of supplies and equipment for the operation of the school clinic and in the inability to secure many items at any price.

We are extremely grateful to the Kellogg Foundation for a grant of

\$10,000 for a special scholarship and loan fund for our students. The inauguration of the accelerated program to start in July will present a very serious problem to students who have been dependent upon funds earned during the summer period, and this gift will make possible the completion of the professional education of many of our students who might otherwise have been obliged to abandon their dental course.

On the evening of January 17, an anniversary dinner was held in John Jay Hall to celebrate twenty-five years of dentistry in Columbia University. To quote from the program for the evening:

Tonight we celebrate the first quarter century of our existence as a University School. In so doing we by no means forget the long story of evolution, through the efforts of sincere men, of the earlier institutions in our history. The New York College of Dental Surgery was founded in Syracuse in 1851; the New York Dental School began its career in 1893; in 1905 the Syracuse charter was expanded and the site of its activity transferred to New York City to permit of consolidation with that of the New York Dental School, the institution being then called the College of Dental and Oral Surgery. Amos Westcott, John Howard Reed, John I. Hart, and William Carr headed these pioneer enterprises and, with their earnest associates, stand honored in our history. Frank T. Van Woert, Alfred Owre, Arthur Rowe, Willard Rapple, and Houghton Holliday, and a large group of hard-working colleagues have carried our School to its rightful place in the family of our University.

The organization Committee of the School of Dentistry in Columbia was appointed in the spring of 1916, and consisted of Henry S. Dunning, Chairman, Arthur H. Merritt, Henry W. Gillett, Harold S. Vaughan, Leuman M. Waugh, and W. B. Dunning. The prime objective of this Committee was the establishment of a dental school in Columbia on the same academic basis and in close affiliation with the School of Medicine. Our first quarter century has achieved that ideal.

We were fortunate to have President Butler as the principal speaker, and the occasion will be long remembered by those who attended.

The nineteenth annual convention of the American Association of Dental Schools was held in New York City on March 16, 17, and 18, 1942. The meetings were well attended, and many important matters were discussed. Dean George Braxton Pegram, representing Columbia University in President Butler's absence, welcomed the visiting teachers to New York.

The twentieth annual meeting of the International Association for

Dental Research was held in New York City on March 14 and 15, 1942. At the annual informal dinner at the Columbia University Club on March 15, attended by representatives of the American Association of Dental Schools as well as members of the research organization, it was recalled that the International Association for Dental Research had been organized in the same place on December 10, 1920. The thirteen members of the group organizing the Association included seven men who were then, and who still are, active in our School: Drs. Adolph Berger, Henry S. Dunning, William J. Gies, Henry W. Gillett, Milo Hellman, Arthur H. Merritt, and Leuman M. Waugh. The Association, now numbering almost eight hundred members, has been an important factor in the development of dental science. Dr. Charles F. Bodecker was elected president of the organization for the coming year.

Several years of experimenting in the use of clinical comprehensive examinations have convinced us of their value. This type of examination provides a practical means of measuring the senior student's ability to utilize all his training in treating the needs of his patients and also serves to indicate weak spots in the teaching program.

The Dental Abstract Society, a new student organization sponsored by Dr. Bernerd O. A. Thomas, has had a successful year. The society is open to anyone interested in reading or hearing about current dental literature. Monthly meetings are held at which abstracts of selected articles are read and criticized by students and staff members.

Among guest lecturers for the year was Dr. Harry Sicher, until recently of Vienna, who talked to the junior students on "The Mechanism of Tooth Eruption."

In the Anatomy Department, the teaching of microscopic anatomy to dental students has continued to be identical with that to the medical students. The classes from the two schools attend the same lectures, have identical laboratory instruction, and take the same examinations. No special dental problems have been investigated by the anatomy staff this year. However, since the teaching of dental students is an integral part of the instruction of the Department, the basic research being carried on applies to dentistry as well as to medicine.

Due to the fact that instruction this coming year will be carried on during the summer months, which will lower the efficiency of the stu-

dents, an attempt is being made to modify the instruction somewhat. More conferences will be held, and an extensive use will be made of kodachrome microphotographs of the slides of the tissues and organs. This, it is hoped, will permit the students to gain the same knowledge as is usually obtained, even though the warm weather may lower their efficiency.

In the Department of Bacteriology, studies on the cultivation of spirochetes and other anaerobic microorganisms of the fuso-spirochetal flora have been continued by Professor Theodor Rosebury. Methods for primary isolation and for maintenance of pure cultures have been further improved. Dr. Rosebury reported a study of the question "Is Vincent's infection a communicable disease?" before the Chicago Dental Society in February, 1942, and the paper, which is of timely interest in relation to the outbreak of this disease in army camps, has been published in the *Journal of the American Dental Association*. Miss Genevieve Foley and Dr. Rosebury have studied the comparative infectivity for guinea pigs of fuso-spirochetal exudates from different mouth diseases, such as simple gingivitis, periodontal disease, and Vincent's infection, and lung abscess. All such exudates appear to be equally infective, and all induce essentially the same pathological process in the guinea pig.

Dr. Rosebury's motion picture on spirochetes has been completed and was shown to a large and enthusiastic audience at the general meeting of the Society of American Bacteriologists in Baltimore in December, 1941. Since then the film has been shown to numerous local school, hospital, and clinic groups, a loan print has been in continuous demand and by arrangement with a film-processing laboratory in New York, several copies have been sold at cost to medical schools and health departments. The text of the film, with additional tabular and illustrative material, will be published in the *Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine*, and is expected to serve with the film as a useful teaching aid to students here and elsewhere.

Dr. Margaret Holden has been collaborating with Professor Daniel E. Ziskin, of the Oral Diagnosis Division, in a study of herpetic gingivostomatitis. Dr. Holden, assisted by two senior students, has been able to isolate the virus of herpes repeatedly from lesions in the mouths of children and adults by inoculation on the rabbit cornea, and to identify it by

the subsequent development of immunity against a known strain of the virus.

In the Department of Biochemistry, the investigation of the etiology of periodontoclasia by Professor Maxwell Karshan, in collaboration with Dr. Benjamin Tenenbaum, was continued. In blood analyses of patients having advanced periodontoclasia, with or without salivary calculus, deviations from normal values were found for either calcium, phosphatase, cholesterol, or vitamin C in a large percentage of the cases. In a group of patients on whom analyses were repeated after extraction of the teeth, clearing up of the infection, and healing of the alveolar bone and gingiva, deviations from the normal ranges of values were found again in about one half of the cases. In salivary determinations of calcium and inorganic phosphate, it was found that the mean values for patients having advanced periodontoclasia with heavy deposits of calculus were similar to those previously found in a group having heavy deposits either without periodontoclasia or with slight or moderate degrees of periodontoclasia.

Professor Karshan has also continued, with Dr. Eli H. Siegel, studies of the production of acid from carbohydrate by the action of microorganisms associated with dental decay. Dr. Siegel collaborated also with Dr. Ziskin, of the Division of Oral Diagnosis, in an investigation of the oral condition of diabetic children.

In the Department of Pharmacology, certain research problems have been worked upon which apply to dentistry as well as to medicine. Professor Michael G. Mulinos and Mr. Leo Pomerantz have observed that the adrenal cortical hormones have a markedly accelerating effect upon the rate of tooth eruption in newborn rats. There is also a hastening of the opening of the eyes. This latter seems to be specific for these hormones. It is of interest in this connection that another hormone, estrogen, has a similar accelerating effect upon the opening of the vagina in the young rats.

Under a grant from the Upjohn Company, Professor Mulinos is investigating the pharmacological activity of some twenty sympathomimetic amines. These are being studied both locally and systematically. It may very well be that a new vasoconstrictor will be identified.

Other investigations include a continued study of pseudohypophy-

sectomy, of ascorbic acid, of the influence of certain hormones on water balance, and of the effect on the electrocardiogram of artificially induced coronary occlusion.

In the Department of Physiology, during the past year, Dr. John R. Pappenheimer and Dr. Julian P. Maes completed a study of the circulation in muscle, resulting in a method of measuring the vasomotor tone. Dr. Harold C. Wiggers investigated the fall in blood pressure produced in dogs by small doses of adrenalin and found it to be caused by changes in the pulmonary circulation. Dr. Shih-Chun Wang reported his findings on the location of the salivary centers in the medulla. Professor Harold A. Abramson published an important book on electrophoretic phenomena and several papers on allergy.

Most of the investigative work in the Department has been devoted to the study of traumatic shock. This work is being carried on under contract with the Office of Scientific Research and Development. Additional support for this and related studies has been received from the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation. Through special procedures developed by Professors Magnus I. Gregersen and Walter S. Root it has been possible to correlate the clinical symptoms of shock resulting from muscle trauma with the physiological changes which give rise to these symptoms. Considerable progress has been made in determining which of the physiological disturbances are fundamentally important in the development of shock. These studies have been carried out under the direction of Professor Gregersen with the collaboration of Professors Root, Howard J. Curtis, Joseph H. Holmes, and John L. Nickerson, Dr. Elizabeth E. Painter, Mr. William W. Walcott, Mrs. Marjorie B. Zucker, and others. The results of the investigations on traumatic shock have been incorporated in monthly reports to the Committee on Medical Research of the Office of Scientific Research and Development and will be published shortly.

In addition to the experimental studies in the laboratory Professor Gregersen and Dr. Noble are collaborating with Professor Dickinson W. Richards, Jr., of the Department of Medicine, Dr. Homer Smith, Professor of Physiology at New York University, and others, in a study of the physiological changes in human cases of shock at Bellevue Hospital.

Frequent conferences of the shock team at Bellevue Hospital with

members of the Department of Physiology have proved most valuable in bringing about close correlation of the observations on animals with those obtained on man. Members of the Department also meet at monthly intervals with investigators from other laboratories in New York to discuss the progress of their investigations on shock. These conferences, which have been financed by the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation, have served a most useful purpose in integrating the work of a number of laboratories and have opened the way for rapid and direct exchange of ideas and, in some instances, actual collaboration.

Professor Barry G. King, who is directly responsible for the dental students in the Department of Physiology, observes that the same standard of instruction has been maintained for dental and medical students. The same lectures were attended by both groups. The laboratory work was the same except in the last few weeks, during which dental students were offered experiments on the physiology of salivary secretion, hemorrhage, blood coagulation, and audiometry, while the medical students were carrying out projects in studies on water balance. However, the dental student works under the disadvantage of having had no introduction to neuroanatomy before beginning his physiology. No work on clinical problems in dentistry has been carried out in the Department for the academic year 1941-42.

Professor King read a paper on "The Physiological Background for the Dental Profession" at the meeting of the American Association of Dental Schools in March.

In the Division of Oral Histology, further progress has been made by Professors Charles F. Bodecker and William Lefkowitz in the study of dental lymph, showing by vital staining methods that this fluid, originating from the dental pulp, passes into the enamel. Their work has been corroborated by a number of other investigators who injected radioactive phosphorus into the blood stream. A trace of this substance was found in the enamel a short time after the injection. The practical significance of these observations is the discovery of the mechanism by which the teeth may be protected against decay from within.

Drs. Lefkowitz and Bodecker have shown that structural changes occur in the dentin after the eruption of the teeth. These changes have been called "protective metamorphosis" because they offer an added re-

sistance to decay. Dr. Lefkowitz has demonstrated that protective metamorphosis begins in the crowns of the teeth five years after their eruption and progresses into the root. These changes show that a vital activity occurs in the dentin long after this tissue is full formed.

Professor Lester R. Cahn, in the Division of Oral Pathology, has conducted an investigation of the autonomic nervous system as it affects the jaws and face, and a preliminary paper on "Autonomic Pain" was published in the *New York State Journal of Dentistry* and was abstracted in *Dentistry, a Digest of Practice*.

Professors Cahn and Henry A. Bartels have made a study of the herpes simplex virus and its effect on the oral cavity. This work was reported in the *American Journal of Orthodontics and Oral Surgery*, and abstracted in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. The editor of the *Dental Digest* devoted an entire editorial to this article.

Dr. Bartels investigated some simple methods of instrument sterilization and evaluated them. A paper on these findings in collaboration with Miss Rice of the division is in press. Dr. Bartels also studied several filamentous organisms isolated from the oral cavity. One of these organisms from a stained deposit on teeth possesses characteristics of both the leptothrix and actinomyces groups. It has baffled some of the best bacteriologists in the country to whom it was submitted for study. Dr. Bartels has also revised his book, *Outline of Bacteriology*, for dental hygienists.

Dr. Cahn was chosen as one of the four consultants in oral pathology to the Registry of Oral and Dental Pathology of the Army Medical Museum, War Department. Professor Cahn was also appointed to be the editor of *Annals of Dentistry*, the official publication of the New York Academy of Dentistry.

In the Division of Oral Anatomy the investigation on the growth and development of the dental tissues has been continuing in an orderly fashion, resulting in the clarification of our knowledge concerning the histogenesis and function of Hertwig's epithelial sheath, and has been extended to include the face. The observations indicate that a number of the generally accepted conclusions regarding the development of the so-called dental space, or the intermaxillary dimension, are incorrect.

An additional study is concerned with the determination of the exact chronology of formation and calcification of the enamel of the albino

rat incisor teeth. One large litter was employed for this study. These were sacrificed at various intervals of known age approximating particular critical stages for the formation and calcification of enamel. These studies were carried on in collaboration with Professor Edmund Applebaum.

Professor Moses Diamond's paper on "The Morphogenesis of the Ameloblast in Relation to the Development of the Dentino-Enamel Junction: an Embryologic Study" received the Chaim Prize Award from the First District Dental Society, and will be published in the *Journal of Morphology*. The study was made in collaboration with Dr. Joseph P. Weinmann.

Dr. Diamond's textbook *Dental Anatomy* has been enlarged, revised, and reilluminated for the third edition, which will be published shortly. Dr. Diamond has also contributed a chapter on the development of enamel for a new text on histology in collaboration with a group of representative histologists, each of whom will contribute a chapter on his own particular field. Dr. Bodecker and Dr. Cahn are also contributing to this book.

In the Division of Oral Diagnosis, Professor Daniel E. Ziskin has made a study of dilantin hyperplastic gingivitis, in which it was possible to induce in monkeys, by means of dilantin, changes in the gums similar to those seen in humans. Dr. Ziskin, in collaboration with Drs. Eli H. Siegel and Winifred Loughlin, has conducted experiments dealing with the oral structures of a group of diabetic children, on a grant from the New York Diabetic Association, and with Dr. George Stein has made observations of gingivae and oral mucous membranes of hypothyroid monkeys and of children.

Professor Solomon N. Rosenstein has reported his findings on the etiology and treatment of recurrent oral aphthal, is revising the syllabus *Diseases of the Mouth*, and in collaboration with Dr. Ziskin he is making a study of the relation of vitamin A and the oral structures.

Dr. Edward V. Zegarelli has completed his study on hereditary adamantoblastoma in a group of mice from the Maude Slye colony, University of Chicago.

An important event in the Division of Periodontology was the appointment of Dr. Norman S. Simmons as a full-time instructor, beginning

January 1, 1942. His employment was necessitated by the fact that the sophomore prophylaxis course was added to the work of the division, doubling the clinical teaching load.

Professor Harold T. Leonard, as executive officer of the Section on Peridontology, conducted a half-day meeting of teachers of that subject at the March meeting of the American Association of Dental Schools. Dr. Leonard is also secretary-treasurer of the American Board of Peridontology and chairman of the Advisory Board for Dental Specialties. He is vice chairman of the Periodontia Section of the American Dental Association and a member of the editorial board of the *Journal of Periodontology*.

Professor Isador Hirschfeld has served as the president of the American Academy of Periodontology and has made a number of valuable contributions to the literature in the field of periodontology.

In the Division of Pedodontics, Professor Lewis R. Stowe has continued the study of pulp reactions in deciduous teeth under capping, and has collaborated with Dr. Ziskin in a study of dilantin hyperplastic gingivitis.

Dr. Rosenstein has continued his work on the statistical evaluation of clinical studies in tooth conservation.

The course in the practice of medicine under Professor Ewing C. McBeath is being continually improved and includes the presentation of clinics by the resident physicians of Presbyterian Hospital and the Babies Hospital, by members of the staff of the Dermatology Department and of Vanderbilt Clinic; radiology demonstrations by staff members of Presbyterian Hospital; and syphilis clinics by the Bureau of Social Hygiene, Department of Health of New York City.

In the Division of Operative Dentistry, Professor Leroy L. Hartman has been making a photomicrographic study of cavity preparations in collaboration with Dr. Bodecker for presentation at the meeting of the American Dental Association. Professor Carl R. Oman has continued his studies of pulp capping in permanent teeth in collaboration with Dr. Zegarelli, and a progress report was presented at the March meeting of the International Association of Dental Schools.

The staff of the Division of Prosthetic Dentistry has completed a syllabus on prosthesis for student use, as well as a leaflet intended for lay use.

The ten-year study of partial denture problems continues. During the year more extensive use has been made of precious metal castings, nearly a hundred having been carried through with considerable success.

Professor Earle B. Hoyt announces plans to include a course in surgical prosthesis under the immediate direction of Dr. Nathaniel A. Olinger which will be added to the present course in order to round out more completely the educational obligations of the division and to prepare our students, undergraduates, and postgraduates to meet the increasing demands for this service which the war will bring.

Professor Gilbert P. Smith has been chairman of the Prosthodontia Section of the First District Dental Society.

Dr. Henry R. Junemann has been collaborating with Professor William M. Rogers in a study on the effects of muscle forces on temporomandibular joints and other bony structures in monkeys.

The Divisions of Oral Surgery and Prosthetic Dentistry have coöperated in the work of the surgical prosthesis clinic under the direction of Dr. Olinger with considerable success.

In the Division of Oral Surgery, Professor Henry S. Dunning has directed experimentation in the use of sulfa drugs in postoperative cases of infection and has met with encouraging results. Professor Berger reported on his work on central giant cell tumors of the jaw before the meeting of the International Association for Dental Research in March, and the paper will be published shortly.

The Division of Orthodontics has continued the practice of offering several refresher courses during the year under University Extension in addition to the regular postgraduate course leading to the certificate of proficiency. During the year 1941-42 Extension courses were offered under the leadership of Drs. Robert H. W. Strang, Charles H. Tweed, and Joseph E. Johnson.

Professor Leuman M. Waugh and Professor William Lefkowitz, of the Division of Oral Histology, are collaborating on a study of "The Depression of Teeth in Their Alveolae by Orthodontic Means."

The Faculty voted to accelerate the schedule of study during the national emergency, and the curriculum has been adjusted with that of the Medical School to operate through the summer months and thereby permit dental students to complete the four-year course in three calendar

years. While this plan is to be instituted as an emergency measure to provide additional dental officers for the armed forces, the suggestion has been made that dental education be continued after the war on the accelerated program, in order to permit students to graduate one year earlier than usual, providing, of course, adequate financial assistance can be secured for these students for the period of professional education. It seemed logical that loans and scholarships for these men and women would be a good investment, both from the standpoint of the individual student and the community. There are, of course, questions of dental licensure and other problems that would have to be considered, but for the moment they can be postponed until the end of the present emergency.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLARD C. RAPPLEYE,
Dean

June 30, 1942

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of the School of Library Service

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942



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REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to present the following report on the work of the School of Library Service for the academic year 1941-42.

During the past year, as shown in Table 1, there were 888 students registered for one or more courses in library service and book arts, a reduction of about 10 percent from the preceding year. Out of the total of 888 registrants, 466 were candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science, 139 for the degree of Master of Science, and sixteen for the certificate. Two hundred and sixty-seven were enrolled as nonmatriculated students, thirty-two of them having their primary registration in some other department of the University.

TABLE 1

REGISTRATION STATISTICS

	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Summer Session . . .	444	464	543	569	518	466
Winter Session . . .	368	434	500	500	454	413
Spring Session . . .	393	442	497	494	452	375
Total registration (excluding dupli- cations) . . .	847	923	1,071	1,061	991	888
Degrees granted . . .	187	203	215	244	238	198

The number of degrees granted in June, 1942, was 198, twenty-two of them the degree of Master of Science and 176 the first professional degree, Bachelor of Science. Four graduates received the professional certificate instead of the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Candidates registered during the year for the first professional degree had received their Bachelor's degree from 121 different colleges and uni-

versities. The largest groups came from Hunter College and New York University, with twenty-six and ten respectively. Brooklyn College and Cornell had seven each; Columbia College, Barnard College, and Smith College, six each; Mount Holyoke, Iowa, Goucher, and Harvard, five each; College of the City of New York, New Rochelle, Mount St. Vincent, and University of Cincinnati, four each; eight other colleges from Alabama to Michigan sent three each; nineteen colleges sent two each; and seventy-nine colleges were represented by a single graduate.

Almost exactly one half of all the candidates for the degree of Master of Science had their first year of professional study here at Columbia; the other half, in eighteen different schools from coast to coast.

The geographical distribution of candidates for the professional degrees varies but slightly from year to year. Last year about one half of the total were residents of New York, state and city. Next, in numerical order, were New Jersey, Ohio, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Connecticut, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, New Hampshire, and South Carolina, to mention only states sending not less than four students. Only three foreign students were registered, two from Canada and one from Haiti. It is not likely that many foreign students will find it possible to come to the School again until some time after the war is over and international relations are again on a more nearly normal basis.

Table 2 shows the number of applications for admission received in each of the last three years and the number of applications which did not result in registration. The number of new applications again declined sharply, as well as the number rejected, whether because they were found to be technically ineligible for admission or for other reasons. The proportion of applications reported as withdrawn was about the same as in the preceding year. Applications are considered as withdrawn, even in the absence of a formal notification of withdrawal, if the applicant, having been admitted, fails to register, or if, having filed the formal application, he fails to request formal action after being notified of a deficiency or other condition to be met. Table 2 includes only formal applications for admission. No attempt is made to keep a count of the large number of informal inquiries through correspondence and interviews which do not eventuate in the filing of the formal application.

TABLE 2

FORMAL APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
New applications received	1,003	803	689	489
Found to be ineligible	37	32	36	10
Technically eligible but rejected	116	90	55	30
Application withdrawn	77	125	173	129

During the academic year 430 requests were received to recommend someone for a specific library position. Two hundred and thirty-two, or over 53 percent, of these positions were filled through recommendations made by the Placement Service. The largest percentage of these placements was in public libraries (38.8 percent), followed by college libraries (35.3 percent), special libraries (20.3 percent), and school libraries (5.6 percent). All graduates receiving their degrees during the year were placed, with the possible exception of three or four from whom no report was received.

The examining division of the Faculty prepared and administered 1,289 objective achievement tests, twenty-eight of which were taken for complete exemption and eight for partial exemption from course requirements. Machine scoring, with the coöperation of the Educational Records Bureau, was used for 150 scoring points of the examination in each of the five required subjects. In the fall of 1941 a student manual on the comprehensive examinations, prepared by Professors Bryan and Curtiss, was issued in mimeographed form. It covers briefly their purpose, scope, and content, the form of questions, with examples, and the method of grading, with suggestions to candidates preparing for the examinations. A copy of this manual will be sent on request to civil service examiners, librarians, and others who are engaged in the preparation of examinations for library service.

In February, 1942, an invitation was extended to all accredited library schools to coöperate in the further development of objective achievement tests by administering one or more of the examinations prepared for the Columbia class of 1942. Eighteen schools expressed a definite interest, though fourteen of them found they were unable to participate because

of a lack of funds or time. A total of 159 examinations was given in the four schools accepting the invitation—University of Michigan, New Jersey College for Women, Pratt Institute, and William and Mary College. The number of schools and the number of examinations given were too small to justify any definite conclusions. As the coöperating schools seem to have found the experiment worth while, the invitation will probably be repeated next year. The interinstitutional use of these tests is an important feature of the research still to be done on the many difficult problems involved. It is conceivable that last year's experiment may prove to be the initial step leading eventually to a nation-wide system of standard achievement tests for library workers, prepared and administered on a coöperative basis.

This possibility is also suggested by arrangements made with the Certification Board of the New Jersey Library Association. Under a voluntary certification plan the board offers examinations in both academic and professional subjects to permit librarians lacking formal preparation to demonstrate that they possess the equivalent of a college degree and a library school course. Examinations in academic subjects were administered by the Educational Records Bureau. At the request of the board, the Columbia comprehensive examinations were made available for the professional library subjects.

The general plan of a Wednesday morning assembly meeting for the whole student body, coöordinated as closely as practicable with group visits to libraries on Wednesday afternoon, was carried out as in previous years under the supervision of a Faculty committee, with Professor John S. Cleavinger as chairman. The visits of inspection and observation to carefully selected libraries and organizations of special interest to librarians were conducted by various members of the Faculty. In addition to visits to many of the departmental libraries of Columbia University, trips were made as usual to the central buildings of the New York Public Library and the Brooklyn Public Library, and to the Pierpont Morgan Library. Public and school libraries were visited in Passaic and Montclair, New Jersey, and White Plains, New York, and college libraries at Drew University, New Rochelle College, and Sarah Lawrence College. Special libraries visited again last year included those of the American Geograph-

ical Society, the New York Botanical Garden, the Chase National Bank, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Time, Life, Fortune, Inc., and the Municipal Reference Library. The library of the New York Academy of Medicine was added to the list this year. Group visits which are always greatly appreciated by the students were also made to the editorial office and publishing plant of the H. W. Wilson Company and to the wholesale book house of the Baker and Taylor Company. The courtesy and coöperation of the officers, librarians, and staffs of these institutions are sincerely appreciated by both Faculty and students.

Assembly addresses, formal and informal, or informal tea talks, by the following supplemented in important ways the regular curriculum: Miss Dorothy L. Stockford, Fort Dix, New Jersey; Mr. Frederick G. Melcher, editor of the *Publishers' Weekly*; Mr. Paul North Rice, chief of the reference department of the New York Public Library; Mr. Arundell Esdaille, president of the Library Association of Great Britain, formerly secretary of the British Museum; Mr. Elliott McCrae, president of E. P. Dutton and Company; Mr. Henry W. Kent, until recently secretary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Mr. Harry L. Gage, of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company; Miss Edith M. Phelps, secretary of the H. W. Wilson Company; Dr. Laurens H. Seelye, formerly president of St. Lawrence University; Miss Althea H. Warren, city librarian, Los Angeles, California; Miss Harriet B. Prescott, formerly supervisor of the cataloging department, Columbia University Libraries; Miss Margaret C. Scoggin, librarian, Nathan Strauss Branch, New York Public Library; Miss Jan Struther; Dr. John Coulbourn, principal, Garden City (New York) high school; Miss Edith H. Crowell, librarian, New York Society Library; and Mr. John Archer, superintendent of printing and binding, New York Public Library.

The Committee on Instruction, under the chairmanship of Professor Ernest J. Reece, has been at work during the year on a thorough review of the first-year curriculum plan which was put into effect in 1936, in an effort to determine what, if any, adjustments or extensions are called for at present, or as soon as conditions make them practicable. A report submitted in May re-emphasizes the principles on which the drastic reorganization of 1936 was based and makes many suggestions for improvement

in the content, organization, and administration of the program of instruction. As many of these recommendations as possible will be put into effect in the year 1942-43. Others may have to be held until after the war, when budgetary and other conditions return to normality.

The School has never undertaken any kind of activity designed specifically to increase its enrollment. In other words, it has at no time found it necessary or desirable to engage in "recruiting." In most years as many students as could be properly cared for, and in some years even more, have turned to Columbia for professional library training without any stimulus other than its good reputation and the good will of its large body of alumni, who have always been in positions of leadership throughout the country. Recently, however, the difficulty of finding qualified candidates for the many positions brought to our attention, our own declining enrollment, and an even greater decline in the total library school registration for the country, led us to bring the situation to a selected list of alumni. The following letter addressed to some two hundred of the more than three thousand graduates is printed here in the hope that it may come to the attention of others who can help in some way to avoid the threatened shortage of qualified librarians after the war.

On the basis of figures gathered by the A.L.A. Board of Education for Librarianship, it appears that within the next year there may be a severe shortage of professionally trained librarians. This threatened shortage is due in part, of course, to the induction of men into the armed services, but in no small part also to a 12 percent decrease in enrollment in library schools this year, with the possibility of an even greater decrease next year.

Professionally minded and forward-looking librarians have in the past been the chief reliance in keeping up the supply of well-qualified applicants for admission to library schools. It appears to be more important now than ever before for librarians to give serious thought to recruiting for their profession. At the same time we must all be on guard against any possible danger of permitting the present emergency to result in the lowering of standards for admission, or an oversupply of trained workers when the war is over.

This letter is addressed to a selected list of graduates of the School of Library Service and of the "predecessor schools," who would seem to be in a strategic position to help bring into the library schools the necessary additional men and women of superior ability and personal qualifications. Will you please discuss the matter with members of your staff who ought to go to library school, as

well as with men and women now graduating from college who might be encouraged to enter library service?

If you will send us the names of such persons, we shall be glad to send them announcements, or we can send you a supply of announcements and application blanks to be distributed.

After many years of growing dissatisfaction with the prevailing system of giving a second Bachelor's degree as the first professional degree in accredited library schools, independent action on the part of certain schools has brought up for discussion the whole question of the appropriate professional degrees in the library field. In this problem the School of Library Service is vitally concerned. At present Columbia is one of a minority group which gives an undifferentiated Bachelor of Science degree for the first year of professional study. In most universities the graduate professional Bachelor's degree is identified by adding to the B.S. or A.B. the designation "in L.S." But even in this form the B.S. as a professional degree is found to be unsatisfactory. Experience shows more clearly each year that, however defensible in theory, the use of the plain B.S. degree as a graduate professional degree is unfortunate. The resulting misunderstanding and confusion do not tend to disappear as it was hoped in the beginning they would. What the practicable and desirable alternative may be I am not now prepared to say. It may well be that the B.L.S. (Bachelor of Library Science) should take the place of our B.S. degree for the first-year curriculum. The question should be carefully studied in a coöperative way by all the universities concerned.

One possible solution of the problem is to give a Master's degree for the first year of library school study. So far, however, this plan has seemed to all but one of the accredited schools to represent an undesirable and unwarranted lowering of standards for professional training. The general adoption of this plan would either involve the abandonment of the four-year college course as the basic education for librarianship, or it would mean the granting of a Master's degree for the introductory year of professional study. None of the universities having a graduate library school seem likely to be willing to accept either alternative. Nevertheless, it is possible that a way could be found through some kind of accelerated or intensive program and the use of modern testing methods to select a

group of students of superior ability who could be permitted to get the basic general education and the necessary introduction to library service, as well as a professional course sufficiently advanced in character to justify a Master's degree at the end of the fifth year. For the majority of students it is difficult to see how the present six-year program can be curtailed without unfortunate results. On the other hand, it should not be assumed that the present system is so nearly perfect that it is not susceptible of improvement.

It is with the deepest regret mingled with the liveliest appreciation of their long and valuable service to the School and to the library profession as a whole that I record the retirement of Associate Dean Edna M. Sanderson and Associate Professor Lucy E. Fay. Two years ago both had expressed a desire to take advantage of the normal schedules of the retirement system. Fortunately, they were both persuaded to postpone the break for one year and then for a second year. Now they can no longer be denied their well-earned and richly deserved freedom from the responsibilities which they have carried so faithfully and so efficiently for many years.

Dean Sanderson began her work as an Assistant in the New York State Library School in 1900, following her graduation from Wellesley College and from the library school in which she was destined to find her professional career. In 1905 she was made Registrar, and from 1919 to 1926 was Vice director. In 1926, when the New York State Library School came back to Columbia, Miss Sanderson became Assistant Director and since 1931 has been Associate Dean, with special responsibility for student personnel problems and the placement service. In all these years few have been the students who did not think of Miss Sanderson as their personal friend and wise and helpful adviser. For more than a generation library executives also have found that they could always rely upon her quick understanding of their personnel problems, her keen analysis of character, and the soundness and fairness of her judgment.

Professor Fay topped a career as a successful university librarian by earning recognition as one of the best library school teachers in the country. A graduate of Sophie Newcomb College, New Orleans, she did graduate work at the University of Texas, for three years was head of the English department of the Texas State College for Women, and then

took the course at the New York State Library School in 1907-08. First as librarian of West Virginia University and then for a dozen years as librarian of the University of Tennessee she gained the thorough practical knowledge which, coupled with her natural scholarly approach to the subjects she taught, contributed to her extraordinary success as a teacher. Her first library school teaching was done at the Carnegie Library School, in Pittsburgh. In 1925 she was appointed instructor in the New York State Library School and came with it to Columbia in 1926. Our first-year courses in bibliography were developed largely under her guidance, and since 1927 she has conducted the advanced courses in college and university library administration.

For the first time since the School was established in 1926 it is necessary to record the death of a member of its Faculty. Assistant Professor Mary Mumpere Shaver-Browne died suddenly on January 31, 1942. Miss Shaver, as she was known to hundreds of students, had been on the Faculty since 1927. In 1938 she was married to Mr. Kermit D. Browne. She had given courses in the history of books and printing, book selection, and bibliography and reference.

Professor Margaret Hutchins was granted leave of absence for the year to enable her to devote full time to the preparation of a manual on reference work to be published by the American Library Association. Her advanced course in bibliography and bibliographical method was given by Miss Isadore G. Mudge, and her course in Government publications by Mrs. Violet A. Cabeen.

Dr. Alice I. Bryan was appointed in December by the National Research Council to serve on a subcommittee on the Services of Women Psychologists of the Emergency Committee on Psychology. In January she was elected vice president of the newly organized National Council of Women Psychologists.

The Edna M. Sanderson Scholarship was awarded to Mary Alice Huddle, B.S., Northwestern, 1937. Applications for the other alumni scholarships were not received from qualified candidates, and the funds were held for use in the following year. From unused balances from earlier years a partial scholarship was awarded to Wayne Kalenich, A.B., Columbia, 1938. Roberts Fellowships, awarded by the University to students born in Iowa and graduated from an Iowa college or university,

were held by Alta J. Sheetz, A.B., Coe, 1941, and Helen Hurlbutt, A.B., State University of Iowa, 1930, B.S., School of Library Service, Columbia University, 1932. Fellowships granted by the American Library Association from funds provided by the Carnegie Corporation were held by Agnes Krarup, A.B., Grinnell, 1926, B.S. in L.S., Denver, 1936, head of the school department, Library Association of Portland, Oregon; and by M. Louise Riley, children's librarian, Public Library, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. A scholarship grant was also received by Malvina Monefeldt, A.B. in Ed., University of Puerto Rico, 1939.

Columbia University Press published as the sixth in the series "Columbia University Studies in Library Service" a volume by Helen E. Haines, entitled *What's in a Novel*. While the book grew out of the course Miss Haines has given in the Summer Session for several years on "Standards and Values in Contemporary Fiction" and will be of special value in libraries as an aid to book selection, it seems certain to be of interest to the general reader and to the student of contemporary literature. Dr. Hellmut Lehmann-Haupt, Assistant Professor of Book Arts, in collaboration with Mr. Samuel A. Ives, of the Plimpton Library, published through Kraus a small volume entitled *An English Thirteenth Century Bestiary*.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES C. WILLIAMSON

Dean

June 30, 1942

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Dean of Bard College

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942



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BARD COLLEGE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

To the President of the University

SIR:

As Dean of Bard College, I have the honor to present the following report for the year 1941-42.

The year began auspiciously for the College. In spite of the effects of the Selective Service Act under peacetime conditions, the enrollment at the opening of the fall term was raised to 136, a figure which had been reached only three or four times in the eighty years before. The increase over the enrollment in September, 1940, was about 20 percent. Bard College was one of five American institutions of college grade which reported increases of 15 percent and above, and was the only men's liberal arts college among the five. As many similar colleges reported a decrease in enrollments, we were inclined to interpret our increase as a sign of restored confidence in the distinctive appeal of Bard College.

During the year eighteen students left college for one reason or another, and four new students entered. The second semester enrollment was 122. Of the students who left, seven enlisted in the armed forces and five were drafted. Of six others who voluntarily withdrew, several may also by now be in the armed services. The enrollment for the second semester was above the figure called for in the plan adopted by the Trustees in 1940.

The war, nevertheless, has interrupted the rate of growth which was being established. Through the recruiting of large incoming classes (fifty-three in 1940, and sixty-six in 1941) and the graduation of only twelve in 1942, we were rapidly building up a full college. In the four-year plan adopted by the Trustees in 1940, the enrollment estimates called for a college of 105 in 1940-41, 115 in 1941-42, and 130 in 1942-43. We surpassed the estimate for the second year by the opening of the first, and were above the third year estimate by the opening of the second. The admissions prospects for 1942-43 have kept pace with those for 1941-42. It was certain that by the opening of the third year (September, 1942) we should have had a full college, numbering 165 or more students, and

should thus have reached the point of economic self-sufficiency which had been expected by the fifth year of the plan. Even though the war has now made it unlikely that we shall reach that goal so soon, we are still ahead of schedule. The progress, even under the adverse circumstances of prewar and wartime uncertainty, has made it clear that we have begun to reach a constituency from which we can draw increasing numbers of good students.

The College has responded to the demand for an acceleration of the program for students who will soon be subject to the draft. We have arranged our schedule for the duration of the war so as to include three terms of fourteen weeks and a six-weeks Winter Field Period. The summer term began on June 8 with an enrollment of seventy-eight students above the first year, and nineteen freshmen. The rest of the freshman class will enter in September. Already (July 1) the effects of the draft are being felt among the ranks of upperclassmen. We have lost three students directly to the armed services, and two others through indirect influence of the war. It is probable that the percentage of withdrawals by the draft will increase steadily now and will have to be offset by the growth of the incoming classes.

Enlistments in the various reserve corps of the armed services have not been numerous as yet. When the new Army Reserve plan is formulated, we shall expect to see a good percentage of our eligible students take advantage of the opportunity. We now have a few students enlisted in the Navy V-7 class and in the Marine Corps Reserve. For these students and for others who expect to be drafted or to enlist eventually, courses in mathematics, physics, and physical training have been directed toward intensive pre-induction training. The enrollment for such courses has gone beyond the number of those actually enlisted and therefore shows a tendency on the part of many of our students to get prepared for military service while pursuing their own long-view educational programs here.

The effects of the war have begun to be felt in the Faculty also. Since January, 1942, six members have resigned to enter the service of the Government in one branch or another: Jack W. Lydman, Instructor in German and Drama; Rev. Richard W. Day, Chaplain and Instructor in Religion; John B. Parsons, Instructor in Physical Education; Olindo

Grossi, Associate in Fine Arts; Henry Billings, Instructor in Fine Arts; and William Cooper, Assistant in Economics.

To replace these members of the Faculty the following appointments have been made: Stefan Hirsch, formerly Chairman of the Division of Fine Arts at Bennington College, to be Assistant Professor of Fine Arts; Maurice Gauthier, of the firm of McCaffery and Gauthier, architects of New York City, to be Associate in Fine Arts; Yale J. Newman, to be Instructor in Physical Education and Director of Athletics; and Franco Modigliani, to be Assistant in Economics.

Several promotions have been authorized by the Board of Trustees. Dr. Abbot E. Smith has been promoted from Associate Professor to Professor of History; Dr. Adolf F. Sturmthal, from Assistant Professor to Professor of Economics; Dr. Carlton C. Qualey, from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of History; and Dr. Felix E. Hirsch, from Associate in German to Assistant Professor of Literature. Professor Edward N. Voorhees, Associate Professor of English, after twenty years of service in the Faculty has resigned to devote his time to writing.

Publications during the academic year 1941-42 by members of the Bard College Faculty:

Dr. Artine Artinian: *Maupassant Criticism in France, 1880-1940*. New York. King's Crown Press, 1941.

Dr. Gustave M. Gilbert: "Aptitude and Training," *Journal of Applied Psychology*, XXV (June, 1941), 326-30.

——— "Sex Differences in Musical Aptitude and Training," *Journal of General Psychology*, XXVI (January, 1942), 19-33.

Dr. Felix E. Hirsch: "The Bard Family," *Columbia University Quarterly*, XXXIII (October, 1941), 222-41.

——— "Why Special Collections in College Libraries?" *College and Research Libraries*, III (June, 1942), 241-47.

Dr. Vasil Obreshkove: "The Action of Acetylcholine, Atropine and Physostigmine on the Intestine of *Daphnia Magna*," *Biological Bulletin*, LXXXI (August, 1941), 105-13.

——— "Cardiac Inhibition of a Cladoceran and the Action of Acetylcholine and Physostigmine," *Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine*, XLIX (1942), 427-31.

Dr. Abbot E. Smith: "Mr. Madison's War: an Unsuccessful Experiment in the Conduct of National Policy," *Political Science Quarterly*, LVII (June, 1942), 229-46.

———"Indentured Servants: New Light on Some of America's 'First' Families," *Journal of Economic History*, II (May, 1942), 40-53.

Professor Cyril Harris: *One Braver Thing*, a new novel to be published on August 31, 1942, by Charles Scribner Sons.

The work of the Bard College Institute for Economic Education has continued actively through the year. Owing to the generous support of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation several research projects have been carried forward to completion and a number of memoranda for needed research have been prepared for interested agencies. Dr. Adolf F. Sturmthal, Professor of Economics, has been Director of the Institute, and has had a staff of assistants including Dr. Jack Peterman, statistician, and Miss Alberta Curtis, expert on tests and questionnaires. Some of the studies gave the students of the College an opportunity to gain experience in techniques of social research. The main emphasis of the work of the Institute was on the role of the educational film in economic education. The following studies, in chronological order, were completed during the year:

Research in Educational Film: A survey of the problems and techniques in the field.

A Pre-Production Test for a Film on Latin America, made for the Foreign Policy Association. After the script was prepared, utilizing the findings of this test, the script itself was tested. The film, which will probably be entitled *The Bridge*, is being made in Latin America at the present moment.

Audience Composition Study: This was a detailed study of the distribution and use of four films sponsored by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation and distributed by the New York University Film Library.

A Study of Audience Reactions to Two Educational Films: This study, which was the most time-consuming part of the Institute's program, procured by a combination of techniques the responses of various types of groups to two contrasting types of film, *Valley Town* and *What So Proudly We Hail*.

A Study of Two "March of Time" Films

A Study of Two Government Defense "Shorts": The same methods were used in this study as in the preceding study. The reports on the last two studies have not been made available for circulation.

In addition to the main work on educational films, two small public opinion polls on a community-wide scale were made:

On Public Understanding of the Economic Purpose of the Defense Bond Campaign: The findings were submitted to the Office of Facts and Figures, Washington, D.C., at the request of that office.

A Rating of a Rural Community by Its Citizens, and a Survey of Local Buying Habits: This study was made at the request of members of the local community of Red Hook, New York, as a basis for promotion of the economic and social development of the community.

Various memoranda for further research included, among others, a detailed program for the research essential in the field of educational and theatrical films, and a program for the study of public opinion on labor and labor issues, which was submitted to the Office of Facts and Figures.

To stimulate the use of the local environment as material for study, a faculty committee on Hudson River Valley Studies was set up under the chairmanship of Professor Carleton C. Qualey. The committee represents nearly all the divisions of the College and thus gets the advantage of mutual assistance in the investigation of fruitful fields of research. The Hudson Valley offers opportunities for interesting regional studies in geography, archaeology, history, social conditions, architecture, arts and crafts, literature and journalism. Research projects feasible for undergraduate study as well as for faculty investigation have been revealed and will be reported on as time goes on.

The College also has made further efforts to be of assistance to the neighboring communities. The survey of the community demands on the town of Red Hook, conducted by Dr. Adolf Sturmthal and students associated with the Institute for Economic Education, was of real value to the town. It has opened up possibilities for further expansion of this kind of service to other near-by towns. During the summer of 1941 the College was host to a group of musicians and dramatic artists, under the auspices of the Experiment in International Living and the American Friends' Service Committee. This group of distinguished artists not only taught music and dramatic art to the students enrolled for the "work camp" but also gave concerts and performances for the public. Since the beginning of the Civilian Defense organization, Faculty and students

have coöperated with the regional authorities and have participated in the preparations as air-raid wardens and auxiliary police, and in other capacities.

During the month of June, 1942, Professor Gerald S. Craig and other members of the Faculty of Teachers College conducted a course in "Science of the Environment" for students enrolled for the summer at Teachers College. Bard College facilities were thus used for the first time by another branch of the University. We were happy to be able to be of assistance in this way and hope that the same group and others may in the coming years take advantage of our plant and environment.

The report of the Librarian for the year indicates the continuation of the high circulation figures of the past six years. It also reveals some interesting changes in the reading interests. There has been a noticeable increase in the reading of works of history and the other social sciences. In making new purchases the Library has taken this change of interest into account and has done everything possible to satisfy the desire for knowledge of current affairs and for guidance as to ways in which the citizen may assist the war effort. The book collection has been enriched by a number of gifts. Mr. Christian Zabriskie of Annandale has continued his great generosity by presenting to the Library an autographed first edition of *Nicholas Nickleby* by Charles Dickens, a set of the first edition of Robert Browning's *Bells and Pomegranates*, and five original letters from Sir Walter Scott to a young poet. The Library building has been made more useful to the student community by the opening up of a basement reading room which will accommodate about fifty readers. Under the able direction of Dr. Felix Hirsch, the Library thus continues to be the center of the intellectual life of the College and comes each year nearer to being an ideal small college library.

The coming of the war has, of course, marked an era in the progress of Bard College, as in that of all other educational institutions and the country itself. It is becoming more and more apparent that we shall be required, both during the war and immediately thereafter, to scrutinize closely our methods, aims, and standards of work. Education throughout the country is receiving during this period a shaking up which may work profound changes in the eventual structure. No report can be made on that future development. Speculations will reveal only the combination

of wishes, hopes, fears, and factual observations of the individual observer. There will be many immediate alterations in college education to meet immediate requirements; and there will also be attempts to set up new plans which will meet not only the immediate demands, but also the needs of a dimly outlined future. We have an urgent job now, difficult as it sometimes is to define that job in specific terms. While there should be no hesitancy about accepting that job and devoting ourselves energetically to it, the cultural life of the country and the long-term view of the educational process itself demand that the best in the educational system be preserved staunchly through the storms of the present crisis.

At present there is great need for closer understanding between the Government and the educational institutions. From the first it has been clear that college students could not and should not be classified among the citizens as a specially favored group. Naturally, the colleges will be a source of man power. During the first year of the working of the selective service system it was frequently urged by spokesmen from the President of the United States down that education was a legitimate occupation for young people and that those young people should continue at their job until needed for military service. More recently, since the attack on Pearl Harbor, there has been a growing demand for more immediate decision about one's service to the country and for more direct and specific preparation. All colleges, I am sure, are eager to meet these demands, and students are also more than willing to make the decisions and to adapt their programs to fit them for better service. During the year ahead it is to be hoped that the military and governmental authorities will be more able to specify the kinds of training which colleges could give.

In the meantime the curriculum at Bard College has been adapted to meet the needs in so far as those needs have been made clear and in so far as our facilities permit. Students have enlisted in the reserve corps of the Army, the Navy, and the Marines. While pursuing their regular courses of study leading to the Bachelor's degree, they have also enrolled for the required or suggested work in mathematics and physics. We are also putting special emphasis upon the physical fitness program. In addition we are aware of the demands for public servants in other fields than the military, fields in which the training is more closely allied to the purposes of the colleges, namely, in economics and statistics, psychology, govern-

ment, and diplomacy. It is possible to point up the study of such subjects toward future usefulness both in the war and in the reconstruction years. It can still be argued, furthermore, with the support of the military authorities themselves, that the general college experience, engaged in with serious purpose and with a student's full mental energy, produces a maturity and adaptability important for the leaders of squads and brigades. With such adaptations, therefore, as are specifically required in the careers now forced upon most college men, and with increased emphasis on the main business of college life, the American college can continue to serve the country and to justify its existence.

In all our adjustments and our plans for the future, we have had at Bard College generous aid and sympathy from the University. One of the happiest events of the year was the visit which you and Mrs. Butler paid us in October. You gave us both pleasure and great stimulation through your interest in the College. The occasion renewed our desire to be a worthy part of Columbia University and gave us confidence in the future relations between the two institutions. It is more than likely that under the stress of the coming years, we shall be drawn more closely than ever into the University system. We wish to make our contribution to the educational effectiveness of the whole organization. Whatever changes in American education may be brought about, Bard College is ready to adapt itself to the needs of the University and to go forward with it.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES HAROLD GRAY,
Dean

June 30, 1942

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Director of the New York School of Social Work

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1942



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

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NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1942

To the President of the University

SIR:

The forty-fourth year of the New York School of Social Work marked a quickening of endeavor on the part of the Faculty to gear the curriculum to whatever training needs the war might bring. An Emergency Committee of the Faculty and the Curriculum Committee has been studying this question and has recommended certain changes in the curriculum for 1942-43. National private agencies as well as government departments were consulted with regard to the assistance which faculty members, either individually or through the School, might offer. It was realized that short six-month training periods might be necessary for war workers granted educational leaves, but it was felt this should not interfere with the two-year degree program.

It was recommended in this study that all courses should include material pertinent to our present war situation and that the seminar required of all students should reflect the effects of the war on the field of social work. One new course dealing with the economic and political setting of social work was added to the curriculum. The Faculty agreed that in 1942-43 the full-time student body should be enlarged from 275 to 300 in order to meet partially the greatly increased demand for trained workers. The limitation on enrollment in recent years has been due to the limited number of adequate field work opportunities. Additional field work units have been organized, one to begin in the fall in the New York County offices of the American Red Cross, one in the Children's Aid Society, and another, which the New York School of Social Work and the Fordham University School of Social Service will share, in the Division of Dependent Children of the New York City Department of Welfare.

Realizing the role that volunteers would be called upon to play, the School Council passed a recommendation of the Admissions Committee allowing students, with substantial volunteer experience and the necessary educational requirements, to attend part-time courses. The Field Work

Department arranged field practice, for students with the requisite experience, in war agencies such as the U.S.O., American Red Cross, etc. One full-time member of the teaching faculty, Kenneth Storandt, one part-time lecturer, Dr. John Thurrott, and many students were inducted into the Army. The Secretary of Admissions, Miss Elizabeth B. Speare, joined the Personnel Department of the American Red Cross. The Faculty as a whole met the many demands made upon it to lead institutes and speak in different parts of the country. The teaching program was changed so that there will be no classes on Mondays or Tuesdays in order to make it easier for the faculty members to accept various opportunities for extension work for which they may be drafted.

There has been much discussion among the schools of social work in the United States regarding the speeding up of the educational process, and a number of schools which were on the two-semester-a-year basis have adopted a three-semester-a-year plan, permitting the students to graduate after four consecutive semesters. The New York School of Social Work has had since 1923-24 a four-quarter-a-year plan in operation, so that it has seemed impossible and inadvisable to shorten the six quarters required normally for the degree of Master of Science.

The enrollment during the year was 468 full-time and 933 part-time students. Two hundred and twenty-five Master of Science degrees were awarded and eighteen diplomas. Of the 243 students graduating only four were seeking employment on October 1, 1942.

Arrangements were made to offer two courses in the fall at Teachers College, given by members of the staff of the New York School of Social Work, and the School Council was asked to coöperate in the training course in International Administration which is being offered at Columbia University.

Seven Latin American students were enrolled at the School, and the School advanced the money for a project of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs of the State Department for a seminar for Latin American students of social work held in Washington during the Pan American Child Congress. The group attending this seminar was later taken to the National Conference of Social Work in New Orleans.

The American Red Cross offered two maintenance and tuition fellowships for second year students in preparation for work as executive secretaries in American Red Cross chapters. Arrangements have been made

for these students to do a full-time quarter of field work in a Red Cross chapter outside of New York.

Mrs. David M. Levy provided a grant for the School of \$2,500 to be used for fellowships for colored students in connection with the project of the Harlem Committee of the Community Service Society to promote the training of colored social workers. One hundred dollars has been given to the School as an annual grant in memory of Rae D. Ehrenberg by the Yonkers Section of the National Council of Jewish Women. Barnard College is offering room and board this year to a student from Cuba, and the New York School is giving her free tuition for three quarters of study.

The Annual Report of the School for another war year, that ending August 31, 1918, is interesting in comparing the problems which the School has been facing during this year.

The leading effort of the School of Philanthropy during the year 1917-18 was to make its training tell most effectively in the preparation of workers for various forms of war service. The demand for trained workers in the field of social service has been unprecedented. It has come for the most part from fields whose activities require just the kind of training which the School has been steadily developing throughout its history. Much of the war demand for social workers, therefore, could be met so far as the School was concerned, without any special modification of its curriculum.

A few emergency Institutes were, however, specially organized. They were: three Institutes under the auspices of the School for training workers for the Red Cross; and one, under the direction of Miss Maud E. Miner, for training women to be used in protective work with girls, especially in connection with the War Department's Commission on Training Camp activities. In addition to these Institutes, courses were offered to meet the need on the part of established agencies for large numbers of volunteers. One hundred twenty-three different persons registered for these courses, the list of which is as follows: Methods in Social Work, Programs and Principles of Social Work, Hygiene and Preventable Disease, The Immigrant, Structure of Government, Governmental Action for Social Welfare, Treatment of Crime, Supervision of Play.

For the year 1918-19 the Staff has arranged to give a special course on the Organization and Administration of Home Service during the second semester and has arranged also for field work in available Home Service Sections. It has been decided to offer also one year of intensive training to meet the need for Health Visitors.

These paragraphs point up the present feeling of the School that war merely accentuates social problems with which social workers have been

dealing right along and that the training for social work in wartime must be fundamentally the same as in time of peace.

The School regrets to record the death of one of its most devoted and active members of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Charles E. Merrill, Jr., who died January 28, 1942. He had been a very active member of the Board of the School since 1935. At the first meeting after his death, the following resolution was adopted by the Board:

Be it resolved that in the death of Charles E. Merrill, Jr., the New York School of Social Work has sustained the loss of a good friend and tireless worker. For seven years he has been a member of this Board. His helpful consideration of School policies, his ever-ready coöperation in giving time to special School projects, and his wide experience and mature judgment have made him most valuable in our work.

The School also regrets to record the death of a former faculty member, Dr. George W. Kirchwey, who was on the staff of the School from 1917 until his retirement in 1932. In those years he gave thousands of students a sympathetic understanding of the causes of crime and of more intelligent methods of dealing with those who had failed to conform to the patterns set up by Society. His outstanding characteristic was a devotion to people—not people en masse, but people as individuals.

During the year, the Institute of Welfare Research of the Community Service Society made a brief study of the New York School of Social Work, which has been circulated to the Faculty of the School, Board of Trustees of the Community Service Society, and to a small group of alumni and social workers in close contact with the School. The statistical material which was prepared by the School for this report, is extremely revealing in certain trends during the years. The applications for admission from New York City have increased over a period of four years 100 percent, the applications from outside of New York City, during the same period, have increased only $33\frac{1}{3}$ percent. During the same period, students in attendance from New York City have increased from 29 percent to 45 percent. During these four years there has been a decrease of approximately 15 percent in the part-time registration of the School. In the year 1936–37, 51 percent of our part-time registration were social workers employed by tax-supported agencies; in 1940–41, 43 percent. During these four years there has been an increase in the income of the School from

tuition and loan repayments from 50 percent to 55 percent, and a decrease in contributions from 16 percent to 9 percent. Ten years ago the income from students was but 28 percent of the total budget and the income from contributions, 22 percent.

The alumni, students, members of the Board and of the staff are all aware of the responsibilities which a school of social work has in entering the second year of the war and in the postwar period. Our chronic social problems are thrown into sharp relief, new adjustments creating new social problems are facing both the civilian population and members of the armed forces. As our country becomes more deeply involved in total warfare, it becomes clear that significant changes will take place in the educational world. Already there are rumors of far-reaching governmental plans for taking over the nation's educational equipment for war purpose. Until the much discussed man-power act is actually before us for consideration it is impossible to forecast what these changes will be and how they will affect individual institutions. In the meantime, it appears to be our responsibility to keep our sights trained upon the future so far as this is possible. A major responsibility rests upon us to prepare our students for social services which are still to be inaugurated but which the war makes imminent. It appears certain also that we shall be obliged to establish more and firmer relationships and collaborative ties with all social agencies, private and public, if the enormous social dislocations caused by war are to be met with a minimum loss of human values.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER W. PETTIT,
Director

November 15, 1942

School of Tropical Medicine

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

Report of the Director

For the Year Ending June, 1942

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SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

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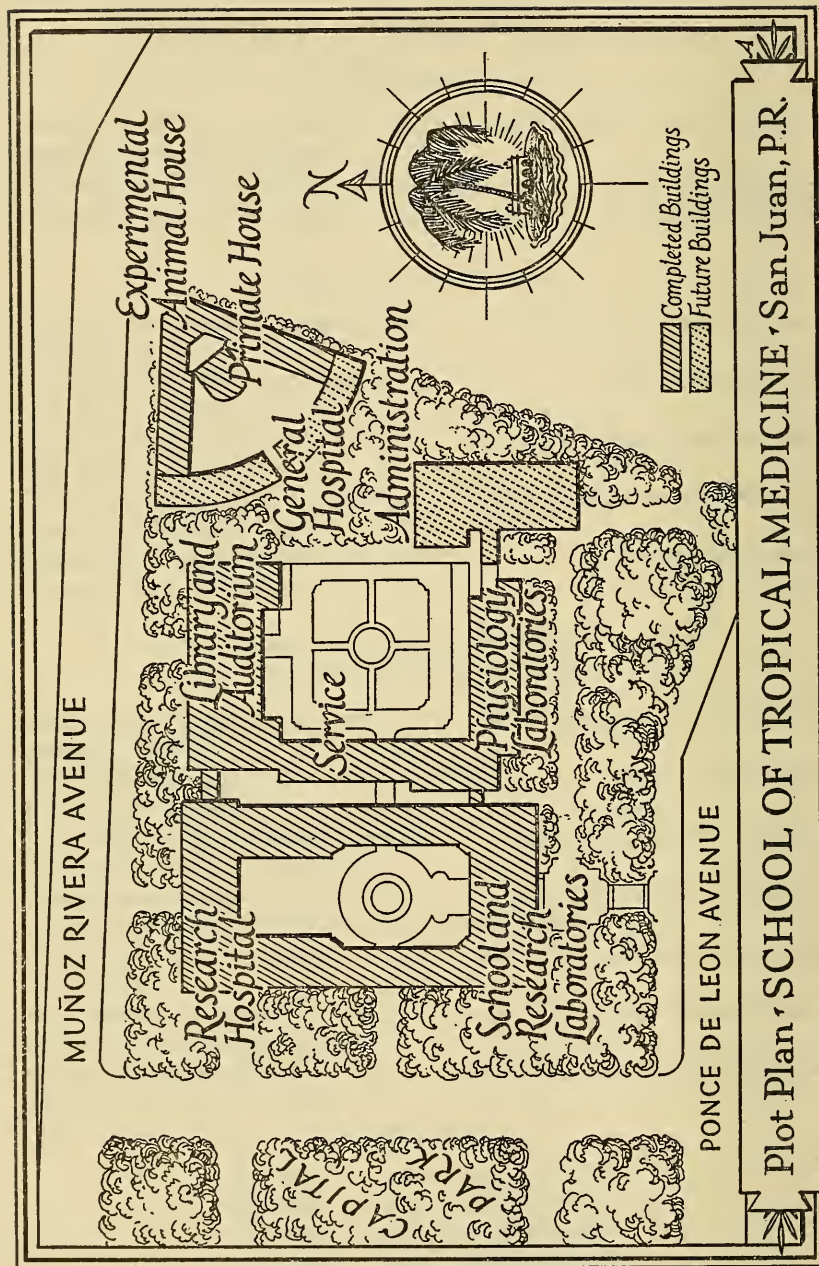
SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY FOR THE SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

WILLARD C. RAPPLEYE, M.D., Sc.D. *Dean of the College of Physicians and
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EARL THERON ENGLE, PH.D. *Professor of Anatomy in the
College of Physicians and Surgeons*
MAGNUS INGSTRUP GREGERSEN, PH.D. *Professor of Physiology in the
College of Physicians and Surgeons*

DIRECTORS

ROBERT A. LAMBERT, M.D.	1926-1928
EARL B. MCKINLEY, M.D. ¹	1928-1931
GEORGE W. BACHMAN, PH.D.	1931-1942
P. MORALES OTERO, M.D.	1942-

¹ Deceased.



REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

For the Year Ending June 30, 1942

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SPECIAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES:—

We are presenting herewith a progress report of the activities of the School of Tropical Medicine of the University of Puerto Rico, under the auspices of Columbia University, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942.

At the close of the last fiscal year 1941, Dr. George W. Bachman, Director of the School, was granted a sabbatical leave by Columbia University and to us befell the honor of carrying on during Dr. Bachman's absence in the North. The months since then have not been easy ones. December, 1941 marked a new awakening in the affairs of men and a readjustment to different world conditions. The institution and we, with it, have had to meet the challenge and adjust ourselves to the present emergency.

At the commencement of hostilities, a Central Committee for Civilian Defense was assigned to Puerto Rico and we were appointed member of the Medical Committee charged with directing all educational activities related to the instruction of civilians in medical matters. The School of Tropical Medicine was to be the center for such work. With this end in mind, courses were organized and offered to professional nurses for work in Civilian Defense; these were placed under the competent supervision of Miss Johanna J. Schwarte, Assistant Professor of Public Health Nursing in the School, and were attended by nurses from the Insular Health Department. Upon the arrival in Puerto Rico of Mr. Harry Kenning, from National Headquarters of the American Red Cross, arrangements were made to prepare instructors in First Aid. Under the direction of the American Red Cross and, with the coöperation of the American Legion, one hundred classes in First Aid, with an average of thirty members to each class, were immediately organ-

ized and held in and around San Juan. These classes were all in charge either of a recognized physician or an instructor duly authorized by the Red Cross.

In addition, the Department of Bacteriology of the School trained fifty technicians from various parts of the Island in the technique of blood typing. Courses were also offered for the preparation of public health workers in civilian disaster relief.

Mr. Félix Lamela, Executive Secretary of the School, was at the time also appointed member and secretary of the Medical Committee above mentioned. One of his first activities was the organization of a Blood Bank for Puerto Rico. Replying to Mr. Lamela's request for advice on this matter, Dr. Willard C. Rappleye, Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, generously granted leave of absence to Dr. John Scudder, Director of the Blood Bank at Medical Center, and sent him to Puerto Rico to establish a somewhat similar organization here. Dr. Scudder arrived during the month of March with two assistants. The Blood Bank is now installed in one of the wings of the school building and functions under an advisory board, appointed by the Director of Civilian Defense. This board is composed of seven members representing Civilian Defense, the U.S. Armed Forces in Puerto Rico, the U.S. Public Health Service, the Puerto Rico Medical Association, the Puerto Rico Hospital Council, the Insular Health Department, and the School of Tropical Medicine. The project in itself has aroused much interest, since the Blood Bank is the first of its kind established in a tropical area and different atmospheric and environmental conditions have to be dealt with in its operation. At the end of the present fiscal year, the Central Committee for Civilian Defense appropriated the sum of \$25,000.00 to be used by the Special Board of Trustees of the School of Tropical Medicine for the operation of said Blood Bank.

As part of the work assigned to it by Civilian Defense, the University Hospital of the School will be conditioned as an emergency unit in case of disaster, at which time it will be possible to double

the number of beds. The blood of its personnel, as well as of members of the School, has already been typed, and individuals will be instructed and directed to the posts they must occupy, when and if an emergency arises.

In July, 1941 the local members of the American Public Health Association revived the project of forming a local association, affiliated with the National Public Health Association. A provisional committee for organizing purposes was appointed, at whose head was Dr. James A. Doull, Consultant in Epidemiology in the School, and whose Secretary was Dr. Guillermo Arbona, of the Insular Department of Health. After a good deal of intensive preparation, a large membership was recruited, and the first meeting held during the 23rd and 24th days of September of that year. This meeting was attended by Dr. Reginald Atwater, Executive Secretary of the American Public Health Association.

At its scientific sessions, four papers were presented, in all of which members of the Faculty of the Department of Public Health took an active part. The March 1942 issue of "The Puerto Rico Journal of Public Health and Tropical Medicine" has been devoted to the proceedings of this first annual meeting.

On January 12, 1942, commencement exercises were held for three groups of students who had completed the first courses of instruction in Public Health offered by the School. A total of thirty certificates were issued to public health nurses, sanitarians, and medical technicians. Since then, these graduates have all been assigned to positions with the Insular Health Department,—the nurses in supervisory and instructional positions, the sanitarians chiefly in emergency work connected with the war. The students all did very well, both in their academic and field trainings.

PERSONNEL

It is with personal regret that we record in these pages the resignation of Dr. George W. Bachman, Director and friend of the School, which he so faithfully served during the past ten years.

From the very beginning, when he took over the directorship of the institution, Dr. Bachman kept before him a broad and liberal vision of what the School should stand for and represent in the community it would serve, as well as abroad,—in opportunities for concerted action in education and research which might help to better link the Americas and work toward a better communion among the people of this hemisphere. During the ten years that Dr. Bachman was in office, he gave himself unstintingly to the great task before him and, through his untiring efforts, was able to build up the splendid physical plant which today remains as a monument to his endeavors.

We also note with regret the resignations of the Misses Johanna J. Schwarte, Kathleen Logan, and Winifred Méndez, and of Drs. Morton Kramer and M. E. Wegman, all members of the staff of the Department of Public Health of the School. Mr. John M. Henderson, Assistant Professor of Sanitary Science in the same department, who served so well and so efficiently as Acting Head for the past year, was transferred to the U.S. Public Health Service for malaria control work in cantonment areas.

Mr. José L. Janer was also transferred from the Department of Medical Zoölogy of the School to the Insular Health Department in its Division of Biostatistics. Dr. José Oliver González, member of the same department, will return in September to resume his post as parasitologist after a year at the University of Chicago, where he completed work for his Ph.D.

Dr. Rurico S. Díaz, Resident Physician of the University Hospital, was granted a fellowship by the Special Board of Trustees of the School for postgraduate studies at the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Manuel Chiqués takes Dr. Díaz Rivera's place on the staff of the Hospital.

Some honors to members of the Faculty, which we record with pleasure, were rendered first, to Dr. Ramón M. Suárez, head of the Department of Clinical Medicine, to whom the Medical College of Virginia awarded the degree of Doctor in Science; secondly, to

Dr. Arturo L. Carrión, of the Department of Dermatology, who was invited to address the annual meeting of the Mycological Society of America, held in Dallas, Texas, in December, 1941. Dr. Enrique Koppisch, of the Department of Pathology, was likewise present at the meetings of the American Medical Association in June, where he was invited to read a paper on Schistosomiasis. Dr. José Oliver González, while studying at the University of Chicago, was awarded the Howard Taylor Ricketts Prize for outstanding research in the dual antibody basis of acquired immunity in Trichinosis.

VISITORS

Unsettled conditions everywhere have doubtlessly affected traveling, especially to this part of the world where air transportation is the only route available. Visitors to the School have therefore been few in number, as compared with other years. However, we look back with pleasure on the visits of: Sir Rupert Briercliffe, Medical Advisor to the Comptroller for the Development and Welfare of the British West Indies; the Hon. W. B. Jackson, of British Guiana; Mr. Charles P. Taft, of the Social Security Board at Washington, and Dr. Harry S. Mustard, Director of the DeLamar Institute of Public Health of Columbia University. The war situation also interrupted the plans of Dr. Earl T. Engle, of the Department of Anatomy of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, who was anticipating certain investigative work in Puerto Rico during the past winter.

For the purpose of participating in the courses of instruction in Public Health, Dr. Haven Emerson, Professor Emeritus of the DeLamar Institute, arrived in January to teach classes in Public Health Administration. Dr. Ernest L. Stebbins, also of the DeLamar Institute, followed Dr. Emerson for a course in Epidemiology but was forced to return home shortly after his arrival because of the tragic death of one of his children. Dr. Jack Troupin substituted Dr. Stebbins and completed the course.

PROGRAM OF LECTURES AND CONFERENCES
FOR THE YEAR

1941-42

NOVEMBER, 1941.

- Thursday 6 Lecture. Vitamin E Deficiency in Laboratory Animals. DR. MARIANNE GOETTSCH.
- " 13 Lecture. The Care of Crippled Children in Puerto Rico. Illustrated with film. DR. GEORGE L. KRAFT.
- " 27 Clinico-Pathological Conference. Presentation of cases:
a. Adenocarcinoma of liver
b. Primary liver cell carcinoma
c. Adenocarcinoma of unknown primary site
DR. ENRIQUE KOPPISCH.

DECEMBER, 1941.

- Thursday 4 Lecture. A Clinical Study of Lymphogranuloma Inguinale. DR. LUIS A. SANJURJO.
- " 18 Lecture. Fish poisoning. Lt. Comdr. R. L. GILMAN, M.C., U.S.N.

JANUARY, 1942.

- Thursday 8 Lecture. Report of Cases of Inter-capillary Glomerulosclerosis. DRs. F. HERNÁNDEZ MORALES and ENRIQUE KOPPISCH.
- " 15 Lecture. The Importance of the Correct Intraspinal Injection of Lipiodol. DR. G. RUIZ CESTERO.
- " 22 Clinico-Pathological Conference. Presentation of cases:
a. Portal cirrhosis of liver
b. Retroperitoneal lymphosarcoma
c. Balantidiasis.
DR. ENRIQUE KOPPISCH.
- " 29 Lecture. The Punta Santiago Primate Colony. Illustrated with film. MR. MICHAEL I. TOMILIN.

FEBRUARY, 1942.

- Thursday 3 Lecture. Synthetic Milk. DR. HAVEN EMERSON.
- " 12 Lecture. Ceasarean Section: New Technique for Intraperitoneal Intervention with Presentation of Cases. DR. CHARIS GOULD.
- Thursday 19 Lecture. Administrative Medicine. DR. HAVEN EMERSON.
- " 26 Lecture. Chemical Warfare. Major CLARE R. DAVIS, U.S.A.

MARCH, 1942.

- Thursday 5 Lecture. Surgery of the Colon. DR. BASILIO DÁVILA.
- " 12 Lecture. The Activities of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory of the Division of Infectious Diseases of the National Institute of Health. Illustrated with film. DR. W. A. HOFFMAN.
- " 19 The History of Diphtheria in New York City. DR. HAVEN EMERSON.
- " 26 Lecture. Blood and Blood Plasma for Defense in Puerto Rico. DR. JOHN SCUDDER.

APRIL, 1942.

- Thursday 9 Lecture. Shock. DR. JOHN SCUDDER.
- " 23 Lecture. Cancer of the Larynx. DR. J. H. FONT.
- " 30 Lecture. Proteolytic Enzymes. DR. CONRADO F. ASENJO.

MAY, 1942.

- Thursday 7 Clinico-Pathological Conference. Presentation of cases. DR. ENRIQUE KOPPISCH.
- " 14 Lecture. Recent Progress in Practical Surgery. DR. J. NOYA BENÍTEZ.
- " 21 Lecture. Radiology in Endocrinology. DR. P. RAMOS CASELLAS.

THE LIBRARY

At the end of June, 1942, total holdings in the school library amounted to 7,163 items, of which 4,410 were bound journals. Reprints numbered 3,460; only those not covered by the journals received in the library were added to the files.

Current periodicals on file were 321; of these 155 were exchanged for "The Puerto Rico Journal of Public Health and Tropical Medicine"; purchased subscriptions numbered 107. Only 59 periodicals were received free. The extension of the war and resulting restrictions accounted for the irregular receipt of many of these journals. Today practically nothing is coming from foreign countries.

In view of the present emergency and subsequent difficulties in shipping, only 194 volumes of periodicals have been sent to binders in the North; about 300 are awaiting shipment. However, the Librarian is endeavoring to contact local binders in an effort to get the work finished locally, thus avoiding the hazards of present shipping lanes.

With the purpose in mind of making a complete catalogue of the material in the library, according to a standard system, a subscription was entered this year for Library of Congress cards. Need for such a catalogue has long been apparent but lack of funds prevented the undertaking of this activity. The school library already counts with 6,450 cards in use.

During the year, a considerable part of the energy of the staff was expended in answering inquiries and in collecting bibliographical material, requested by readers. These requests are continually increasing, hence the library is endeavoring to maintain a record of all bibliographies prepared, which now number 54.

It was especially gratifying to see the continuous pouring in of gifts from the Medical Library Association Exchange. Four hundred and forty-one (441) complete volumes and 5,628 items have been received to date. This number represents an enormous increase over last year's figures. The library is also indebted to: Dr. George W. Bachman, Dr. P. Morales Otero, Dr. A. L. Carrión, Dr. R. Rodrí-

guez Molina, Col. A. T. Cooper, Dr. W. A. Hoffman, Dr. Conrado F. Asenjo, Dr. F. Hernández Morales, Dr. Ramón M. Suárez, Dr. Myron E. Wegman, and Dr. Haven Emerson.

The library is now open to students from the Social Service School of the University of Puerto Rico. During the year 41 library permits were granted in accordance with the new rules and regulations, issued recently for the control of this activity.

THE JOURNAL

Prevalent conditions continued to affect the distribution of the Journal, which was sent only to the States, Canada, and Latin America, where deliveries were certain and, sporadically to England and Spain. Columbia University Press, where the Journal is now published, has numbers of these stacked and ready for shipment to other parts of the world, as soon as shipping shall be possible once more.

The Journal has become more and more a record of the work accomplished in the School and Hospital; its excellent Spanish translations commend it ever increasingly in Latin America.

A book review section will be a new feature of interest; the first of these reviews appeared in the June issue of the Journal.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE SCHOOL

Bacteriology. Dr. P. MORALES OTERO, Head.

Investigations on *Brucella* continued during the year. A communication on a *Brucella* purified protein, reported previously from the department, aroused quite some interest and brought forth various requests for supplies of the antigen. These were sent to: Dr. Ernesto A. Molinelli, of the Institute of Bacteriology at Buenos Aires; Dr. Joseph D. Aronson, of Phipps Institute in Philadelphia; Dr. Bowman Wise, of Duke University in North Carolina, and Dr. Joseph Lintz, of New York City.

A detailed study of the probable antigenic relationships between *Proteus* and *Brucella* groups of organisms was started. The findings

of Calder who claims that the sera obtained from patients, suffering chronic *Brucella* infection, give a strong positive Weil-Felix reaction, together with a desire to determine the reliability of such a reaction on local environment, stimulated to a certain extent the undertaking of this study.

Macroscopic agglutinations were carried out on 200 sera from cattle, 109 of which gave positive reactions with the X-19 alcohol-treated antigen. One hundred and ten (110) were positive with *Brucella abortus* antigen. Some sera, however, gave a weak, or completely negative, reaction with the X-19 antigen but showed a strong *Brucella* agglutination.

Agglutination tests were also conducted on 20 patients very ill with an undiagnosed fever, while in transit through Puerto Rico. These persons were returning from Africa, though hailing originally from a part of southern United States where typhus is considered endemic. For this reason typhus was suspected and agglutination tests were done concomitantly with *Brucella abortus*. Eighteen (18) gave positive agglutinations of a weak, or moderate, intensity with X-19 antigen. All gave a negative *Brucella* agglutination. One case agglutinated *Proteus* X-19 up to a dilution of 1:6,400. However, all of the 20 cases gave a positive Widal (vaccinated). A final diagnosis of psittacosis was made.

Two other cases of clinically typical typhus, but from a totally different source, gave a 1:12,800 and 1:25,600 agglutination with X-19 antigen but a completely negative *Brucella* agglutination.

A case of proved chronic *Brucella* infection (v. *melitensis*) agglutinated with X-19 antigen in a dilution of 1:50 and with the *Brucella* in a dilution of 1:800.

Rabbits were immunized against *Proteus* X-19, *Proteus* OX-19, *Proteus* X-2, *Proteus* OXK, *Pasteurella tularensis*, *Brucella abortus*, *melitensis* and *suis*. Cross-agglutinations and cross-precipitin reactions did not show any antigenic relationship between the *Proteus* strains and *Brucella* organisms. However, agglutination and pre-

precipitin reactions among members of the *Proteus* groups showed a marked parallelism.

The possibility of classifying the *Brucella* group of organisms by the precipitin reaction, utilizing as precipitinogen a bacterial extract obtained by Fuller's method, is being investigated.

A search for *Proteus* strains of the X-type, especially of the X-19, is now being conducted. No *Proteus* strains of the X-type have been encountered so far, though a coli-like bacillus has been found that agglutinates readily with the X-19 type of antiserum but not with the anti-X-2 or anti-OXK sera. It is also readily agglutinated by serum from patients suffering a typical typhus fever. A few of the X-2 and OXK types have been found. The anti-tularensis serum agglutinates in a low titer the *B. melitensis* and *B. abortus* organisms, but not the *Proteus* X strains.

The biological properties of local *Proteus* strains from different sources are being carefully studied for fermentation reactions (saccharose, mannite, maltose, etc.), production of indol, ammonia and hydrogen sulphide, gelatin liquefaction and reduction of methylene blue. All fecal strains were found to have similar biological reactions with slight difference in the fermentation of saccharose. None fermented maltose or produced indol. In none of the 60 strains, so far investigated, have parallelisms been observed between their agglutination reactions and biological properties.

A survey of the proportion of positive Weil-Felix reactions in sera of hospitalized patients, other than clinical typhus, was initiated.

During September 1941, 145 swabs were taken from the throats of animals in the Primate Colony at Santiago Island; cultures were later made for beta-hemolytic streptococci. Eleven (11) animals harbored this organism (7.5%), of which 4 belonged to group "C," 6 to group "G" and 1 to group "A." The proportion of positive cultures was somewhat lower than that for the previous year. One strain belonging to Lancefield's group "A" was found, when last year none was encountered in a much larger group of animals.

By using the polysaccharide fraction obtained from the various types of *Shigella* Flexner, a rapid serological method for the laboratory diagnosis of this condition is being developed.

Studies on sulphaguanidine treatment of children, suffering a *Shigella* infection, were continued. Four hundred and twenty-six (426) specimens were submitted on 26 patients, averaging 18 specimens per patient and ranging from a few, on whom only 6 specimens were submitted, to others of which 33 were examined. In each case, a blood specimen for agglutination was obtained on admission, and, in addition, a rectal swab for *Shigella* and a larger stool specimen for inoculation of selenite and tetrathionate broths for enrichment in cases of *Salmonella* infection. In this series of cases, isolation of paratyphoid was very infrequent.

Further studies were undertaken to determine the growth of *Shigella* organisms in various types of native foods. Investigations are also under way to study the relation of flies in the transmission of dysentery. In this connection, it was accidentally found that ants may also be a factor in the transmission of this disease. All organisms, so far isolated, have been studied for cultural reactions and serological characteristics.

Dr. James Watt, of the National Institute of Health of the U. S. Public Health Service, continued his work on the evaluation of chemotherapeutic agents in the treatment and control of *Shigella* infection in man. This work was carried forward along two lines: (1) the treatment of carriers, convalescent and passive, found by survey methods and, (2) the treatment of cases with various dosages. In the treatment of carriers, it was found possible to rid, with the aid of laboratory control, population groups heavily infected with *Shigella*. A report of this work has already been submitted for publication. Present work is now directed toward the development of a satisfactory means of control in the above population groups, without the necessity of laboratory control.

These studies were conducted with the coöperation of the Insular Health Department, especially that of the authorities of the Insane

Asylum, the medical staff of the 10th Naval District, and the officers of the Puerto Rican Department Laboratory of the U. S. Army.

Dr. Carlos Muñiz, of the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Puerto Rico, studied the effects of sulphaguanidine on the intestinal flora of baby chicks. Results to date show a definite inhibitory effect on the type of colonies which will grow in agar plates, even though a number of them did not appear to be at all affected. This drug was tried on chicks, experimentally infected with *S. pullorum*, and was found to reduce mortality to 70% as compared with controls. At present an investigation on the non-lactose fermenting bacteria in the diarrhea of new-born calves is under way.

With Dr. C. A. Krakower, of the Department of Pathology, the experiments on the chemotherapeusis of experimental leprosy in rats were continued and retests made on a large group of mice in order to verify the results found in the former. About a year after infection, these mice are now being killed and examined. Studies demonstrated that the feeding of sulfanilamide and sulfathiazole to rats in their diet prevented leprosy lesions from developing. However, the doses of chaulmestrol used had little, or no, effect on them, and trypan blue apparently enhanced their growth.

The effects of thyroidectomy and thyroid feeding on experimental leprosy in rats are being observed at present. The attempt to culture the lepra bacillus extracellularly and *in vitro* was given a last trial, after previous repeated failures. The study of the effects of estradiol proportionate in female Rhesus monkeys, conducted under the supervision of Dr. Earl T. Engle, of the Department of Anatomy of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, is being continued.

A brief course in Elementary Medical Bacteriology was given twice during the year,—on March 20 to April 18, 1941 and November 3 to December 12, 1941, respectively,—to groups of nurses working for Certificates in Public Health Nursing. Furthermore, a course in Medical Bacteriology, consisting of one-hour lectures and

two and a half-hour laboratory periods daily, was also offered twice to sanitarians, medical technologists, and five physicians from the Department of Health, enrolled in the Public Health Courses.

The department's routine, conducted mainly at the request of the University Hospital, resulted in 1,200 bacteriological and serological examinations, which may be distributed as follows:

Blood cultures	48
Urine cultures	60
Throat cultures	97
Exudates	87
Fecal examinations for dysentery bacilli	700
Agglutination reactions (Widal & Weil-Felix)	95
Animal inoculations	18
Miscellaneous	95
Total	1,200

In addition,

Special requests from physicians, members of the staff, and from Army and Navy	130
Agglutination reactions for <i>B. abortus</i> infection in cattle (Department of Agriculture & Commerce)	3,000
Grand Total	4,330

Chemistry. Dr. D. H. Cook, Head

Dr. Marianne Goettsch, formerly of the Department of Chemistry at Columbia University, arrived in July of last year to take up a post in this department of the School. Since then, Dr. Goettsch has been active in nutritional work, conducting investigations on the vitamin E contents of various materials, while studying the physiological effects of a low vitamin E diet on both rats and monkeys. To date, Dr. Goettsch has found that the red kidney bean and polished rice are both low in vitamin E.

In coöperation with the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of Puerto Rico, Dr. Conrado F. Asenjo has been studying the composition and general characteristics of several native oils. The

work on avocado pulp oil was completed and will soon be followed by a communication on this subject. Present work embraces the study of the oils of the soursop, papaya, and grapefruit seeds.

In collaboration with the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Puerto Rico, Dr. Asenjo is also studying the distribution of papain during the development and growth of the papaya plant. Papain was not found in the seeds as planted, nor during germination. The first indication of papain activity was observed in the leaf, then in the stem and, lastly, in the root. The two first reached their maximum papain content between the third and seventh months, while the latter showed a maximum content between the seventh and eleventh months. The juice of the fruit pulp contained only about 5% of the enzymatic activity of that present in the rind.

An unreported protease was isolated in crude form by Dr. Asenjo from the juice of the *Bromelia pinguin* L., a wild pineapple-like fruit known on the Island as "maya" and used by the country people to form natural fences around their properties. This protease is a typical papain, being reversibly inactivated by iodine and hydrogen peroxide and activated by cysteine and NaCN. This enzyme also digests live intestinal parasites *in vitro*. A preliminary note, describing the methods utilized in isolating the crude enzyme, aroused considerable interest on the part of several commercial firms that handle enzymes.

Some common seeds, usually utilized for ornamental purposes, were examined for toxic contents; of them only the *Abrus precatorius* L., generally called "peronía," was found to be toxic. Although experiments were conducted to destroy the toxic principle without harming the outer appearance, it was found that the toxalbumin of the seed *in situ* was very resistant to chemicals as well as to heat. A paper on this work is now being prepared for publication.

The four-year study on the nutritive value of Puerto Rican forage crops, financed partly by the Agricultural Experiment Station with Bankhead-Jones funds, was completed with the analysis of various

grasses under different conditions of fertilizing. Some 70 odd grasses are accumulated now awaiting proximate analysis.

In connection with the teaching activities of the Department of Public Health, Dr. Goettsch undertook a course in Quantitative Analysis for ten student technicians, in preparation for their work in Clinical Laboratory Methods. A course in the Chemistry of Food and Nutrition was also given to three medical officers of the Insular Health Department.

Department of Clinical Medicine. Dr. RAMÓN M. SUÁREZ, Head

As part of the research under way, special emphasis was placed on sprue and its various aspects. Studies of venous pressure, vital capacity and circulation time of sprue patients were undertaken, with measurements of the heart as well as investigations relative to the gastrointestinal system of these cases. Hematological determinations were also the object of study and, of these last, the data are now being made ready for publication. A comparison of the bone marrow in normal and sprue patients is under way. In this connection, a paper on the bone marrow of Rhesus monkeys (*Macaca mulatta*) from the Primate Colony on Santiago Island will soon be in press. Special attention was also given to vitamin K deficiency in sprue. Other projects, closely allied to this last subject, were: leukemoid reactions incident to the treatment of tropical sprue; a radiological study of the bones in 100 cases of sprue, and the effect of different liver fractions in the treatment of sprue.

Of interest to the staff is the experimental study of the blood volume of normal Puerto Ricans, in which 24 determinations were made with a preliminary report in preparation. In addition, there were studies on the incidence of rheumatic fever in Puerto Rico; coronary artery disease and other senile degenerative changes of the cardiovascular system, as observed in Puerto Rico; observations on Weil's disease, on which a paper was published in coöperation with the Department of Pathology; clinical studies of enzymatic anthelmintics; biochemical aspects of tropical lymphangitis and lympho-

granuloma venereum; a study of the therapeutic value of intraspinal injections with members of the vitamin B complex; a study of clinical and experimental Moniliasis, and one on bone marrow in tropical lymphangitis.

The Division of Pediatrics studied the causes of diarrhea in infants with relation to their nutritional status; other studies are under way relative to the treatment of bacillary dysentery with sulphaguanidine.

In the Division of Surgery, investigations related to the surgical treatment of elephantiasis; to the incidence of thyroid disease in Puerto Rico, and to the occurrence of peripheral vascular diseases on the Island.

During the period taken up in this report, the teaching activities connected with the courses in Public Health were divided among the members of the department, as follows:

November 5	Lymphogranuloma inguinale Dr. F. HERNÁNDEZ MORALES
November 26	Sprue Pellagra Ariboflavinosis and other deficiency diseases Dr. RAMÓN M. SUÁREZ
December 3	Weil's Disease Dr. RAMÓN M. SUÁREZ
December 10	Yaws Rat-bite fever Dr. RAMÓN M. SUÁREZ
December 17	Typhoid fever Paratyphoid A Paratyphoid B Dr. R. RODRÍGUEZ MOLINA
December 17	Dysentery (amoebic) Tropical lymphangitis Dr. F. HERNÁNDEZ MORALES

January	7	Clinical aspects of intestinal parasites Dr. R. RODRÍGUEZ MOLINA
January	14	Malarial fevers Blackwater fever Dr. R. RODRÍGUEZ MOLINA
January	21	Schistosomiasis mansoni Dr. R. RODRÍGUEZ MOLINA

Furthermore, Dr. Rodríguez Molina conducted a course in Clinical Microscopy for laboratory technicians, which included two weekly lectures and laboratory periods on Hematology and Urinalysis. Dr. A. Díaz Atilés lectured on certain phases of Pediatrics.

The following list outlines the routine work of the department during the months under review:

Complete blood counts and hematocrits

Ward patients	270
Private patients	22
O.P. department	7

Reticulocyte counts

Ward patients	489
Private patients	32

Electrocardiograms

Ward patients	42
Private patients	33
O.P. department	40

Blood volumes

Ward patients	20
O.P. department	4

Bone marrows

Ward patients	19
Private patients	36
O.P. department	20

Total	1,034
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Special requests from physicians and members of the staff:

Complete blood counts and hematocrits	10	
Electrocardiograms	13	
Bone marrows	6	
Total		29

Studies in monkeys:

Complete blood counts	38	
Reticulocytes	40	
Bone marrows	40	
Total		118
Grand Total		1,181

The University Hospital. Dr. F. HERNÁNDEZ MORALES, Medical Supervisor

During the period comprehended in this report,—July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942,—885 patients were admitted to the University Hospital. Of these, 372 were ward patients (165 males and 207 females); 82 were children, making a total of 460 ward patients. Four hundred and thirty-one (431) patients were admitted to private and semi-private rooms. If we consider the abovementioned distribution of private and ward patients, it is obvious that an undesirable proportion exists in the admissions to a hospital of the nature of the University Hospital, proving unmistakably that as much time is being devoted to private as to indigent cases. Added to this the fact that little, or no, research can be attempted with private patients, the future necessity of reducing the number of the latter is more than compelling.

The average number of patients per day was 31; the average number of hospital days per patient, 13; percentage of occupancy, 61%. If those patients admitted to private or semi-private rooms, as well as those staying overnight for intravenous colecystography, are eliminated, the average stay per patient would be raised to 36 days. This percentage can be traced back always to the fact that cases,

admitted for the study of tropical diseases, such as sprue, have to stay in hospital longer than those relating to general medicine.

The number of autopsies totalled 29, or 61%, during this period, a very high percentage indeed.

The Division of Surgery continued to share fifty percent of the ward bed capacity; the facilities and space allotted are definitely out of proportion to the amount of work performed. The average cost of each operation is therefore very high. During the present fiscal year 389 operations were performed, of which 116 were blood transfusions, 9 biopsies, 4 phlebotomies, 1 bronchoscopy, 7 minor and 23 miscellaneous operations. Two hundred and twenty-nine (229) were major surgeries.

War conditions and the high rate of employment by the Department of Health brought about and created serious difficulties in securing the right type of nurse for the University Hospital. Thirty-three (33) nurses were employed at one time or another since July 1, 1941.

The X-ray Division continued to function with a part-time radiologist and one full-time technician. A total of 1,817 X-ray studies were completed.

The Clinical Laboratories of the Hospital have to their credit 16,986 examinations. These same laboratories were used for the practical instruction of those students taking the course in Medical Technology, given by the Department of Public Health of the School.

The same Out-patient Clinics were continued as during the past year, with a total of 9,804 patients attended; 723 were new cases and 9,081 revisits. For the Antiluetic Clinic, the Insular Health Department obligingly supplied the Hospital with quantities of neoarsphenamine, mapharside, bismuth and mercury injections. It also provided sulfathiazole tablets. In connection with the work of the clinics, 8,886 intramuscular, 721 intravenous, and 132 subcutaneous injections were administered. Sixty (60) gastroscopic and 132 recto-sigmoidoscopic examinations were carried out.

As part of the teaching program of the Department of Public Health, the Medical Supervisor gave instruction in the technique of basal metabolism determination to technicians and nurses.

Dermatology. Dr. A. L. CARRIÓN, Head

The study of the dermatomycoses in Puerto Rico continued during the year. Observations on ringworm of the scalp were extended to include 4 additional patients, which brings the total number of cases studied to 30. A general revision of the clinical histories and a comparative study of the fungi isolated from these cases was completed.

In addition to 16 cases of *tinea rubrum* observed during this time, 3 more, and unusual, cases of ringworm of the body were discovered. In two instances, the infection took place in children, their causative agents being classified as *Trichophyton tonsurans* and *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*. The third case was a localized *Microsporum* infection in an adult, extremely rare in itself. The infecting fungus was *M. canis*.

Among 15 positive cultures isolated from cases of "athlete's foot" (infections of toes and soles), 7 of the fungi were classed as *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*, 5 as *Trichophyton rubrum*, 1 as *Monilia albicans*, 1 as *Epidermophyton floccosum*, and 1 as a yeast-like fungus not yet identified. In 14 cases of onychomycosis, *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* was isolated in 6 instances, all from toe nails. *Trichophyton rubrum* was the infecting organism in 4 other cases: three times on toe nails and once on finger nails. Finally 4 yeast-like organisms, one of them *Monilia albicans*, were obtained from nails of toes and fingers. In addition to the above dermatophytoses, there was a case of *erosio interdigitalis* (hand), due to *Monilia albicans*, and 15 cases of the very superficial tinea of the varieties *alba*, *rosea*, and *fusca*.

Observations on the morphology of the fungi in the chromoblastomycosis collection led to the discovery of a new variety of *Fonsecaea Pedrosoi*, namely, *Fonsecaea Pedrosoi Phialophorica*. In 1920

this fungus had been originally identified as *Phialophora verrucosa* by A. Pedroso and J. M. Gomes; it was presented as *Acrotheca Pedrosoi* by Terra, Torres, Da Fonseca, and Area Leao in 1922, and described as a new species, *Phialophora macrospora*, by Moore and Almeida in 1936. The transfer of this fungus to the variety abovementioned was based on the discovery of conidiophores of *Acrotheca* type in culture, a feature previously overlooked by other investigators. The recognition of the variety of *Fonsecaea Pedrosoi* *Phialophorica* has led to a better understanding of the inter-relations among the fungi of chromoblastomycosis.

A new patient with chromoblastomycosis, the eleventh recorded in Puerto Rico, was discovered at Arecibo late in 1941. With the coöperation of Dr. J. Rodríguez Olmo, a thorough study of this last case was made. The department also coöperated with Dr. M. Pimentel Imbert, of the Dominican Republic, in the study of a second case of chromoblastomycosis discovered by him in that country.

With the help of Dr. J. Noya Benítez, of the University Hospital, an attempt was made to eradicate the chromoblastomycosis infection in one old patient whose lesions were rather limited in extent. These lesions were excised, the patient leaving the hospital in good condition. It will not be possible, however, to judge the final results of this treatment until at least a year after the operation. The case is of interest considering the incurability of chromoblastomycosis, when the infection is advanced.

Two cultures of fungi, isolated from cases recently discovered in South Africa and sent by Drs. F. W. Simson and J. Barnetson, pathologists of the South African Institute of Medical Research, are being carefully studied at the laboratory.

The immunological studies on mycotic infections, initiated last year, were continued, though not on a large scale. Ten (10) antigens from as many fungus species were prepared and preserved following the method utilized in the preparation of tuberculin, a method already proved successful by several investigators working with *Coccidioides immitis* in California. These antigens were used for

different purposes: skin testing, complement fixation, precipitation, etc. Antigens were also prepared by thoroughly grinding life cultures of the fungi and suspending in sterile saline for immediate use. Preliminary work on complement fixation was carried out with this last material, but as yet no definite conclusions can be derived therefrom.

A considerable amount of work was done, perfecting the technique for complement fixation tests and its application to fungus infections. This test was successfully carried out on a patient suffering from chromoblastomycosis. The serum of the patient, as well as that of a control, were repeatedly tested against three of the fungi of chromoblastomycosis, including the patient's homologous isolate, the antigens being prepared by both of the methods mentioned above. The result of the testing was negative, which may be explained by the fact that the eruption in this instance was limited to a very small area. According to previous experience elsewhere, the chances of a positive reaction in fungus infections generally increase directly with the number of lesions and the amount of tissue involved.

Agglutination tests were carried out in 18 patients suffering either from some known form of moniliasis (glossitis, onychia, paronychia, bronchial infection) or harboring *Monilia albicans* in the sputum, or in the feces. In making these tests, a highly antigenic strain of *Monilia albicans*, which developed an agglutination titer of 1:2000 in the serum of an immunized rabbit, was utilized. Sera of 11 individuals, selected at random, were used as controls. The tests were negative in all the controls except 2 which showed a 1+ agglutination in a dilution of 1:10. Among the main tests, the highest appreciable reactions were noted in a case of sprue which showed a 2+, and in a case of carcinoma of the lung which showed a 1+ reaction in a dilution of 1:20. In two other instances with a positive sputum, the serum showed a 2+ agglutination in a dilution of 1:10. A 1+ reaction in a dilution of 1:10 was noted in a few cases. Since the number of these preliminary experiments was too small to

warrant conclusions, further investigations will determine the significance, if any, of these weak reactions.

In the general survey of fungus diseases in Puerto Rico, the sputum of 10 patients suffering from obscure pulmonary infections was examined. The fungi isolated from these cases, as well as from 10 others registered last year, were studied. Among the specimens of these 20 patients, there were 7 containing fungi. *Monilia albicans* was obtained in three instances; *Monilia krusei* and *Monilia candida* were isolated, respectively, in two others. The two remaining fungi were an *Aspergillus* and an unidentified yeast-like organism.

The department coöperated with the Department of Public Health in two courses scheduled as part of the teaching activities of that department, namely, "Bacteriology and Immunology" and "Clinical Instruction—Dermatological Conditions due to Fungi and Related Etiological Agents." In the first of these courses, two discussions with laboratory and clinical demonstrations on "Medical Mycology in General" and "Actinomycosis" were presented. In the second, the afternoons of November 3, 10, 17, and 24, 1942 were devoted to a discussion of certain dermatoses and mycotic infections considered of importance from the viewpoint of public health. The course included a field trip to the Leper Colony at Trujillo Alto. In addition to the clinical presentations, the histopathologic and mycologic aspects of the subject were presented. A third series of lectures and demonstrations were given as part of a post-graduate course in pediatrics offered by the Insular Health Department. The subjects of these two lectures were: "Common Infectious Dermatitis of Childhood" and "Infantile Eczema."

The routine work of the department gave a total of 345 specimens studied, of which 111 were positive on direct examination and 89 in culture. The following isolates were obtained from this material:

1. *Monilia albicans*—8 strains (5 from sputum, 1 from *erosio interdigitalis*, 1 from "athlete's foot" and 1 from mouth).
2. *Monilia candida*—4 strains (2 from sputum, 1 from urine and 1 from nails).
3. *Monilia krusei*—2 strains (from sputum).

4. Yeast-like organisms (unidentified, not *M. albicans*)—14 strains (8 from sputum, 5 from nails and 1 from "athlete's foot").
5. *Trichophyton rubrum*—26 strains (16 ringworm of body, 6 from "athlete's foot" and 4 from nails).
6. *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*—14 strains (6 from nails, 7 from "athlete's foot" and 1 from ringworm of body).
7. *Trichophyton tonsurans*—4 strains (1 from ringworm of body and 3 from ringworm of the scalp).
8. *Epidermophyton floccosum*—1 strain (from "athlete's foot").
9. *Microsporium canis*—2 strains (from scalp).
10. *Fonsecaea Pedrosoi*—1 strain (from chromoblastomycosis).

Department of Medical Zoölogy. Dr. W. A. HOFFMAN, Head

The head of the department spent part of August in a survey for the U.S. Navy at St. Lucia, B.W.I. *Anopheles aquasalis*, the only species found, were caught in abundance on screens at night and were bred in brackish water around sedge growths. House-flies were numerous.

Concentrated effort was spent in the examination and study of the intestines of guinea pigs with relation to the effect of vitamin C deficiency on schistosomiasis infestation. The data is now being assembled for classification and publication in the near future.

Miss Josefina Acosta, of the department, has taken preliminary steps towards the investigation of trichinosis in vitamin E deficient rats. She has developed a technique that constitutes a requirement toward the study itself, which will be attempted with the coöperation of Dr. Marianne Goettsch, of the Department of Chemistry, and of Dr. C. A. Krakower, of the Department of Pathology.

The following members of the U.S. forces in Puerto Rico were received in the laboratory of the department for instruction: Captain Gustave Dammin, Captain Thomas H. G. Atken, Captain Garvey B. Bowers, Lieutenant Sidney Kaye, and Sergeant Agnew. Mr. Antonio Contreras has served as a volunteer worker in order to learn parasite diagnosis. In collaboration with Captain Dammin and Lieutenant Kaye, a preliminary study was begun on the effects of oral phenothiazine in experimental schistosomiasis of rabbits.

In coöperation with Dr. Harry D. Pratt, of the U. S. Public Health Service, who has been given space and facilities in the laboratory, anophelines were collected with the object of preparing a detailed guide to all stages of the three species known to occur in Puerto Rico. Special attention is being paid to brackish water representatives of *Anopheles albimanus*, in order to decide whether such forms constitute a different variety, or species. A representative uncontrolled area is being visited in the hope that more may be learned concerning the breeding activities of the local anophelines. Residual breeding places during the prevailing dry period are receiving most attention. An arrangement is also under way which will permit the capture of anophelines at one collecting station at Fort Buchanan, so that some idea may be gained as to the time of feeding of females.

Cercariae supplied by the laboratory made it possible for Commander Thomas B. Magath, M. C., U. S. N., to demonstrate that chlorination, as ordinarily used for water supplies, destroyed cercariae of *S. mansoni*.

Teaching activities for the year included courses in Parasitology, which dealt with the more important parasites of man and their transmitters occurring, or liable to occur, in Puerto Rico. In the consideration of protozoa and helminths, emphasis was placed upon structure, life history and biology, means of diagnosis, therapeutics and other methods of control. The first session was designed for technicians and sanitarians; the second, for technicians and physicians. Only one field trip was attempted, but this was so conducted that a variety of field conditions were observed and a more adequate idea, regarding the dissemination of parasitic diseases, obtained.

Routine laboratory examinations of the Department of Medical Zoölogy from July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942 were as follows:

University Hospital

Routine	1,573
Schistosoma	748
Schistosoma count (O.A.)	14
Amoeba	194

Balantidium	106	
Strongyloides	89	
Microfilariae	39	
Hookworm	22	
Taenia head	17	
Taenia ova	8	
Giardia l.	15	
Fasciola h.	8	
Pinworm	3	
Stoll's count	3	2,839
Specimens not good for examination		45
Total received and examined		2,884

Special Requests

Routine	198	
Schistosoma	255	
Amoeba	52	
Pinworm	9	
Fasciola h.	5	
Strongyloides	3	
Ascaris	2	
Hookworm	4	
Taenia head	3	
Taenia ova	3	
Whipworm	1	
Giardia l.	1	
Stoll's count	2	408
Specimens not good for examination		1
Total laboratory examinations		3,424

Department of Pathology. Dr. ENRIQUE KOPPISCH, Head

Research on synthetic estrogens (with Dr. Charis Gould of the Presbyterian Hospital), on herpes virus, on the virus of encephalomyelitis of mice, and on toxoplasma in mice and guinea pigs, was continued. Studies were also continued on Weil's disease in Puerto Rico, which included the clinical aspects of the disease (in collab-

oration with the Department of Clinical Medicine), laboratory studies of all strains of spirochetes isolated, the cultivation of leptospirae, a survey of rats caught in San Juan, and the utilization of white mice in the experimental disease.

A review of certain features of *Schistosomiasis mansoni* was prepared and presented at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association of this year.

During the year, the department undertook the training in pathology of Drs. Guillermo Carrera and Ildefonso Rivera Lugo,—the former, resident pathologist of the University Hospital. Dr. Rivera will occupy the post of pathologist in the Arecibo District Hospital on the completion of his training. Receiving technical training are Miss Carmen O. Gómez and Mr. Ramón Monge, who are working under the auspices of the Bureau of Vocational Education of the Government of Puerto Rico.

The head of the department presented the following clinico-pathological conferences, the one on December 11, 1941 having been delivered before the members of the Puerto Rico Medical Association, at their annual meeting:

- November 27, 1941: Presentation of cases of:
 - a. Adenocarcinoma of liver
 - b. Primary liver cell carcinoma
 - c. Adenocarcinoma of unknown primary site
- December 11, 1941: Diffuse arteriolar sclerosis
- January 22, 1942 : Presentation of cases of:
 - a. Portal cirrhosis of liver
 - b. Retroperitoneal lymphosarcoma
 - c. Balantidiasis
- May 7, 1942 : Presentation of cases.

In addition, three lectures on filtrable virus were given as part of the teaching program of the Department of Public Health of the School.

Routine conducted during the year may be studied in the following tables, which distribute the work as follows:

(a) **AUTOPSY SERVICES.** The number of autopsies performed yearly since the establishment of the service in 1926, with the corresponding monthly average, is the following:

		<i>Yearly</i>	<i>Monthly Average</i>
July 1, 1926 to June 30, 1927		58	4-5/6
1927	1928	84	7
1928	1929	101	8-5/12
1929	1930	122	10-1/6
1930	1931	119	9-11/12
1931	1932	98	8-1/6
1932	1933	81	6-3/4
1933	1934	85	7-1/12
1934	1935	61	5-1/12
1935	1936	58	4-5/6
1936	1937	80	6-2/3
1937	1938	96	8
1938	1939	53	4-5/12
1939	1940	51	4-1/4
1940	1941	44	3-2/3
1941	1942	70	5-5/6

The autopsies performed during these last twelve months were for the following hospitals:

Presbyterian Hospital	32
University Hospital	33
Clínica Fernández García	1
Hospital Díaz García	1
Hospital San José	1
Private	1
Medico-legal	1

Seventy (70) autopsies were performed in comparison with 44 for last year, which represents an increase of 59.9%. This may in great part be the result of additional assistance in the department.

b) **MISCELLANEOUS PATHOLOGY.** The total yearly number and monthly average of all such specimens, examined since the beginning of the service, is as follows:

		<i>Yearly</i>	<i>Monthly Average</i>
July 1, 1926 to June 30, 1927		698	58-1/6
1927	1928	650	54-1/6
1928	1929	672	56

		<i>Yearly</i>	<i>Monthly Average</i>
1929	1930	1130	94-1/6
1930	1931	1045	87-1/2
1931	1932	1307	108-11/12
1932	1933	1407	117-1/4
1933	1934	2115	176-1/4
1934	1935	1712	142-2/3
1935	1936	1845	153-3/4
1936	1937	2030	169-1/6
1937	1938	2224	185-1/3
1938	1939	2580	215
1939	1940	3001	259-1/2
1940	1941	3609	300-3/4
1941	1942	2907	242-1/4

The above miscellaneous pathology can be analyzed as follows:

Surgical specimens (human)	2620
Partial autopsies (human)	67
Experimental specimens (animal)	220

As compared with the same period for last year, this miscellaneous pathology shows a reduction of 11.5%. The number of incomplete autopsies, entered with this material, diminished from 90 to 67, and the experimental entries for the whole School, from 411 to 220.

Department of Public Health. Mr. JOHN M. HENDERSON, Acting Head

Although teaching was the main activity of this department for the period being reported, members of the staff also devoted time to various projects of research interest. Mr. John M. Henderson, Assistant Professor of Sanitary Science, conducted a study of special problems concerning urban malaria, with particular reference to the irrigated south shore of Puerto Rico. With the assistance of the class of sanitarians, Mr. Henderson also prepared a sanitary survey of the township of Trujillo Alto, which was published in mimeograph form. A similar survey of Río Piedras is under way.

In coöperation with members of the Departments of Bacteriology

and Clinical Medicine, Dr. Myron E. Wegman, Assistant Professor of Child Hygiene, studied the treatment of bacillary dysentery with sulfaguanidine and certain etiological and epidemiological factors in connection with infant diarrhea on the Island. The number of cases studied in the former investigation may not be sufficient to warrant definite conclusions, but in the latter study the clinical and bacteriological data are ready for analysis. Also in coöperation with Dr. R. Fernández Marchante and Dr. Morton Kramer, of the Insular Health Department, an investigation on infant feeding, with relation to infant mortality, was carried out in three municipalities of Puerto Rico.

Miss Johanna J. Schwarte, Assistant Professor of Public Health Nursing, investigated and reported upon the history of education in Public Health Nursing in Puerto Rico. Dr. James A. Doull, Consultant in Epidemiology of the Department, conducted an extensive tuberculosis survey in the St. Just Rural Housing Project. The material is now in the process of analysis.

During this same period, formal courses were carried forward at the School for: (a) Medical Officers, leading to the Degree of Master of Science in Public Health; (b) Public Health Nurses, leading to the Certificate in Public Health Nursing; (c) College Graduates, leading to the Certificate in Public Health for Sanitarians, and (d) College Graduates, leading to the Certificate in Medical Technology. On September 3, 1941, new groups of public health nurses and technicians were started and the first course for medical officers begun. Because of lack of assistance and a heavy load of administrative duties on the Acting Head of the Department, no new course for sanitarians was undertaken.

Additional training in the medical field was conducted, particularly in Pediatrics and Maternal and Child Health. This instruction took the form of informal teaching at hospitals, meetings of physicians in the Puerto Rico Medical Association, one-day institutes throughout the Island and planning of an intensive full-time short

course in Pediatrics and Obstetrics to be held in the Bayamón District Hospital. Additional training for nurses included several undergraduate institutes for supervisors out on the Island.

A special short course in water supply for engineers of the Insular Health Department was offered at the School in September, 1941. In addition to the formal courses for matriculated students, the nutritionist of the department, Mrs. Rosa M. T. Rodríguez, conducted in-service training and institutes for the staff of the Insular Health Department.

Lastly, members of the Department of Public Health organized and participated in the courses in Medical Information and Public Health Problems of Puerto Rico at the School of Social Work of the University of Puerto Rico, and acted in the capacity of advisors to the Insular Health Department in matters pertaining to public health education.

Division of Biophysics and Radiation Studies. Dr. G. W. KENRICK, Head

During the period of July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942, observations on ultraviolet solar radiation were continued with the equipment on hand—a Westinghouse recording equipment in conjunction with a Leeds and Northrup recording galvanometer and automatic counting circuits. These were described in a recent publication.

The Eppley pyrliometer for the measurement of total solar radiation, loaned by the U. S. Weather Bureau, was placed in operation during August, 1941. A special high sensitivity in galvanometer winding was developed to permit the direct recording of these data in graphical form, using a Leeds and Northrup recording galvanometer. Observations were reported from September 1, 1941 to March 22, 1942, when the series was temporarily interrupted to permit a relocation and repair of this equipment. However, the ultraviolet recording continued uninterruptedly. Some of the data on this first year, for both ultraviolet and total solar radiation, have

already appeared in the monthly publication of the U.S. Weather Bureau.

Good agreement was found between the values observed this year and those recorded during the past fiscal year; only a slight downward trend in recorded ultraviolet intensities was noted. As in the past year, a minimum of ultraviolet intensity was found in November due both to the low solar angle and high cloudiness existing during this month.

The present war emergency has slowed down the delivery of new equipment and the development of improved recording units, which are under study by the National Bureau of Standards and the National Institute of Health. As a result, plans for a modernization of the ultraviolet recording equipment have also been necessarily delayed. The emergency likewise retarded plans for the development of coöperative programs on biophysical problems, since more urgent work in home laboratories prevented a number of investigators from coming to Puerto Rico.

Mr. R. G. Stone, who is working on the Fassig-Stone manuscript of "The Climate of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands," which is to be published under the auspices of the New York Academy of Sciences, advised that the final draft of the first volume was nearing completion.

Santiago Primate Colony. Mr. MICHAEL I. TOMILIN, Head

Lack of transportation and a continued rise in prices of foodstuffs and materials, brought about by the war, severely handicapped the workings of the Santiago Primate Colony during the year just past. Difficulty in securing transportation from continental United States to Puerto Rico prevented visiting scientists from undertaking new research activities in relation to the colony, so that the latter were limited only to local individuals.

The work on streptococci infection, started by Dr. A. Pomales Lebrón of the Department of Bacteriology, was continued during

this period; Dr. James Watt made a survey of dysentery carriers among the colony, and Dr. Ramón M. Suárez studied the blood picture of normal monkeys. The head of the colony continued the anthropological measurements and dental examinations of these animals, work which he has been carrying forward since the establishment of the project.

In September, 451 Rhesus were tested for tuberculosis. No positive reactors were found. One hundred and three (103) young were born during the March–September, 1941 period; about one hundred during the March–June, 1942 period. One hundred and thirty-seven (137) monkeys of various ages were shipped to research laboratories in the United States. Mortality was reduced to about one-half percent. At the present there are slightly more than 400 animals in the colony.

With the help of the National Youth Administration, a concrete cistern of 10,000-gallon capacity was built.

The two primary purposes of the project—a colony free from disease, especially tuberculosis, and one that would be fecund through an appropriate diet—have been achieved. The last test showed that the colony is free from tuberculosis; the occurrence of other diseases is sporadic and infrequent. Mortality in most cases is due to injuries. The breeding and survival of the young is excellent; during the periods abovementioned about 85% of the females of breeding age bore and reared their young. The project is an unquestionable success and deserves due attention and consideration.

However, in spite of the fact that with the cutting off of India the colony is now the only source of supply for Rhesus monkeys, the pressure of present world conditions, expressed mainly in the rise of the cost of food and labor, is so great that, unless financial aid is obtained, the project will have to be liquidated.

Office of Administration. Mr. FÉLIX LAMELA, Head

In spite of war-time conditions and other changes which have strained government finances everywhere, the School of Tropical

Medicine may be said to have completed a successful year economically. Total resources were \$352,645.06; disbursements and encumbrances, \$307,123.74; balance as of June 30, 1942, \$45,521.32.

I. School of Tropical Medicine

- a. *University Fund—Trust Fund*:—The University of Puerto Rico appropriated the sum of \$95,327.80 for the year 1941-42. Total disbursements from this appropriation to June 30 amounted to \$94,008.85, leaving a balance of \$1,318.95.
- b. *Columbia University Fund*:—Columbia's appropriation for the School was \$35,575.36: for salaries, \$27,400; for research and incidental expenses, \$2,237.76, and for the Santiago Primate Colony, \$5,500. A balance remains in this fund of \$437.60.
- c. Other sources of income for the School were:
 1. *Social Security Funds*: Receipts to June 30, 1942 for teaching in Public Health from Titles V and VI amounted to \$50,000. There is left an unexpended balance of \$10,457.63.
 2. *Carnegie Corporation Grants*:
 - a. Grant for research in nutrition in the amount of \$720.
 - b. Grant made last year for the purchase of equipment for the Department of Bacteriology still has an available balance of \$1,270.98.
 - c. The Library grant of four years ago retains a balance of \$52.53.
 3. *Department of Agriculture Grants*: Expenditures in these two grants—one for the study of oils in native plants and the other for work in veterinary medicine—reached the amount of \$264.86, leaving a balance of \$4,655.06.
 4. *Johnson Foundation Grants*: These comprise two grants totaling \$1,000.
 5. *Students' Fees Fund*: Balance as of July 31, 1941 was \$330; an income of \$408 was added during the year, giving a balance of \$738 as of June 30.
 6. *Pathological Service Fund*: Up to June 30, 1942, the Presbyterian Hospital and the Pila Clinic had contributed \$2,300 which, added to last year's balance of \$352.72, made a total of \$2,652.72. Expenses chargeable to this fund were \$695.35; balance remaining, \$1,957.37.
 7. *Bailey K. Ashford Interest Fund*: A balance of \$192 remained as of July 1, 1941; interest accrued during the past twelve months was \$318; expenses incurred, \$12.50, leaving a balance of \$497.50 which, together with a refund of \$141.50, allows \$639 for fellowship grants.
 8. *Sale of Primates Fund*: Income derived from the sale of animals was \$1,130.86, from which \$250 had to be deducted, leaving a balance of \$880.86 as of June 30, 1942.

9. *Miscellaneous Funds:*

- a. \$107.52—Columbia University refund for food for Dr. Engle's experimental animals.
- b. \$316.67—Miscellaneous incidental incomes.

II. University Hospital

- a. *Insular Appropriation:*—This amounted to \$111,519.07 for the year 1941-42. In addition, a balance as of July 1, 1941 of \$8,575.91 remained in the Pay-patients' Fees Fund; receipts in this fund for the year totaled \$33,180.48, allowing an income of \$153,275.46 for the operating expenses of the Hospital. Expenditures during the year amounted to \$134,385.29, leaving a balance of \$18,890.17.
- b. *San Juan Rotary Club Gift:* A balance of \$564.58 remains from this grant made two years ago for the equipping of the Children's Ward of the Hospital.

During the year 1941-42, 5,979 orders for 16,323 items were handled through this office. Of these 3,029 were issued to the store-room and 2,950 were purchase orders comprising some 6,732 items.

The stock inventory at the close of operations on June 30 amounted to \$18,802.06.

Recommendations: It is recommended

1. That the School of Tropical Medicine be organized for operation under present war conditions, all research to be related to medical problems affecting National Defense;
2. That the School continue its teaching program in Public Health and Tropical Medicine, especially as it is related to emergency needs;
3. That better arrangements be worked out with the University of Puerto Rico so that its registered students can avail themselves of courses given at the School;
4. That a plan of deferment for key position men of the School and Hospital be studied so that these two institutions can continue to operate with present personnel;
5. That the University Hospital be continued as a research and teaching unit but so equipped that, in case of disaster, it can be operated as an emergency unit for double the number of patients;

6. That the Hospital assign the personnel of the School to posts therein, in case of disaster;

7. That, since the Hospital is situated in a danger zone, arrangements be made so that, if damaged, it can be moved to suitable quarters elsewhere and so continue to operate;

8. That, since it is poor administrative policy for the Director of the School to be a member of the Special Board of Trustees, he be granted voice but no vote in the proceedings of this governing body; and

9. That, in like manner, the Secretary of the Board who is now Executive Secretary of the School and Administrator of the University Hospital, be substituted by a new secretary who will not hold an executive position in either the School or Hospital;

10. That, since the School has a superavit this year, a reserve fund of \$10,000 be created, looking to the hard times that are undoubtedly ahead in post-war reconstruction programs.

Respectfully submitted,

P. MORALES OTERO, M.D.

Director

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

1941-42

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SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

SUMMARY FINANCIAL REPORT

JULY 1, 1941 TO JUNE 30, 1942

Appropriations and Resources

University of Puerto Rico			\$95,327.80
University Hospital			
Government of Puerto Rico Appropriation . . .	\$111,519.07		
Pay Patients' Fees, Trust Fund	41,756.39	153,275.46	
Government of Puerto Rico			
Social Security Funds	50,000.00		
Project in Veterinary Bacteriology	4,600.00		
Study of Oils in Native Plants	319.92	54,919.92	
Columbia University			
Salaries	\$27,400.00		
Contingent Fund	2,281.15	29,681.15	
Land for Primate Colony, T. F.	1,500.00		
Grant for Primate Colony	5,500.00		
Extension of Animal House	394.21	37,075.36	
Special Funds			
Pathologist's Services Fund	2,652.72		
Carnegie Grant for Res. in Nutrition	750.00		
Carnegie Grant—Bacteriology Dept.	3,984.50		
Rotary Grant for Children's Ward	579.58		
Johnson Research Foundation	1,000.00		
Students' Fees Fund	738.00		
Carnegie Grant for Library	135.37		
Reserve Fund—Primate Colony	1,130.86		
Special Fund for Food	107.32		
B. K. Ashford Fellowship Fund Income Account	651.50		
Miscellaneous Funds	539.11	12,268.96	
TOTAL			<u>\$352,867.50</u>

Disbursements

University of Puerto Rico			\$94,008.85
University Hospital			
Government of Puerto Rico Appropriation . .	\$109,411.33		
Pay Patients' Fees, Trust Fund	24,973.96		134,385.29
Government of Puerto Rico			
Social Security Funds	39,542.37		
Project in Veterinary Bacteriology	102.23		
Study of Oils in Native Plants	162.63		39,807.23
Columbia University			
Salaries	\$27,400.00		
Contingent Fund	2,237.76	29,637.76	
Land for Primate Colony T. F.			
Grant for Primate Colony	5,500.00		
Extension of Animal House			35,137.76
Special Funds			
Pathologist's Services Fund	695.35		
Carnegie Grant for Res. in Nutrition	1.40		
Carnegie Grant—Bacteriology Dept.	2,713.52		
Rotary Grant for Children's Ward	15.00		
Johnson Research Foundation			
Students' Fees Fund	14.00		
Carnegie Grant for Library	82.84		
Reserve Fund—Primate Colony	250.00		
Special Fund for Food			
B.K. Ashford Fellowship Fund Income Account	12.50		
Miscellaneous Funds	222.44		4,007.05
			307,346.18
Balance June 30, 1942			45,521.32
TOTAL			<u>\$352,867.50</u>

Escuela de Medicina Tropical

BAJO LOS AUSPICIOS DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE COLUMBIA

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

Memoria del Director

Del Curso de 1941 a 1942

PUBLICADO POR LA
UNIVERSIDAD DE PUERTO RICO
Y LA
UNIVERSIDAD DE COLUMBIA

MEMORIA
DEL DIRECTOR DE LA ESCUELA DE
MEDICINA TROPICAL

Año académico de 1941-42

SEÑORES DE LA JUNTA ESPECIAL DE SÍNDICOS:

Tenemos el honor de presentar aquí ante vuestra consideración un informe detallado de las labores realizadas en la Escuela de Medicina Tropical de la Universidad de Puerto Rico, bajo los auspicios de la Universidad de Columbia, durante el curso académico que termina el 30 de junio de 1942.

Al finalizar el año 1941 y hacer uso de la licencia sabática que le fué concedida por la Universidad de Columbia el Director de nuestra Escuela, Dr. George W. Bachman, nos cupo el honor de sustituirle durante su ausencia en el Continente. Este período ha sido uno de los más laboriosos, pues desde el mes de diciembre de 1941, en que estalló la guerra, se ha producido un cambio en las esferas del gobierno, que impuso el reajuste de sus funciones y los funcionarios a las diferentes condiciones con las que se confronta nuestra nación en el mundo. Nosotros con nuestra institución hemos tenido que hacer frente a esta demanda y adaptarnos a la situación presente.

Al comenzar las hostilidades se constituyó en Puerto Rico un Comité Central para la Defensa Civil, del cual hubimos de formar parte, asignándonos la dirección de toda la labor de instrucción en asuntos médicos concernientes a la población civil, quedando la Escuela constituida en centro de esta actividad.

A este propósito, organizamos cursos especiales de Defensa Civil para enfermeras profesionales, bajo la competente dirección de la Srta. Johanna J. Schwarte, Profesora Auxiliar de Salud Pública de nuestra institución, quedando los cursos a cargo de enfermeras del Departamento Insular de Sanidad. Al llegar a Puerto Rico el Sr.

Harry Kenning, miembro de la oficina central de la Cruz Roja Nacional, se tomaron las medidas necesarias para preparar instructores de curas de urgencia. Con la dirección de la Cruz Roja y la cooperación de la Legión Americana, organizáronse inmediatamente cien clases de Primera Cura en San Juan y sus barrios, correspondiendo a cada clase un promedio de cien educandos, a cargo de un médico de reconocida reputación o de un instructor debidamente autorizado por la Cruz Roja. El Departamento de Bacteriología de nuestra institución se hizo cargo, además, de la preparación de cincuenta técnicos de laboratorio, procedentes de distintos sitios de la isla, para instruirles en la clasificación de los tipos de sangre, y se organizaron varios cursos para trabajadoras sociales para en caso de que ocurriese algún desastre entre la población civil.

El Secretario Ejecutivo de la Escuela, el Sr. Félix Lamela, fué nombrado secretario del Comité Médico mencionado antes, uno de cuyos primeros pasos fué la organización de un Banco de Sangre para la isla de Puerto Rico. Contestando a la demanda de ayuda y consejo en este asunto, formulada por el Sr. Lamela, el Decano del *College of Physicians and Surgeons* de la Universidad de Columbia, Dr. Willard C. Rappleye, envió a nuestro país al Dr. John Scudder, Director del Banco de Sangre del *Medical Center* de la ciudad de Nueva York, para que procediese a establecer aquí una organización semejante. El Dr. Scudder llegó en el mes de marzo, acompañado de dos ayudantes, y el Banco quedó instalado en una de las alas de nuestro edificio escolar, comenzando sus funciones bajo la dirección de un Comité Consultivo nombrado por el Director de la Defensa Civil. Este comité está formado por siete miembros, representantes de la Defensa Civil, el Ejército de los Estados Unidos, el Servicio de Salud Pública Federal, la Asociación Médica de Puerto Rico, el Consejo de Hospitales, el Departamento Insular de Sanidad y la Escuela de Medicina Tropical. El establecimiento del Banco de Sangre ha despertado un gran interés por ser el primero en su clase existente en una región tropical, con cuyas condiciones de medio ambiente habrá que contar. Al terminar el año administrativo, el

Comité Central para la Defensa Civil asignó la suma de \$25,000.00 para que la Junta Especial de Síndicos de la Escuela pueda atender los gastos de operación del Banco de Sangre.

Entre las labores que le fueron encomendadas al Hospital de la Universidad, en relación con la defensa de la población civil, figura su acondicionamiento para que funcione como una unidad de urgencia en caso de desastre, debiendo en tal conyuntura habilitar doble número de camas para enfermos. Se ha procedido a clasificar la sangre de todo el personal hospitalario y escolar, y los empleados y funcionarios han recibido instrucciones precisas del sitio que deben ocupar y de la labor que habrán de desempeñar en caso de urgencia.

En el mes de julio de 1941 los miembros de la Asociación Americana de Salud Pública existentes en este país, dieron vida a un proyecto, ha tiempo considerado, de constituir una asociación insular afiliada a la Asociación Nacional y, al efecto, se constituyó un comité provisional con este fin, presidido por el Dr. James A. Doull, Epidemiólogo Consultor de la Escuela, actuando como secretario el Dr. Guillermo Arbona, del Departamento Insular de Sanidad, quienes después de laboriosas gestiones lograron incorporar un gran número de miembros, celebrándose la primera asamblea constituyente durante los días 23 y 24 de setiembre del mismo año, con la asistencia del Dr. Reginald Atwater, Secretario Ejecutivo de la Asociación Nacional de Salud Pública.

En las sesiones científicas de esta asamblea presentáronse cuatro comunicaciones, en cuya discusión y presentación intervinieron miembros del cuerpo facultativo del Departamento de Salud Pública de nuestra institución. El número del mes de marzo de nuestra revista, *The Puerto Rico Journal of Public Health and Tropical Medicine*, fué dedicado enteramente a exponer la labor y los procedimientos de constitución de esta primera asamblea anual.

El 12 de enero de 1942 celebramos ejercicios de graduación de los tres primeros grupos de escolares que habían cursado las enseñanzas de salud pública en nuestra institución. Expediéronse treinta

diplomas entre enfermeras de salud pública, inspectores sanitarios, técnicos de laboratorios médicos, todos los cuales, después de graduados, han ido a ocupar puestos especializados en el Departamento Insular de Sanidad: las enfermeras en calidad de instructoras e inspectoras, y los sanitarios en labores de urgencia relacionadas con la guerra.

PERSONAL TÉCNICO Y FACULTATIVO

Queremos consignar en este informe nuestro pesar por la renuncia del Dr. George W. Bachman a la Dirección de la Escuela, posición que venía desempeñando de manera fiel y abnegada desde hacía diez años. En el mismo momento en que el Dr. Bachman dió comienzo a su gestión directiva de esta institución, tuvo ante sí una amplia visión objetiva de la misión que la Escuela desempeñaba entonces en nuestro país y de la que habría de desempeñar en el futuro, tanto en nuestra comunidad como en el exterior: máximas oportunidades para una actividad concertada, tanto educativa como investigativa, que sirviera como lazo de unión interamericano y que habría de laborar tendiendo al mejoramiento de la comunicación de ideas entre las gentes que pueblan este hemisferio. Durante los diez años de su gestión, el Dr. Bachman se dedicó incansablemente a la gran tarea que tenía ante sí, prodigando sus esfuerzos, hasta lograr construir la espléndida instalación que hoy día posee la Escuela, que habrá de quedar como un monumento perenne a su labor.

Queremos consignar asimismo, nuestro pesar por la renuncia de las Srtas. Johanna J. Schwarte, Kathleen Logan y Winifred Méndez, y de los Drs. Morton Kramer y M. E. Wegman, miembros de la facultad del Departamento de Salud Pública de la institución. El Sr. John M. Henderson, Profesor Ayudante de Ciencias Sanitarias, quien vino desempeñando últimamente el puesto de jefe del mismo departamento, fué trasladado al *U. S. Public Health Service* de los Estados Unidos para encargarse del control antimalárico en los acantonamientos militares.

El Sr. José L. Janer salió también del Departamento de Zoología

Médica de la Escuela para pasar a desempeñar una plaza en la División de Estadísticas Demográficas del Departamento Insular de Sanidad. El Dr. José Oliver González, perteneciente asimismo al Departamento de Zoología Médica, regresará en el mes de setiembre para hacerse cargo de su puesto como parasitólogo, después de haber permanecido un año en la Universidad de Chicago, terminando la preparación de su tesis de doctorado.

Al Dr. Rurico S. Díaz, Médico Residente del Hospital de la Universidad, se le concedió una beca de estudios por la Junta Especial de Síndicos de la Escuela, para que se trasladase a la Universidad de Pensilvania a proseguir estudios superiores. En su lugar fué nombrado el Dr. Manuel Chiqués.

Plácenos consignar aquí los honores que les han sido acordados a distintos miembros de nuestra facultad. Al Dr. Ramón M. Suárez, Jefe del Departamento de Medicina Interna, le fué concedido el título de Doctor en Ciencias por el *Medical College* de Virginia; el Dr. Arturo L. Carrión, Jefe del Departamento de Dermatología fué invitado a pronunciar una conferencia en la Asamblea Anual de la Sociedad Micológica de América, que se celebró en el mes de diciembre de 1941 en la ciudad de Dallas, Tejas; el Dr. Enrique Koppisch, del Departamento de Anatomía Patológica, concurrió a la Asamblea de la Asociación Médica Americana, representando la filial de Puerto Rico, y presentó una comunicación sobre esquistosomiasis; al Dr. José Oliver González, mientras estudiaba en la Universidad de Chicago, le fué concedido el premio *Howard Taylor Ricketts* por sus notables trabajos de investigación sobre la base dual de anticuerpos en la inmunidad adquirida contra la triquinosis.

VISITANTES

Las condiciones anormales por que actualmente atraviesa el mundo hacen muy difícil los viajes, sobre todo en este hemisferio, y solamente se puede utilizar para viajar la vía aérea. De aquí, pues, que hayan disminuído los visitantes a nuestra institución durante este año. No obstante, debemos consignar complacidos las visitas de per-

sonajes notables de la ciencia, tales como el Sr. Rupert Briercliffe, Consejero Médico del *Comptroller for the Development and Welfare* en las Antillas Británicas; el Hon. W. B. Jackson de la Guayana Inglesa; el Sr. Charles P. Taft, del *Social Security Board*, de Washington, y el Dr. Harry S. Mustard, Director del *DeLamar Institute of Public Health* de la Universidad de Columbia. La situación bélica ha interrumpido también el desarrollo de los planes del Dr. Earl T. Engle, del Departamento de Anatomía del *College of Physicians and Surgeons*, quien se proponía venir a Puerto Rico a realizar ciertos trabajos de investigación en el pasado invierno.

Con objeto de colaborar en los cursos de instrucción en Salud Pública, el Dr. Haven Emerson, Profesor Emeritus del *DeLamar Institute of Public Health*, llegó a ésta en el mes de enero y presentó varias materias relacionadas con la administración y funcionamiento de la sanidad. El Dr. Ernest L. Stebbins, también perteneciente al *DeLamar Institute*, sustituyó al Dr. Emerson y preparó un curso de epidemiología, pero se vió obligado a regresar al Continente con motivo de una desgracia en su familia. El Dr. Jack Troupin tuvo que venir a continuar la labor comenzada por el Dr. Stebbins.

CONFERENCIAS Y LECCIONES CLÍNICAS VERIFICADAS

DURANTE EL CURSO ACADÉMICO DE 1941-42

NOVIEMBRE, 1941

- | | | |
|-------------|----|---|
| Jueves, día | 6 | Conferencia. Deficiencia vitamínica en los animales de laboratorio. DRA. MARIANNE GOETTSCH. |
| " | 13 | Conferencia. Cuidado de los niños incapacitados en Puerto Rico (con película ilustrativa). DR. GEORGE L. KRAFT. |
| " | 27 | Conferencia clínicopatológica. Presentación de casos anatómopatológicos: |
| | | a. Adenocarcinoma del hígado |
| | | b. Carcinoma de célula primaria del hígado |
| | | c. Adenocarcinoma de implantación primaria desconocida. |

DR. ENRIQUE KOPPISCH.

DICIEMBRE, 1941

- Jueves, día 4 Conferencia. Estudio clínico del linfogranuloma inguinal. DR. LUIS A. SANJURJO.
- " 18 Conferencia. Envenenamiento por pescado. LT. COMDR. R. L. GILMAN, *M. C., U. S. N.*

ENERO, 1942

- Jueves, día 8 Conferencia. Comunicación de casos de glomeruloesclerosis. DRS. F. HERNÁNDEZ MORALES y E. KOPPISCH.
- " 15 Conferencia. Importancia de la inyección intrarraquídea correcta de Lipiodol. DR. G. RUIZ CESTERO.
- " 22 Conferencia anatomopatológica. Presentación de casos:
a. Cirrosis portal hepática
b. Linfosarcoma retroperitoneal
c. Balantidiasis.
DR. ENRIQUE KOPPISCH.
- " 29 Conferencia. La Colonia de Primates en el Islote de Santiago (ilustrada con película cinematográfica). SR. MICHAEL I. TOMILIN.

FEBRERO, 1942

- Jueves, día 3 Conferencia. Leche sintética. DR. HAVEN EMERSON.
- " 12 Conferencia. Operación cesárea: Nueva técnica para la intervención intraperitoneal, con presentación de casos. DRA. CHARIS GOULD.
- " 19 Conferencia. Administración médica. DR. HAVEN EMERSON.
- " 26 Conferencia. La química en la guerra. MAJOR CLARE R. DAVIS, *U. S. A.*

MARZO, 1942

- Jueves, día 8 Conferencia. Cirugía del colon. DR. BASILIO DÁVILA.
- " 12 Conferencia. Labor que se realiza en el Laboratorio de las Montañas Rocosas perteneciente a la División de Enfermedades Infecciosas del *National Institute of Health*. DR. W. A. HOFFMAN.
- " 19 Conferencia. La difteria en la ciudad de Nueva York. DR. HAVEN EMERSON.
- " 26 Necesidad de sangre y plasma sanguíneo para la defensa de Puerto Rico. DR. JOHN SCUDDER.

ABRIL, 1942

- Jueves, día 9 Conferencia. El shock. DR. JOHN SCUDDER.
" 23 Conferencia. Cáncer de la laringe. DR. J. H. FONT.
" 30 Conferencia. Enzimos proteolíticos. DR. CONRADO F. ASENJO.

MAYO, 1942

- Jueves, día 7 Conferencia clínicopatológica. Presentación de casos. DR. ENRIQUE KOPPISCH.
" 14 Conferencia. Progreso reciente en la práctica quirúrgica. DR. J. NOYA BENÍTEZ.
" 21 Conferencia. Radiología en la endocrinología. DR. P. RAMOS CASELLAS.

BIBLIOTECA

Al final de junio de 1942 los fondos de las biblioteca suman 7,163 volúmenes, de los cuales 4,410 son revistas encuadernadas. Las separatas alcanzan a 3,460 incluyendo entre éstas solamente los artículos que no aparecen publicados en las revistas que se reciben en esta dependencia.

Las revistas periódicas regulares son 321: 155 recibidas por canje con nuestro *Puerto Rico Journal of Public Health and Tropical Medicine*, 107 suscripciones y 59 gratis. La extensión de la guerra ha entorpecido el recibo regular de muchas publicaciones, especialmente las procedentes del extranjero.

Dada la situación actual y las dificultades consiguientes para el embarque no se han podido encuadernar más que 194 volúmenes, quedando 300 volúmenes esperando turno para poder enviarlos a las casas encuadernadoras de los Estados Unidos. Dadas estas condiciones se está tratando de hacer las encuadernaciones en el país y evitar así los riesgos de los embarques.

Tenemos el propósito de compilar un índice completo y detallado según el sistema *standard*, de todo el material bibliográfico que poseemos, y para ello hemos hecho una suscripción a cierto número de tarjetas iguales a las que se emplean en la Biblioteca del Congreso. Cada vez se hace más necesaria la preparación de este índice,

pero la falta de fondos ha retrasado su ejecución. Actualmente este índice bibliográfico en ejecución cuenta con 6,450 tarjetas, ya en uso.

Durante el curso académico se ha dedicado gran parte de la labor del personal bibliotecario a contestar consultas y a compilar el material bibliográfico requerido por numerosos lectores y estudiantes. Estas demandas aumentan incesantemente y ha sido necesario organizar un registro y habilitar copias de todas las bibliografías especiales que se han compilado y que actualmente suman 54.

Nos es muy grato contemplar que continuamente llegan a nuestra biblioteca donativos de publicaciones procedentes de la *Medical Library Association Exchange*, habiéndose recibido hasta la fecha 441 volúmenes y 5,628 títulos diversos, cuyas cifras representan un aumento considerable sobre los años anteriores. Los donativos particulares (del Dr. George W. Bachman, Dr. P. Morales Otero, Dr. A. L. Carrión, Dr. R. Rodríguez Molina, Col. A. T. Cooper, Dr. W. A. Hoffman, Dr. Conrado F. Asenjo, Dr. F. Hernández Morales, Dr. Ramón M. Suárez, Dr. Myron E. Wegman y Dr. Haven Emerson) han sido también considerables.

Esta dependencia abre ahora sus puertas a los estudiantes de la Facultad de Servicio Social de la Universidad de Puerto Rico, y durante el curso se han concedido 41 permisos especiales para el uso de la biblioteca, de acuerdo con la nueva reglamentación sobre esta materia.

LA REVISTA

La situación anormal por que atravesamos, también ha influido sobre la distribución del órgano oficial de la Escuela, *The Puerto Rico Journal of Public Health and Tropical Medicine*, que ha podido remitirse solamente con cierta regularidad a los Estados Unidos, Canadá e Hispanoamérica y, alguna que otra vez, a Inglaterra y España. La casa editorial *Columbia University Press* tiene en depósito gran número de ejemplares de nuestra publicación, dispuestos para enviar a otras partes del mundo tan pronto como las condiciones lo permitan.

Conforme pasa el tiempo nuestro *Journal* se va convirtiendo en el órgano de expresión de nuestras actividades, constituyendo, por así decirlo, acta fidedigna, siempre corregida y aumentada, donde queda constancia de la labor que se va realizando en la Escuela y en el Hospital. Las excelentes traducciones de los artículos científicos al idioma español tienen cada vez mayor aceptación en los países hispanos.

Hemos inaugurado este año, en el número del mes de junio, una sección de revista de libros.

DEPARTAMENTOS TECNICOS

Departamento de Bacteriología. Jefe: Dr. P. MORALES OTERO

Han proseguido durante el curso académico las investigaciones sobre brucelosis. La comunicación presentada hace algún tiempo, sobre la preparación de una proteína brucelósica purificada, ha despertado inusitado interés habiéndose recibido en el departamento numerosas demandas del antígeno, y enviado éste al Dr. Ernesto A. Molinelli, del Instituto de Bacteriología de Buenos Aires; al Dr. Joseph D. Aronson, del *Phipps Institute*, de Filadelfia; al Dr. Bowman Wise, de *Duke University*, de Carolina del Norte, y al Dr. Joseph Lintz, de la ciudad de Nueva York.

Inicióse este año una investigación minuciosa de la probable relación antigénica entre los microorganismos de los grupos *Brucella* y *Proteus*. Los hechos observados por Calder, quien asegura que el suero de los enfermos brucelósicos dan una reacción Weil-Félix fuertemente positiva, han sido sometidos a comprobación para determinar con certeza la fidelidad de dicha reacción en este medio ambiente.

Se han verificado 200 seroaglutinaciones macroscópicas con suero de ganado vacuno, habiendo obtenido 109 reacciones positivas con antígeno alcoholizado X-19 y 110 con antígeno de *Brucella abortus*. Algunos sueros, sin embargo, dieron una reacción muy débil o

francamente negativa con el antígeno X-19 y fuertemente positiva frente al *Brucella*.

Comprobóse la reacción de aglutinación en 20 enfermos muy graves que sufrían de un estado febril indagnosticado mientras se encontraban de tránsito en Puerto Rico. Algunos de estos sujetos eran viajeros que retornaban del Africa, aunque procedían originalmente de ciertas regiones del sur de los Estados Unidos donde el tifus es endémico, y por cuyo motivo se ensayó la reacción de aglutinación al mismo tiempo que con *Brucella abortus*. Obtuvieron 18 aglutinaciones positivas de leve o moderada intensidad con el antígeno X-19. Todos los casos dieron reacción negativa ante el *Brucella*. Un caso aglutinó el *Proteus* X-19 en dilución mínima de 1:6,400. Todos los 20 casos, no obstante, dieron reacción Widal positiva. Formulóse finalmente el diagnóstico de psitacosis.

En otros dos casos clínicos típicos de tifus, pero procedentes de otros sitios diferentes, la aglutinación con el antígeno X-19 fué de 1:12,800, en uno, y 1:25,600, en otro, pero no aglutinaron el *Brucella*.

En un caso evidente de brucelosis crónica (por v. *melitensis*) la aglutinación del antígeno X-19 fué de 1:50, pero no hubo aglutinación del *Brucella* en dilución al 1:800.

Inmunizáronse conejos contra el *Proteus* X-19, *Proteus* OX-19, *Proteus* X-2, *Proteus* OXK, *Pasteurella tularensis*, *Brucella abortus*, *melitensis* y *suis*. Las reacciones cruzadas de aglutinación y precipitación no demostraron ninguna relación entre las razas de microorganismos *Proteus* y *Brucella*. Púdose comprobar, sin embargo, un notable paralelismo entre unas y otras pruebas en los miembros del grupo *Proteus*.

Está este departamento investigando actualmente si es posible clasificar los microorganismos del grupo *Brucella* por medio de reacciones de precipitación, utilizando como precipitógeno un extracto bacteriano obtenido según el método preconizado por Fuller.

Se está tratando ahora de pesquisar las cepas de *Proteus* del tipo X y sobre todo del X-19. Hasta el día de hoy no se han podido encontrar cepas del tipo X, y solamente se ha logrado dar con un microor-

ganismo colibaciloide que se aglutina rápidamente con el antisuero del tipo X-19, pero no con los sueros anti-X-2 ni con el anti-OXX. También se aglutina fácilmente con el suero de enfermos típicos. Ha logrado observarse un cierto número de los tipos X-2 y OXX. El suero antitularense aglutina a baja titulación tanto al *B. melitensis* como al *B. abortus*, pero no las cepas del *Proteus* X.

Prosiguese también un estudio cuidadoso de las propiedades biológicas de las cepas del *Proteus*, según sus distintas procedencias: reacciones de fermentación ante la sacarosa, manita, maltosa, etc., producción de indol, amoníaco e hidrógeno sulfuroso, licuación de la gelatina y reducción del azul de metileno. Todas las cepas procedentes de heces fecales presentaron características biológicas semejantes, con sólo leves diferencias en cuanto a la formación de sacarosa. Ninguna fermentó la maltosa ni produjo indol. Ninguna de las 60 cepas hasta ahora estudiadas presenta relaciones correspondientes entre sus reacciones de aglutinación y su propiedad biológica.

Se ha comenzado a investigar la proporción de reacciones Weil-Félix que se dan en el suero de enfermos hospitalizados que presentan sintomatología clínica de tífus.

Durante el mes de setiembre de 1941 se procedió a examinar el exudado faríngeo de los animales existentes en la Colonia de Primates del Isote de Santiago, preparándose cultivos para pesquisar la existencia del estreptococo betahemolítico. Once animales albergaban esta bacteria en la garganta (7.5%): cuatro del grupo "C," seis del grupo "G" y uno del grupo "A." La proporción de cultivos positivos resultó algo menor que la obtenida el año anterior. Una de las razas estreptocócicas pertenecía al grupo "A" de Lancefield, cosa que no se observó el año pasado a pesar de haberse examinado un lote mucho mayor de animales.

Utilizando la fracción polisacárida extraída de distintos tipos de *Shigella Flexner*, se ha ideado un método serológico rápido para el diagnóstico de la *Shigellosis*.

Continúan los estudios sobre el valor terapéutico de la sulfaguani-

dina en el tratamiento de la *Shigellosis* en los niños. Se han examinado 426 especímenes procedentes de 26 enfermos, o sea, 18 muestras por cada paciente (oscilando entre 6 y 33). En cada caso se procedió a tomar una muestra de sangre para la prueba de aglutinación en el momento de ingresar el enfermo, más una muestra de excreta tomada en las paredes rectales y otra más grande, con las que se procedió a sembrar cultivos de caldos enriquecidos con selenita y tetratona para en caso de que existiese salmonela. En todos estos casos resultó muy poco frecuente el aislar el *B. paratífico*.

Se han emprendido numerosos estudios para determinar el crecimiento de *Shigellas* en distintas clases de alimentos corrientes en este país. Investígase también el papel que desempeñan las moscas en la transmisión de la disentería, habiéndose podido comprobar incidentalmente que las hormigas pueden ser agentes transmisores de esta enfermedad. Todos los microorganismos aislados hasta la fecha han sido sometidos a estudio para determinar su propiedad cultural y serológica.

El Dr. James Watt, perteneciente al *National Institute of Health of the U. S. Public Service*, continúa su investigación para apreciar el valor de ciertas sustancias quemoterápicas en el tratamiento y control de las *Shigellosis* en la especie humana. La labor que lleva a cabo comprende: (a) tratamiento de los portadores, convalecientes y enfermos no activos, investigados metódicamente y (b) tratamiento de los casos que aparecen, administrándoles dosificaciones variables de distintas drogas. En cuanto a los portadores, se demostró que es posible curar grupos poblacionales que padecen infecciones intensas, siempre que se ejerza un buen control con la ayuda de laboratorio. Estos estudios se llevan a cabo con la cooperación del Departamento Insular de Sanidad, sobre todo con los funcionarios del manicomio, del cuerpo médico del 10º Distrito Naval y de los técnicos del Laboratorio Departamental del Ejército en Puerto Rico.

El Dr. Carlos Muñoz, funcionario del Servicio de Extensión Agrícola de la Universidad de Puerto Rico, ha investigado los efectos de la sulfaguanidina sobre la flora intestinal de los pollitos. Los

resultados obtenidos parecen demostrar que la droga ejerce una acción inhibitoria sobre las colonias que crecen en placas de agar, si bien a alguna de ellas no parece afectarles la acción de la droga. Se ensayó este fármaco en pollitos previamente infectados con *S. pullorum* y se logró reducir la mortalidad en 70 por ciento en relación con los animales testigos. Actualmente se están investigando las bacterias existentes en la diarrea de los becerros recién nacidos, que no fermentan la lactosa.

El Dr. C. A. Krakower, del Departamento de Anatomía Patológica, continúa sus experimentos sobre la quemoterapia en la lepra experimental de las ratas, habiendo sometido a contraprueba un gran lote de ratoncillos para demostrar los resultados que se obtuvieron en la otra especie de roedores. Habiendo pasado un año desde que fueron infectados los ratoncillos, se está procediendo a sacrificarlos y autopsiarlos, habiéndose demostrado hasta la fecha que la administración de sulfanilamida y sulfatiazol en el alimento de las ratas evita que se desarrollen las lesiones leprosas. Se ha observado además que la administración de chaulmestrol apenas modifica las lesiones y que el azul tripano parece exaltarlas.

Otro experimento que se lleva a cabo es el efecto de la administración, en el alimento, de glándula tiroides, sobre ratas leprosas previamente tiroidectomizadas. Se está haciendo un último intento, después de numerosos fracasos, para cultivar *in vitro* y extracelularmente el bacilo de la lepra. Estúdiase el efecto del propionato de estradiol en las monas rhesus. Esta investigación empezó hace tiempo y está dirigida por el Dr. Earl T. Engle, del Departamento de Anatomía del *College of Physicians and Surgeons* de la Universidad de Columbia.

Desde el 20 de marzo al 18 de abril de 1941 y desde el 3 de noviembre al 12 de diciembre del mismo año, se dió en el Departamento de Bacteriología un curso breve de Elementos de Bacteriología Médica para enfermeras que se preparaban para obtener su diploma en Salud Pública, y otros cursos más extensos, de una hora diaria de labor teórica y dos horas y media de laboratorio, también

diarias, para inspectores sanitarios, tecnólogos médicos y cinco oficiales médicos del Departamento Insular de Sanidad matriculados en nuestro Departamento de Salud Pública.

La labor ordinaria del Departamento de Bacteriología, verificada principalmente a requerimiento del Hospital de la Universidad, representa un volumen considerable: 1,200 exámenes bacteriológicos y serológicos, según la clasificación siguiente:

Hemocultivos	48
Cultivos de orina	60
Cultivos de exudados laringofaríngeos	97
Exudados	87
Exámenes coprológicos para disentería bacilar	700
Reacciones de aglutinación (Widal y Weil-Félix)	95
Inoculaciones animales	18
Otros exámenes	95
Total	1,200

A más de esa labor, se han atendido en nuestros laboratorios bacteriológicos consultas y peticiones de exámenes especiales hechos por médicos particulares, miembros del cuerpo facultativo de la Escuela, y procedentes del Ejército y la Marina, en un total de 130. El número de reacciones de aglutinación para comprobar el aborto infeccioso en el ganado, requeridas por el Departamento de Agricultura y Comercio, alcanza a 3,000. O sea: un total de 4,330 exámenes extraordinarios, aparte la labor de investigación y de ayuda clínica al Hospital de la Universidad.

Departamento de Química. Jefe: Dr. D. H. Cook

La Dra. Marianne Goettsch, procedente del Departamento de Química de la Universidad de Columbia, llegó en el mes de junio del año pasado a hacerse cargo de una de las plazas de este departamento de nuestra Escuela, y desde ese momento ha venido laborando en problemas de química de la nutrición, investigando el contenido de vitamina E en varios productos alimenticios y estudiando al mismo tiempo el efecto fisiológico sobre las ratas y los monos de la escasez

de dicha vitamina. Según lo investigado hasta la fecha, resulta que la "habichuela colorada" (*red kidney bean*) y arroz pulido contienen muy poca vitamina E.

En cooperación con el Departamento de Agricultura y Comercio de Puerto Rico, el Dr. Conrado F. Asenjo ha emprendido un estudio de la composición química y característica de los aceites contenidos en ciertas frutas del país. Ha terminado la investigación del aceite de la pulpa de aguacate, lo que será objeto de una próxima comunicación. En la actualidad continúa estudiando los aceites de las semillas de guanábana, papaya y toronja.

En combinación con la Estación Experimental de Agricultura de la Universidad de Puerto Rico, el Dr. Asenjo está estudiando la distribución de la papaína en la planta de la papaya durante su crecimiento. Esta no existe en la semilla al momento de sembrarla ni durante su período germinativo. Los primeros indicios de la existencia de papaína aparecen en la hoja, después en el tallo, y, por último, en la raíz. En los dos primeros órganos el contenido de papaína llega al máximo al cabo de tres a siete meses, al paso que, en la raíz, la mayor cantidad de papaína parece existir después de siete a once meses. El jugo de la pulpa de la fruta contiene solamente 5 por ciento de la actividad enzimática existente en la corteza.

El Dr. Asenjo ha aislado una proteasa cruda, no conocida, en el jugo de una fruta silvestre (*Bromelia pinguin* L.) de este país, parecida a la piña, que se conoce aquí con el nombre de "maya" y se utiliza como seto vivo alrededor de los predios de tierra. Esta proteasa se comporta como una papaínasa típica: inactivándose por la tintura de yodo y el agua oxigenada y activándose por la cistina y el cianuro de sodio. Este enzimo obtenido de la fruta de maya digiere *in vitro* los parásitos intestinales vivos. La comunicación preliminar en que se describen los métodos utilizados para aislar este agente crudo despertó gran interés entre algunas casas que se dedican a la preparación de fermentos.

Al analizar algunas semillas que se utilizan para confeccionar

objetos decorativos (pulseras, collares, etc.) se pudo comprobar que algunas de ellas ("peronía": *Abrus precatorius* L.) contienen ciertos agentes tóxicos. Se practicaron los análisis procurando destruir el principio tóxico sin destruir la bella apariencia externa de la semilla, pero se comprobó que la toxalbúmina que contenía era muy resistente a los agentes químicos y al calentamiento. Sobre esta materia habrá de salir a la luz una comunicación.

Después de un estudio de cuatro años del valor nutritivo de los forrajes para el ganado, subvencionado en parte por la Estación Experimental de Agricultura y con fondos procedentes del Acta *Bankhead-Jones*, ha podido terminarse el análisis de varias yerbas de forraje abonadas con distintas clases de fertilizantes. Faltan por analizar 70 clases de yerbas poco comunes.

Las actividades docentes de este departamento en relación con el de Salud Pública estuvieron a cargo de la Dra. Goettsch, quien dió un curso sobre análisis cuantitativo a diez estudiantes, técnicos de laboratorio, como preparación a los métodos de análisis clínicos. Se prepararon también en este departamento tres oficiales médicos del Departamento Insular de Sanidad.

Departamento de Medicina Interna. Jefe: Dr. RAMÓN M. SUÁREZ

La labor de investigación en este departamento ha sido muy varia: estudios sobre presión venosa, capacidad vital y tiempo de circulación en los enfermos de esprú, así como medida del volumen sanguíneo y funciones gastrointestinales en casos de esta enfermedad. Los datos referentes a las determinaciones hematológicas practicadas están ya terminados para publicarse. Actualmente se observan para ser comparados los datos referentes a la médula ósea en casos normales y enfermos de esprú. Está en prensa para publicarse una comunicación sobre la actividad de la médula ósea en los monos rhesus (*Macaca mulatta*) existentes en la Colonia de Primates del Islote de Santiago. Se ha prestado especial atención a la vitamina K en el esprú tropical y a otros asuntos relacionados con esta enfermedad:

reacciones leukemoides sobrevenidas en el curso de su tratamiento; estudio radiológico de los huesos en 100 casos de esprú y efecto de las diferentes fracciones hepáticas en casos de esprú.

El personal del Hospital ha hecho objeto de estudio experimental el volumen de la sangre entre los naturales del país en estado normal de salud, habiéndose efectuado 24 determinaciones completas que serán dadas a conocer pronto en una comunicación preliminar. Se ha estudiado la frecuencia del reumatismo en Puerto Rico; las alteraciones degenerativas de carácter senil en el sistema cardiovascular y las enfermedades de las arterias coronarias; la enfermedad de Weil, sobre la cual se ha publicado un trabajo en cooperación con el Departamento de Anatomía Patológica; observaciones clínicas sobre las propiedades antihelmínticas de ciertos enzimos; aspecto bioquímico de la linfangitis tropical y el linfogranuloma venéreo; valor terapéutico de las inyecciones intrarraquídeas con productos del complejo vitamínico B; aspecto clínico de la moniliasis experimental y función de la médula ósea en un caso de linfangitis tropical.

La División de Pediatría del Hospital ha estudiado las causas de la diarrea infantil en relación con el estado de nutrición y tratamiento de la disentería bacilar con sulfaguanidina.

En la División de Cirugía se ha trabajado en el tratamiento quirúrgico de la elefantiasis; frecuencia del hipertiroidismo en Puerto Rico y de las enfermedades de las arterias periféricas.

Durante el tiempo transcurrido el personal del Hospital ha participado en los cursos de enseñanza del Departamento de Salud Pública, habiendo desarrollado los siguientes temas:

1941

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 5 de noviembre | Por el Dr. F. HERNÁNDEZ MORALES:
Linfogranuloma inguinal. |
| 26 de noviembre | Por el Dr. RAMÓN M. SUAREZ:
Esprú, pelagra, ariboflavinosis y otras enfermedades por deficiencia. |
| 3 de diciembre | Enfermedad de Weil.
Frambesia, espiroplasmosis. |

1941

10 de diciembre Por el Dr. R. RODRÍGUEZ MOLINA:
Fiebre tifoidea.
Paratífica A.
Paratífica B.

1942

7 de enero Aspecto clínico en los parasitismos intestinales.
14 de enero Fiebres palúdicas.
Fiebre hemoglobinúrica (*Blackwater fever*)
21 de enero Esquistosomiasis de Manson.

A más de estas conferencias, el Dr. R. Rodríguez Molina dictó un cursillo de microscopía clínica para técnicos de laboratorio, que comprendía dos conferencias teóricas semanales y práctica de hematología y urianálisis. El Dr. A. Díaz Atilés disertó en repetidas ocasiones sobre ciertos aspectos de la medicina infantil.

Véase la lista de las labores ordinarias realizadas en este departamento.

Recuentos de hematíes y cálculos de hemoglobina:

A enfermos de las salas del hospital	270
A enfermos pudientes	22
A enfermos de los dispensarios	7

Recuentos de reticulocitos:

A enfermos de las salas	489
A enfermos pudientes	32

Electrocardiogramas:

A enfermos de salas	42
A enfermos pudientes	33
A los de los dispensarios	40

Cálculos de volumen sanguíneo:

A enfermos de salas	20
A enfermos pudientes	4

Estudios de médula ósea:

A enfermos de salas	19
A enfermos pudientes	36
A enfermos de los dispensarios	20

Total 1,034

Trabajos especiales requeridos por los médicos y miembros del cuerpo facultativo:

Recuentos completos y estudios hematológicos	10
Electrocardiogramas	13
Estudios de médula ósea	6
	—
Total	29
Estudios realizados en los monos:	
Recuentos globulares completos	38
Recuentos de reticulocitos	40
Estudios de médula ósea	40
	—
Total	118
Gran total	1,181

Hospital de la Universidad. Director: Dr. F. HERNÁNDEZ MORALES

En el período comprendido desde el 1° de julio de 1941 al 30 de junio de 1942 ingresaron en el Hospital 885 enfermos, de los cuales corresponden a las salas de insolventes 372 (165 varones y 207 hembras) a lo que hay que añadir 82 niños, lo que hace un total de 460 enfermos. El número de enfermos pudientes en habitaciones privadas y semiprivadas asciende a 431. Si consideramos cómo se distribuyen las cifras anteriores entre enfermos insolventes (en salas generales) y enfermos pudientes (en habitaciones particulares), salta a la vista una proporción, entre ambas clases de enfermos, poco conveniente en una institución del gobierno como es el Hospital de la Universidad, pues es evidente que tanto unos enfermos como otros ocupan por igual la atención del personal hospitalario. Si a esto añadimos el que con los pacientes privados es escasa o nula la investigación médica que puede practicarse, se ve claramente que habrá que limitar en el futuro la admisión de esta clase de enfermos para dar cabida a mayor número de insolventes.

El promedio de enfermos atendidos diariamente fué 31 y el promedio de días de hospitalización por enfermos, 13, con 61 por ciento de enfermos hospitalizados. Si los hospitalizados en habitaciones privadas o semiprivadas, así como los que permanecen internados

durante una noche para someterse a inyecciones intravenosas con el fin de obtener colecistografías, etc., el promedio de días de hospitalización por enfermos sería de 36 días. Esta proporción se debe siempre al hecho de que los casos que son ingresados para estudiar en ellos ciertas enfermedades tropicales, tales como el esprú, requieren mayor tiempo de hospitalización que los casos ordinarios de medicina general.

Las autopsias verificadas en los enfermos fallecidos en el Hospital fueron 29, o sea, 61 por ciento, lo cual es una proporción bastante elevada.

La División de Cirugía sigue ocupando el 50 por ciento de la capacidad hospitalaria, lo cual es algo desproporcionado en relación con el volumen de labor realizada, y así resulta que el costo, por término medio, de cada operación quirúrgica es muy alto. Durante el presente año económico se han realizado 389 intervenciones de cirugía, entre ellas, 116 transfusiones sanguíneas, 9 biopsias, 4 flebotomías, 1 broncoscopia, 7 operaciones de menor categoría y 23 labores quirúrgicas diversas. Las 229 intervenciones restantes fueron todas de alta cirugía.

Las condiciones creadas por la guerra y el gran número de empleados que necesita el Departamento Insular de Sanidad nos ha creado grandes dificultades para poder adquirir los servicios de enfermeras de alta capacidad, necesarias para la atención del Hospital de la Universidad. Desde el mes de julio de 1941 han estado empleadas en el hospital 33 enfermeras.

La División de Rayos X sigue siendo atendida por un radiólogo que dedica parte de su labor a este servicio, y un técnico constantemente al frente del laboratorio. Se han hecho 1,817 estudios radiográficos.

Los laboratorios clínicos del hospital han realizado 16,986 exámenes de diversa índole. En estos mismos laboratorios se dan las clases de práctica a los estudiantes de tecnología médica organizadas por nuestro Departamento de Salud Pública.

Al igual que en años anteriores los dispensarios para enfermos

externos han venido funcionando satisfactoriamente, habiendo atendido 9,804 enfermos: 723 casos nuevos y 9,081 antiguos. La Clínica Antiluética del Departamento Insular de Sanidad ha suministrado generosamente a nuestro hospital grandes cantidades de medicamentos (neoarsfenamina, *mapharside*, bismuto, sales de mercurio y sulfatiazol) para el tratamiento de los enfermos insolventes de nuestros dispensarios. En ellos se han administrado 8,886 inyecciones intramusculares, 721 intravenosas y 132 hipodérmicas. Se han verificado asimismo en esta dependencia 60 exploraciones gastroscópicas y 132 rectosigmoidoscópicas.

Y como parte del programa de instrucción técnica organizado por el Departamento de Salud Pública, el Médico Superintendente de nuestros dispensarios dió enseñanza práctica de la técnica del metabolismo basal a un número de enfermeras.

Departamento de Dermatología. Jefe: Dr. ARTURO L. CARRIÓN

Prosigue en este departamento el estudio de las dermatomicosis en Puerto Rico, habiéndose observado 4 casos de *ringworm* del cuero cabelludo, con los que son ya 30 los casos estudiados de esta enfermedad. Se ha hecho una revisión general de las historias clínicas y se ha terminado el estudio comparativo de las distintas especies de hongos aislados en todos estos casos.

A más de 16 casos de *tinea rubrum* descubiertos durante el año, se han estudiado otros 3 casos de micosis cutáneas notables por su rareza. En dos de estos casos la infección fué observada en niños, reconociendo como agente causal de la enfermedad al *Trichophyton tonsurans* y al *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*, respectivamente. En el tercer caso se trataba de un adulto infectado con el *Microsporum canis*, cosa muy poco común.

Entre quince cultivos positivos que se obtuvieron en casos de infección del pie (*athlete's foot*), siete de los hongos pertenecían a la especie *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*; cinco a la especie *Trichophyton rubrum*; uno era *Monilia albicans*, otro *Epidermophyton floccosum* y, finalmente, hubo uno levuliforme que no ha sido clasi-

ficado aún. Entre catorce casos de onicomicosis, se ha podido aislar 6 veces en los pies el *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*; 4 veces, el *Trichophyton rubrum*, localizado en las uñas de los pies en tres casos y en las de la mano en un caso, y finalmente se obtuvieron 4 hongos levuliformes, uno de ellos *Monilia albicans*, en las uñas de pies o manos. A más de esas dermatomicosis se ha visto un caso de *erosio interdigitalis* provocado por la *Monilia albicans*, en la mano, y quince casos de cromomicosis superficiales de las variedades *alba*, *rosea* y *fusca*.

Observando la morfología de los hongos en la colección de cromoblastomicosis existente en los laboratorios se ha logrado descubrir una nueva variedad del *Fonsecaea Pedrosoi*, conocida por *Fonsecaea Pedrosoi Phialophorica*, cuyo hongo fué primeramente identificado en 1920 como *Phialophora verrucosa* por A. Pedroso y J. M. Gómez; fué presentado con el nombre de *Acrotheca Pedrosoi* por Terra, Torres, Da Fonseca y Area Leao en el año 1922, y descrito como una nueva especie, *Phialophora macrospora*, por Moore y Almeida en 1936. La nueva clasificación de este hongo como una variedad del *Fonsecaea Pedrosoi* se funda en que se han descubierto en los cultivos conidióforos de tipo *Acrotheca*, cosa que había pasado desapercibida a otros investigadores. Esta nueva variedad (*Fonsecaea Pedrosoi Phialophorica*) viene a aclarar las relaciones que tienen entre sí los hongos causantes de las cromoblastomicosis.

Ha aparecido un nuevo caso de cromoblastomicosis (el undécimo en Puerto Rico), descubierto en Arecibo al final del año 1941. Con la cooperación del Dr. J. Rodríguez Olmo, pudo hacerse un estudio minucioso. El Departamento de Micología ha prestado su concurso al Dr. M. Pimentel Imbert, de la República de Santo Domingo, para el estudio de un nuevo caso de cromoblastomicosis descubierto por él en aquel país.

Con la ayuda del Dr. J. Noya Benítez, cirujano del Hospital de la Universidad, se intentó curar un antiguo enfermo de cromoblastomicosis que padecía unas lesiones bastante circunscritas, las cuales fueron extirpadas, y el enfermo fué dado de alta en buen estado;

pero no será posible probar el resultado final del tratamiento hasta tanto no transcurra un año por lo menos después de la intervención. Esto tiene bastante interés práctico si consideramos que la cromoblastomycosis es incurable cuando las lesiones son muy avanzadas.

Se están estudiando en los laboratorios de este departamento dos cultivos de hongos aislados en casos de la enfermedad descubiertos en el Africa del Sur por los Drs. F. W. Simson y J. Barnetson, patólogos del *South African Institute of Medical Research*.

Prosiguense, aunque en menor escala, los estudios iniciados el pasado año sobre la inmunidad en ciertas infecciones micósicas. Se han preparado 10 antígenos con material de otras tantas especies fungosas, siguiendo el mismo procedimiento que se usa en la preparación de la tuberculina, y que ya ha sido ensayado con éxito por otros investigadores de California que han preparado antígeno procedente del *Coccidioides immitis*. Se utilizaron estos antígenos en cutirreacciones, fijación de complemento, precipitorreacciones, etc. Se han preparado también antígenos de los mismos hongos, machacando cada cultivo minuciosamente en el mortero y suspendiéndolo después en suero artificial. Con los antígenos preparados por este último procedimiento se hicieron algunos ensayos preliminares de fijación de complemento, pero el trabajo hecho hasta la fecha no es suficiente para establecer conclusiones de importancia.

Se ha laborado intensamente tratando de perfeccionar la técnica para la fijación de complemento con objeto de utilizarla en el diagnóstico de las micosis. La primera prueba se ensayó con éxito en un caso de cromoblastomycosis. Primeramente se llevó a cabo la reacción de fijación de complemento utilizando el suero del paciente cromoblastomycósico, así como el de un sujeto seleccionado como testigo, ante tres cepas del hongo específico, incluso la del enfermo, y usando en la reacción antígenos preparados según los dos métodos mencionados antes. La prueba resultó negativa, lo cual pudo ser debido a que las lesiones sufridas por el enfermo en este caso eran de pequeñísima extensión. Según lo que se sabe, una reacción positiva en una infección micósica es mucho más frecuente cuanto

mayor sea el número de lesiones y la extensión que ocupen en los tejidos.

Verificáronse pruebas de aglutinación en 18 enfermos que sufrían distintas manifestaciones moniliásicas bien conocidas (glositis, oniquia, paroniquia, bronquitis), o que albergaban *Monilia albicans* en el esputo o en las heces fecales. Para la aglutinorreacción se utilizó una cepa de *Monilia albicans* de gran virtud antigénica que se aglutinaba a una titulación de 1:2,000 en suero de conejo inmune. Escogieron al azar 11 sujetos como testigos. Las pruebas resultaron negativas en todos éstos menos en 2 que dieron reacción positiva, de una †, en dilución al 1:10. Entre las pruebas verificadas, la reacción más elevada que pudo observarse fué en un caso de esprú que dió †† y en otro caso de carcinoma del pulmón con reacción positiva (una †) en dilución al 1:20. En otros dos casos con esputo positivo, el suero dió reacción positiva (††) en dilución al 1:10. Observáronse también serorreacciones positivas (de una †) en dilución al 1:10 en algunos pocos casos. Como estos ensayos preliminares fueron muy escasos en número para deducir conclusiones, esperamos futuras investigaciones para determinar si tienen estas reacciones alguna significación, sobre todo las serorreacciones débiles.

Al hacer una revisión general de las micosis existentes en Puerto Rico, se examinó el esputo de 10 enfermos que padecían dolencias pulmonares de origen desconocido. Los hongos aislados en estos casos, así como los aparecidos en otros 10 casos aislados el año pasado, fueron sometidos a un estudio ceñido. Entre estos 20 casos aparecieron 7 con hongos en el esputo pulmonar: *Monilia albicans* en tres, *Monilia krusei* en uno, *Monilia candida* en otro, y los otros dos contenían, respectivamente, *Aspergilo* y un organismo inidentificado semejante a una levadura.

El departamento ha prestado su cooperación al de Salud Pública en dos cursos pedagógicos, uno sobre "Bacteriología e Inmunología" y el otro sobre "Instrucción clínica en enfermedades de la piel provocadas por hongos y agentes biológicos afines." En el primero de estos cursos se presentaron a discusión dos temas, "Micología médica

general” y “Actinomicosis,” acompañados de demostraciones clínicas y de laboratorio. En el segundo se dedicaron las tardes de los días 3, 10, 17 y 24 de noviembre a discutir ciertas dermatosis y micosis importantes desde el punto de vista de la salud pública. Durante estos cursos se giró una visita al Leprocomio en Trujillo Alto. Además de la presentación de casos clínicos se exhibieron los aspectos histopatológicos y micológicos de las enfermedades estudiadas. En el curso de “Pediatria” ofrecido por el Departamento Insular de Sanidad, el jefe del departamento pronunció varias conferencias sobre los siguientes temas: “Dermatosis comunes en la infancia” y “Eczema infantil.”

Los trabajos ordinarios para diagnóstico en el laboratorio de este departamento comprenden un total de 345 especímenes estudiados, de los cuales, 111 resultaron positivos al examen directo y 89 en los cultivos. Véase a continuación el material estudiado al microscopio:

1. *Monilia albicans*—8 cepas (5 procedentes de esputos, 1 de *erosio interdigitalis*, 1 de infección de los dedos y planta del pie y 1 de la boca).
2. *Monilia candida*—4 cepas (2 de esputos, 1 de la orina y 1 de las uñas).
3. *Monilia krusei*—2 cepas (procedentes de esputos).
4. Organismos levuloides inidentificados—14 cepas (8 de esputo, 5 de las uñas, 1 de lesión en los dedos y planta del pie).
5. *Trichophyton rubrum*—26 cepas (16 de *ringworm* del tronco, 6 de lesiones de los dedos y planta del pie y 4 de las uñas).
6. *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*—14 cepas (6 de las uñas, 7 de los dedos y planta del pie, y 1 de *ringworm* en el tronco).
7. *Trichophyton tonsurans*—4 cepas (1 de *ringworm* del tronco y 3 de *ringworm* del cuero cabelludo).
8. *Epidermophyton floccosum*—1 cepa (procedente de los dedos y planta del pie).
9. *Microsporum canis*—2 cepas (del cuero cabelludo).
10. *Fonsecaea Pedrosoi*—1 cepa (procedente de lesión cromoblastomicósica).

Departamento de Zoología Médica. Jefe: Dr. W. A. HOFFMAN

El jefe de este departamento escolar permaneció parte del mes de agosto en la isla británica de Santa Lucía verificando una investigación que le fué encomendada por la Marina de los Estados Unidos. La única especie de mosquito encontrada en dicha isla fué el *Ano-*

pheles aquasalis, que pudo atraparse abundantemente en redes de tela metálica durante la noche y tiene sus criaderos en las aguas salobres que se forman en las zanjas alrededor de las plantaciones. Las moscas domésticas abundaban enormemente.

Se ha venido trabajando intensamente en los laboratorios para determinar en el intestino del conejillo de Indias la relación que puede existir entre la infestación esquistosomíasis y la deficiencia de vitamina C en la alimentación. Ya están recopilados los datos de otra investigación para ser clasificada y publicada.

La Srta. Josefina Acosta de este departamento ha comenzado una investigación preliminar de la triquinosis en las ratas sometidas a una alimentación deficiente en vitamina E, habiendo ideado un procedimiento técnico para acometer el problema que habrá de ser ejecutado con la cooperación de la Dra. Goettsch del Departamento de Química y el Dr. Krakower, del de Anatomía Patológica.

Están acudiendo a este departamento para recibir instrucción técnica los siguientes miembros del Ejército de los Estados Unidos: Capt. Gustave Dammin, Capt. Thomas H. G. Atken, Capt. Garvey B. Bowers, Teniente Sidney Kaye y Sargento Agnew. Concorre a los laboratorios voluntariamente para instruirse en diagnóstico de enfermedades parasitarias el Sr. Antonio Contreras. En colaboración con el Capt. Dammin y el Capt. Kaye se ha emprendido un estudio preliminar de los efectos de la *phenothiazine* por vía oral en la esquistosomiasis experimental en los conejos.

Conjuntamente con el Dr. Harry D. Pratt, del Servicio de Salud Pública de los Estados Unidos, a quien se le ha brindado el uso de nuestros laboratorios, se han coleccionado varias especies anofelinas con objeto de preparar una guía de todas las conocidas hasta la fecha en Puerto Rico. Se ha tenido especial curiosidad por conocer y clasificar los mosquitos de aguas salobres pertenecientes a la especie *Anopheles albimanus* para tratar de determinar si los mosquitos aquí existentes son de la misma especie o una variedad diferente. Se está inspeccionando cuidadosamente un área de terreno no sometida a control sanitario para investigar al máximo las formas de anidación de los anófeles de este país, prestando especial atención a

los criaderos de mosquitos que se forman en los estancamientos de aguas residuales durante la estación seca. En un acantonamiento militar próximo a la ciudad de San Juan (*Fort Buchanan*) se está preparando una ingeniosa instalación ("trampa"), en la que podrán capturarse mosquitos anófeles y observar el período de crianza (*feeding time*) de las hembras anofelinas.

Los laboratorios han suministrado grandes cantidades de cercarias mansónicas para un experimento realizado por el Comandante del cuerpo médico del *M. C., U. S. N.*, Dr. Thomas B. Magath, para ver si la clorinación del agua para uso doméstico destruye las cercarias mansónicas.

Las actividades pedagógicas en este departamento han consistido en cursos de parasitología, en que se han estudiado los parásitos más importantes de la especie humana y las formas en que se contraen o puedan contraerse las enfermedades parasitarias en Puerto Rico. En estos cursos o lecciones se ha dedicado especial atención a los helmintos y protozoarios; historia y biología de los helmintos; diagnóstico y tratamiento de las helmintiasis y métodos de control sanitario. La primera parte de estos cursos fué preparada para enseñanza de técnicos de laboratorio e inspectores sanitarios; la segunda, para técnicos y médicos. Alumnos y profesores hicieron una sola excursión a los campos para observar sobre el terreno las condiciones naturales en todo lo referente a la parasitología patológica, pero esta única excursión resultó provechosísima por la numerosa variedad de condiciones existentes referentes a la vida de los parásitos, con lo cual los alumnos han podido formarse una idea más clara y correcta de las enfermedades parasitarias y de la forma de diseminarse.

La labor ordinaria en los laboratorios de este departamento en el curso académico ha sido muy eficaz y numerosa:

Labor rendida para el Hospital de la Universidad:

Exámenes corrientes	1,573
Exámenes para equistosomas	748
Recuento de esquistosomas	14
Pesquisas de amibas	194

Pesquisas de balantidium	106
Pesquisas de estrongiloides	89
Pesquisas de microfilarias	39
Pesquisas de uncinarias	22
Pesquisas de cabezas de tenias	17
Pesquisas de huevos de tenias	8
Pesquisas de <i>Giardia lamblia</i>	15
Pesquisas de fasciola hepática	8
Pesquisas de tricocéfalos	3
Recuentos de Stoll	3
TOTAL	2,839
Muestras rechazadas para examen	45
Total de muestras recibidas y examinadas	2,884

Exámenes especiales:

Exámenes ordinarios	198
Pesquisas de esquistosoma	255
Pesquisas de amibas	52
Pesquisas de oxiuros	9
Pesquisas de fasciola hepática	5
Pesquisas de estrongiloides	3
Pesquisas de ascaris	2
Pesquisas de uncinarias	4
Pesquisas de cabezas de tenias	3
Pesquisas de huevos de tenias	3
Pesquisas de tricocéfalos	1
Pesquisas de <i>Giardia lamblia</i>	1
Recuentos de Stoll	2
TOTAL	408
Muestras rechazadas por estar en malas condiciones	1
Total de exámenes practicados en los laboratorios	3,424

Departamento de Patología. Jefe: Dr. ENRIQUE KOPPISCH

Prosiguense en este departamento diversas investigaciones de la mayor importancia tales, por ejemplo, la emprendida en colaboración con la Dra. Charis Gould, del Hospital Presbiteriano, para tratar

de determinar el efecto de estrógenos sintéticos sobre el ciclo menstrual; sobre el virus herpético; sobre el virus de la encéfalomielitis de los ratoncillos y sobre el toxoplasma en los ratoncillos y cobayos. Prosiguese igualmente estudiando (en colaboración con el Departamento de Medicina Interna), la enfermedad de Weil en Puerto Rico, incluyendo su aspecto clínico, clasificación y estudio de todos los espiroquetos encontrados, cultivos de leptospiras, pesquisa y observación anatómica de las ratas atrapadas en la ciudad de San Juan y reproducción experimental de la enfermedad en ratones blancos. Gracias a un donativo de la Legislatura de Puerto Rico a este departamento, se ha emprendido una extensa investigación del problema del tifus en nuestro país.

Se han revisado ciertos aspectos de la esquistosomiasis mansónica, lo cual sirvió para presentar una extensa comunicación ante la Asamblea Anual de la Asociación Médica Americana, celebrada en *Atlantic City* en junio de 1942.

En este curso académico vienen recibiendo instrucción y preparación técnica en "Anatomía patológica general" el Dr. Guillermo Carrera (médico residente del Hospital de la Universidad), el Dr. Ildefonso Rivera Lugo, con objeto, este último, de pasar a dirigir el Laboratorio de Anatomía Patológica de Arecibo cuando termine su preparación. Están recibiendo instrucción de técnica de laboratorio la Srta. Carmen O. Gómez y el Sr. Ramón Monje, alumnos becados por el Negociado de Educación Vocacional del Gobierno de Puerto Rico.

El jefe de este departamento dictó las siguientes conferencias clínicopatológicas, una de ellas, la del 11 de diciembre, ante los miembros de la Asociación Médica de Puerto Rico, con ocasión de su Asamblea Anual.

Noviembre 27, 1941: Presentación de casos anatomopatológicos:

- a. Adenocarcinoma del hígado
- b. Carcinoma de célula primaria del hígado
- c. Adenocarcinoma de implantación primaria desconocida.

- Diciembre 11, 1941: Esclerosis arteriolar difusa.
- Enero 22, 1942: Presentación de casos:
- a. Cirrosis portal hepática
 - b. Linfosarcoma retroperitoneal
 - c. Balantidiasis.
- Mayo 7, 1942: Presentación de casos.

A más de esto pronunció tres conferencias sobre virus filtrables en el curso de instrucción organizado por nuestro Departamento de Salud Pública.

La labor ordinaria rendida durante este año puede estudiarse en las tablas que adjunto se acompañan:

(a) AUTOPSIAS. Número de autopsias realizadas anualmente desde que se estableció este servicio en el año 1926, con sus correspondientes promedios mensuales:

	<i>En el</i>	<i>Promedio</i>
	<i>año</i>	<i>mensual</i>
Del 1ro. de julio, 1926, hasta el 30 de junio, 1927	58	4-5/6
1927	1928	84
1928	1929	101
1929	1930	122
1930	1931	119
1931	1932	98
1932	1933	81
1933	1934	85
1934	1935	61
1935	1936	58
1936	1937	80
1937	1938	96
1938	1939	53
1939	1940	51
1940	1941	44
Del 1ro. de julio, 1941, hasta el 30 de junio, 1942	70	5-5/6

Las autopsias de estos últimos doce meses fueron verificadas en cadáveres correspondientes a las instituciones siguientes:

Hospital Presbiteriano	32
Hospital de la Universidad	33
Clínica Fernández García	1

Hospital Díaz García	I
Hospital San José	I
A los que añadimos una de un caso particular y otra de un caso médicolegal	2

En total, se han verificado setenta (70) autopsias mientras que en el pasado año sólo fueron 44, o sea, han aumentado en 59.9 por ciento, lo cual puede ser debido en gran parte a que ha aumentado el personal del laboratorio.

(b) INVESTIGACIONES ANATOMOPATOLÓGICAS DE DIVERSA ÍNDOLE. Véase a continuación el número total de exámenes verificados, durante el año, con su promedio mensual:

	<i>En el</i>	<i>Promedio</i>
	<i>año</i>	<i>mensual</i>
Del 1ro. de julio, 1926, al 30 de junio de 1927	698	58-1/6
1927 1928	650	54-1/6
1928 1929	672	56
1929 1930	1,130	94-1/6
1930 1931	1,045	87-1/2
1931 1932	1,307	108-11/12
1932 1933	1,407	117-1/4
1933 1934	2,115	176-1/4
1934 1935	1,712	142-2/3
1935 1936	1,845	153-3/4
1936 1937	2,030	169-1/6
1937 1938	2,224	185-1/3
1938 1939	2,580	215
1939 1940	3,001	259-1/2
1940 1941	3,609	300-3/4
Del 1ro. de julio, 1941, al 30 de junio de 1942	2,907	242-1/4

Los exámenes de la tabla anterior pueden ser clasificados así:

Muestras procedentes de intervención quirúrgica	
(tejidos humanos)	2,620
Autopsias parciales (tejidos humanos)	67
Muestras de tejidos de animales (patología experimental)	220

Si comparamos las cifras de este año con las del año pasado, veremos que los exámenes de muestras variadas de distinta índole han disminuído en un 11.5 por ciento. Las autopsias parciales también han

disminuído de 90 a 67, y las muestras de medicina experimental, de 411 a 220.

Departamento de Salud Pública. Jefe interino: Ingeniero JOHN M. HENDERSON.

Si bien este departamento ha desempeñado durante el pasado curso académico una función principalmente pedagógica, el personal que lo compone ha dedicado parte de su faena a varios proyectos de investigación de gran valor. El Sr. John M. Henderson, Profesor Auxiliar de Ciencias Sanitarias, ha planeado la dirección de un estudio especial del problema de la malaria en las zonas urbanas de este país, prestando atención preferente a las regiones de riego situadas en la costa meridional de la isla. Con la ayuda de los alumnos del curso de "Sanidad", el Sr. Henderson planeó una investigación sanitaria preliminar del caserío en la jurisdicción de Trujillo Alto cuyo plan de investigación ha sido multigrafiado y distribuído. Otra investigación preliminar semejante a la anterior se llevará a cabo en el distrito municipal de Río Piedras.

Auxiliado por el personal de los Departamentos de Bacteriología y Medicina Interna, el Dr. Myron E. Wegman, Profesor Auxiliar de Higiene Infantil, ha investigado el tratamiento de la disentería bacilar con sulfaguanidina y ciertos factores etiológicos y epidemiológicos en relación con las diarreas de la infancia. El número de casos clínicos y bacteriológicos recopilados hasta ahora están listos para someterlos a análisis y enfocar el problema objetivamente. El Dr. Morton Kramer, en unión del Dr. R. Fernández Marchante, del Departamento Insular de Sanidad, llevó a cabo una investigación de la alimentación infantil en este país y su relación con la mortalidad en los primeros años de la vida.

Miss Johanna Schwarte, Profesora Auxiliar de Enfermeras de Salud Pública, revisó en un breve artículo la historia de la formación en Puerto Rico del Cuerpo de Enfermeras Sanitarias. El Dr. James A. Doull, Epidemiólogo Consultante de este departamento, dirigió una investigación preliminar de gran extensión referente a la tuber-

culosis en la urbanización rural (*Saint Just Rural Housing Project*) de reciente creación. Los datos recopilados están siendo analizados en la actualidad.

Los cursos científicos llevados a cabo durante este año en la Escuela, fueron preparados (a) para Oficiales Médicos de Sanidad, con objeto de que pudiesen obtener su diploma de Licenciatura (*Master*) en Ciencias Sanitarias; (b) para Enfermeras de Salud Pública, con título en esta especialidad; (c) para graduados universitarios, que deseaban especializarse y recibir el título de "Sanitarios", y (d) para graduados de Universidad con objeto de obtener un certificado acreditado en Tecnología Médica. El día 3 de setiembre de 1941 matricularonse nuevos grupos de enfermeras y técnicos y se inauguró el curso académico para Oficiales Médicos de Sanidad. La falta de personal auxiliar y el exceso de trabajo que pesaba sobre los hombros del director interino del departamento en las presentes circunstancias bélicas, obligáronnos a suspender por el momento esta provechosa labor pedagógica.

No obstante, ha sido posible proseguir las enseñanzas médicas, sobre todo en el campo de la pediatría e higiene maternal e infantil, en forma de cursos breves en los hospitales y en reuniones médicas. Se organizó una asamblea de un día, para verificarse en todos los pueblos de la isla, en que se presentaron problemas sociales referentes a la maternidad y la infancia, y un cursillo intensivo de "Pediatría y Obstetricia" que se llevó a cabo en el Hospital de Distrito de Bayamón. Se han verificado además, reuniones para instrucción técnica y administrativa de los jefes de enfermeras de toda la isla.

En el mes de setiembre de 1941 se dió un cursillo sobre abastecimientos de agua, preparado especialmente para los ingenieros sanitarios del Departamento Insular de Sanidad. Aparte de los cursos regulares para estudiantes matriculados, la especialista en nutrición de este departamento, la Sra. Rosa M. T. Rodríguez, dirigió una serie de lecciones prácticas para adiestramiento del personal del Departamento Insular de Sanidad.

Finalmente, los miembros del Departamento de Salud Pública contribuyeron a organizar y participaron activamente en diversos cursos sobre problemas médicos y sanitarios referentes a Puerto Rico, que fueron profesados en la Escuela de Trabajadoras Sociales de la Universidad, y actuaron como consejeros técnicos del Departamento Insular de Sanidad en cuestiones sanitarias.

División de Biofísica y estudios de radiación solar. Jefe: Dr. C. W. KENRICK.

Durante el año que estamos revisando han continuado verificándose las observaciones sobre radiación solar ultravioleta, utilizando para ello el equipo ya existente: un aparato registrador *Westinghouse* unido a un galvanómetro registrador *Leeds and Northrup* y un circuito para recuento automático, cuyos aparatos aparecen descritos en detalle en una publicación reciente.

El *Weather Bureau* de los Estados Unidos nos ha cedido un piroheliómetro para determinar la radiación solar total, que quedó montado y empezó a funcionar en el mes de agosto de 1941. Un galvanómetro de gran sensibilidad nos permite recoger todos los datos en forma gráfica. Hubo que interrumpir las observaciones desde el 1ro. de setiembre de 1941, hasta el 22 de marzo de 1942, para cambiar la instalación de los aparatos y hacerlos reparar. Las observaciones sobre radiación ultravioleta han continuado sin interrupción. Algunas de las observaciones verificadas referentes a radiación solar y ultravioleta, han sido ya ordenadas e impresas en una publicación del *U. S. Weather Bureau*.

Las cifras recopiladas este año concuerdan perfectamente con las del año pasado, notándose solamente que ha habido un año con un leve descenso en la curva de la intensidad de la radiación ultravioleta. Al igual que en el año anterior el mínimum de intensidad ultravioleta corresponde al mes de noviembre, lo cual se debe a la menor elevación del ángulo solar y a la densidad de las nubes durante un mes.

La condición impuesta por la guerra ha demorado la entrega de

un nuevo equipo de aparatos registradores, por lo cual no se ha podido mejorar la instalación. Por la misma causa se han retardado los planes de investigación de ciertos problemas biofísicos, pues otras labores más urgentes han impedido a algunos investigadores venir a Puerto Rico.

La Academia de Ciencias de Nueva York, bajo cuyos auspicios habrá de publicarse el manuscrito que dejó inédito el Dr. Fassig, nos comunica que el original, bajo el cuidado del Sr. R. C. Stone, está próximo a terminarse y salir a la luz.

Colonia de Primates en el Islote de Santiago. Encargado:

Sr. MICHAEL I. TOMILIN

La falta de transporte marítimo y el precio cada vez más elevado de los alimentos para animales en el momento actual, ha ocasionado considerables trastornos en la marcha de la Colonia del Islote de Santiago. Las dificultades para el viaje han impedido que se trasladen a este país los visitantes y hombres de ciencia que están interesados en emprender nuevos trabajos de investigación con los animales de la colonia.

No obstante, se han hecho algunas observaciones de cierto interés, tales como las investigaciones sobre infecciones estreptocóccicas, por el Dr. A. Pomales Lebrón, la llevada a cabo por el Dr. James Watt sobre los portadores de disentería entre los simios, y la del Dr. Ramón M. Suárez, referente a la hematología normal en los monos. El encargado de la colonia está verificando las mediciones anatómicas y exámenes de la dentición que se comenzaron desde que se estableció esta colonia de cuadrumanos.

En el mes de setiembre se le practicó la prueba de la tuberculina a 451 monos rhesus, sin que hubiera una sola reacción positiva.

Durante el período comprendido de marzo a setiembre de 1941, nacieron en la Colonia 103 animales, y de marzo a junio de 1942, unos 100 aproximadamente. A los laboratorios de investigación de los Estados Unidos se han remitido 137 animales de distintos sexos y edades, para ser utilizados en experimentos de distintas clases. La

mortalidad en la colonia ha disminuído cerca del medio por ciento de lo que era cuando se estableció. El número de animales en el islote pasa actualmente de 400.

Con la ayuda material de la *National Youth Administration* se ha construído una cisterna de 10,000 galones de capacidad.

El objeto principal cuando se creó esta Colonia de Primates en libertad, fué criar un grupo considerable de animales exentos de enfermedades, sobre todo de tuberculosis, de tal manera que, estimulando su procreación con una alimentación apropiada y abundante, se pudiesen utilizar como animales de experimentación en nuestros laboratorios y suministrar los que se pudiese a los laboratorios de otros países.

Actualmente no existe tuberculosis entre estos animales y las otras enfermedades sólo aparecen esporádicamente y con escasa frecuencia. Las muertes son, en su mayoría, producidas por accidentes violentos. La reproducción y la vitalidad de los recién nacidos y de los animales jóvenes son excelentes. En el período que estamos revisando, el 85 por ciento de las hembras de edad concepcional han criado y alimentado a sus pequeñuelos. Esta dependencia de la Escuela ha resultado un éxito en todos sentidos, conforme al proyecto original.

No obstante, estando actualmente interrumpidas las comunicaciones con el Oriente (los simios que se utilizan en los laboratorios hay que importarlos de la India), nuestra Colonia de Primates está resultando el único sitio (por lo menos en esta parte de América), que puede suministrar esta clase de animales de experimentación, pero sería necesario obtener subvenciones para poder sostenerla, lo cual es algo improbable ahora, dada la presente crisis bélica y su consiguiente depresión económica, en cuyo caso este proyecto tan prometedor tendrá que suspenderse.

Oficina de Administración. Jefe: Sr. FÉLIX LAMELA

Aunque las actuales condiciones a que hemos hecho referencia varias veces en el curso de esta memoria, han obligado a restringir

los presupuestos de las instituciones del gobierno, la Escuela de Medicina Tropical ha podido realizar su labor sin grandes dificultades. El volumen de entradas con que ha contado suma la cifra de \$352,645.06; los desembolsos ascienden a \$307,123.74, quedando un balance a nuestro favor en el 30 de junio de 1942 de \$45,521.32. He aquí el estado de cuentas.

I. Escuela de Medicina Tropical.

- a. *Fondos en fideicomiso de la Universidad*: La Universidad de Puerto Rico asignó la suma de \$95,327.80 para el año fiscal de 1941-42, de cuya cantidad se han desembolsado \$94,008.85, hasta el 30 de junio de 1942, quedando un remanente de \$1,318.95, devuelto a la Universidad.
- b. *Fondo asignado por la Universidad de Columbia*: La Universidad de Columbia asignó \$35,575.36 que se reparten en la forma siguiente: para sueldos, \$27,400; para investigaciones y gastos incidentales, \$2,237.76, y para gastos en la Colonia de Primates, \$5,500. Queda un sobrante de \$437.60.
- c. Otras fuentes de ingresos.
 1. *Fondo de Seguridad Social*: Ingresos para enseñanza a escolares en el Departamento de Salud Pública (*Social Security Act*, títulos V y VI) hasta el 30 de junio de 1942: \$50,000, de lo que sobran \$10,457.63, devueltos al Departamento Insular de Sanidad.
 2. *Subvenciones de la Corporación Carnegie*:
 - a. Para investigaciones sobre nutrición: \$720.
 - b. Para equipar el Departamento de Bacteriología, \$4,000, de lo que sobran \$1,270.98.
 - c. De la subvención concedida hace cuatro años para equipo de la Biblioteca, sobran aún \$52.53.
 3. *Subvenciones del Departamento de Agricultura*: Los gastos para el estudio de los aceites contenidos en frutas del país y para investigaciones en veterinaria, suman ambos \$264.86, quedando un sobrante de \$4,655.06.
 4. *Subvención de la Fundación Johnson*: Dos subvenciones que ascienden a \$1,000.00.
 5. *Matrículas escolares*: El balance el 31 de julio de 1941 fué de \$330; los ingresos durante el año ascendieron a \$408, quedando un balance de \$738 en junio 30.

6. *Fondo de servicio de anatomía patológica:* Hasta el 30 de junio de 1942, el Hospital Presbiteriano y la Clínica del Dr. Pila han contribuido con \$2,300, que unido al balance de \$352.72 del año anterior hacen un total de \$2,652.72. Los gastos pagados con este fondo fueron \$695.35, quedando un remanente de \$1,957.37.
7. *Intereses devengados por el fondo para becas Bailey K. Ashford:* El 1ro. de julio de 1941 estos intereses sumaban \$192. Los intereses de los últimos doce meses fueron \$318. Restados los gastos incurridos de \$12.50 queda un balance de \$497.50, al que hay que sumar \$141.50, reembolsados, quedando un balance de \$639.00.
8. *Ingresos por venta de monos:* Las ventas de estos animales para uso de laboratorio produjeron \$1,130.86, de cuya cantidad hubo que restar \$250, quedando un balance de \$880.86 en junio 30, 1942.
9. *Ingresos de distintas procedencias:*
 - a. \$107.52—pagados por la Universidad de Columbia por concepto de alimentación a los animales utilizados por el Dr. Engle en sus experimentos.
 - b. \$316.67—de ingresos menores de distintas procedencias.

II. Hospital de la Universidad.

- a. *Presupuesto insular:* El presupuesto asignado por el gobierno insular para el sostenimiento del Hospital durante el año fiscal de 1941-42 fué de \$111,519.07. A esta cantidad hay que añadir \$8,575.91 producidos por concepto de enfermos pudientes, cantidad existente en el 1ro. de julio de 1941. Los entradas totales durante el año fueron \$33,180.48, lo que permitió un ingreso de \$153,275.46 para funcionamiento del Hospital. Los gastos incurridos en el año suman \$134,385.29, quedando un balance a nuestro favor de \$18,890.17.
- b. *Donativo del Club Rotario de San Juan:* Del donativo del Club Rotario en los dos años para equipar la sala de niños del Hospital, restan \$564.58.

Durante el año fiscal de 1941-42 se ventilaron en la Oficina de Administración 5,979 expedientes administrativos que comprendían 16,323 partidas de las cuales 3,029 fueron facturas del almacén a los distintos departamentos de la Escuela y 2,950 órdenes de compra de 6,732 artículos distintos.

El inventario de artículos existentes en los almacenes de la institución al cerrar las operaciones el 30 de junio alcanza un valor de \$18,802.06.

Recomendaciones: Cúmplenos ahora, antes de terminar esta memoria, formular brevemente aquellas recomendaciones que creemos oportunas para la mejor marcha de esta institución.

1. La Escuela de Medicina Tropical debe ser organizada en tal forma que su funcionamiento sea adaptado a las presentes circunstancias, y en tal sentido, todo el trabajo de investigación deberá estar relacionado con los problemas de la Defensa Nacional.

2. La Escuela deberá continuar desarrollando su programa educativo en Salud Pública y Medicina Tropical, prestando especial atención a las necesidades bélicas de urgencia.

3. Es importantísimo coordinar mejor su funcionamiento con las actividades universitarias, de tal modo que los estudiantes matriculados en la Universidad puedan beneficiarse de los cursos que se profesen en nuestra institución.

4. Habrá que estudiar un plan convenientemente reajustado para que los puestos más importantes del Hospital y de la Escuela puedan ser desempeñados por el personal actualmente existente.

5. El Hospital de la Universidad tendrá que continuar realizando simultáneamente sus funciones docentes e investigativas, pero dispuestas en tal forma que, en caso de una calamidad pública de importancia con motivo de la guerra, pueda quedar transformado rápidamente en una institución para servicio de urgencia, con un número, doble del actual, de plazas para enfermos.

6. El Hospital deberá hacer uso del personal de la Escuela, asignándole a cada empleado el puesto que habrá de desempeñar en caso de urgencia.

7. Como el Hospital está situado en la zona de peligro cerca de la ciudad de San Juan, habrá que disponer de antemano un sitio apropiado donde trasladarse y poder así continuar prestando sus servicios.

8. No creemos conveniente que el Director de la Escuela sea al mismo tiempo miembro de la Junta Especial de Síndicos, por cuyo motivo sería conveniente que en las deliberaciones de este cuerpo tuviera voz, pero no voto.

9. Parécenos igualmente que la secretaría de la Junta Especial de

Síndicos, actualmente desempeñada por el Secretario Ejecutivo de la Escuela, que es al mismo tiempo Administrador del Hospital, sea encomendada a otra persona que no realice ninguna función ejecutiva en la Escuela ni en el Hospital.

10. Como la Escuela tiene este año en sus arcas un superávit, deberá tratarse de ir creando un fondo de reserva de \$10,000, lo cual podrá ser indudablemente de gran utilidad en el futuro, cuando hayamos de confrontarnos con los problemas de rehabilitación post-bélica.

Respetuosamente sometida,

DR. P. MORALES OTERO
Director

R. L. trad.

PUBLICACIONES DE LA ESCUELA
DE MEDICINA TROPICAL¹

CURSO DE 1941-1942

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² En inglés y español.

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³ En español y inglés.

ESCUELA DE MEDICINA TROPICAL

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

RESUMEN DEL INFORME DE HACIENDA

DESDE EL 1° DE JULIO DE 1941 AL 30 DE JUNIO DE 1942

Asignaciones en el presupuesto y otras entradas

Universidad de Puerto Rico \$95,327.80

Hospital de la Universidad:

Asignaciones del Gobierno de Puerto Rico . . \$111,519.07

Fondo en fideicomiso por concepto de

enfermos pudientes 41,756.39 153,275.46

Gobierno de Puerto Rico:

Fondos asignados por Seguridad Social 50,000.00

Proyecto de investigaciones en bacteriología

veterinaria 4,600.00

Estudio de los aceites en ciertas plantas del país 319.92 54,919.92

Universidad de Columbia:

Sueldos \$27,400.00

Gastos imprevistos 2,281.15 29,681.15

Para compra del Islote de Santiago

(en fideicomiso) 1,500.00

Para sostenimiento de la colonia

de primates 5,500.00

Para ampliación de los alojamientos

para animales de laboratorio 394.21 37,975.36

Fondos especiales:

Entradas por concepto de servicios rendidos por
el Laboratorio de Anatomía Patológica . . . 2,652.72

Subvención de la Institución Carnegie para in-
vestigaciones en nutrición 750.00

Subvención de la Institución Carnegie para el
Departamento de Bacteriología 3,984.50

Donación del Club Rotario para una sala de
niños 579.58

Subvención de la *Johnson Research Foundation*,
para investigaciones 1,000.00

Entradas por concepto de matrículas de estudiantes	738.00	
Subvención de la Institución Carnegie para la biblioteca	135.37	
Fondo de reserva para la colonia de primates	1,130.86	
Fondo especial para alimentación	107.32	
Entradas por concepto del fondo de becas, B. K. Ashford	651.50	
Entradas por diversos conceptos	539.11	12,268.96
TOTAL		<u><u>\$352,867.50</u></u>

Gastos

Universidad de Puerto Rico		\$94,008.85
Hospital de la Universidad:		
Asignaciones del Gobierno de Puerto Rico	\$109,411.33	
Fondo en fideicomiso por concepto de enfermos pudientes	24,973.96	134,385.29
Gobierno de Puerto Rico:		
Fondos asignados por Seguridad Social	39,542.37	
Proyecto de investigaciones en bacteriología veterinaria	102.23	
Estudio de los aceites en ciertas plantas del país	162.63	39,807.23
Universidad de Columbia:		
Sueldos	\$27,400.00	
Gastos imprevistos	2,237.76	29,637.76
Para compra del Islote de Santiago		
Para sostenimiento de la colonia de primates	5,500.00	
Para ampliación de los alojamientos para animales de laboratorio		35,137.76
Fondos especiales:		
Entradas por concepto de servicios rendidos por el Laboratorio de Anatomía Patológica	695.35	
Subvención de la Institución Carnegie para investigaciones en nutrición	1.40	
Subvención de la Institución Carnegie para el Departamento de Bacteriología	2,713.52	

Donación del Club Rotario para una sala de niños	15.00	
Subvención de la <i>Johnson Research Foundation</i> , para investigaciones . . . . .	.....	
Entradas por concepto de matrículas de estudiantes	14.00	
Subvención de la Institución Carnegie para la biblioteca	82.84	
Fondo de reserva para la colonia de primates	250.00	
Fondo especial para alimentación . . . . .	.....	
Entradas por concepto del fondo de becas, B. K. Ashford	12.50	
Entradas por diversos conceptos	222.44	4,007.05
		307,346.18
Balance, junio 30, 1942		45,521.32
TOTAL		\$352,867.50

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Director of University Admissions

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

UNIVERSITY ADMISSIONS

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Director of University Admissions for the year beginning July 1, 1941 and ending June 30, 1942.

During this year, 6,009 prospective students applied to Columbia University for admission. This figure is about 20 percent greater than the corresponding figure of 5,082 reported for the previous year.

The large increase in applicants is undoubtedly due directly to the demands of the war reflected both by the operation of selective service and the requirements of industry. It has been clear from the earliest days of the defense effort that a premium was placed on education and particularly on scientific education. Many young men were undoubtedly influenced by the fact that they would, if they studied in scientific fields, be eligible for deferment from the draft until such time as they could qualify either for engineering, medical, or dental school, and thus increase not only their usefulness to their country but also the value of their personal services.

It has been very noticeable that interest in nontechnical fields has fallen off, and that scientific and technical fields have attracted far more than their usual numbers. Certain professional fields, such as law, journalism, and business administration are presently drawing very few students, while engineering, the pure sciences, and the medical sciences are attracting far more than their accustomed number.

As a result of the pressure exerted by incoming students, the University has made a number of radical adjustments in admission procedures. The ten-year-old ban on admission to Columbia College in February has been lifted, and in February, 1942, seventy-four students were admitted. To accommodate students who graduated in June, and who wished to begin college work immediately, the Summer Session was opened to incoming freshmen. The University, by opening the Summer

Session in this manner, wished to, and did avoid the dislocation of a complete shift of its opening date from September to June. The fact that one hundred and thirteen, (about one-fifth of the ordinary September class) elected to begin their work in the summer indicated that the choice was a wise one, far preferable to forcing the other four hundred and fifty students into summer work. Barnard College adopted similar though not identical procedures, with most satisfactory results.

The School of Engineering advanced its date of entrance from September to June in a necessary move to make trained engineers available as rapidly as possible. Full details of that move will be found in the *Report* of the Associate Dean of the School of Engineering.

The School of Law, making the most radical adjustments of any school of the University, added a full summer session to its program and opened admission to students in February, June, and September. The action enabled a number of law students to complete their education before going into service and has so far made it possible to keep enrollment in the Law School up to a satisfactory figure at a time when a number of law schools have been forced to curtail their staffs or close their doors.

No changes have taken place in admissions procedures of the Graduate Faculties, the Schools of Architecture, Business, Journalism, Library Service, or the Professional Courses in Optometry. All of these divisions of the University have suffered a marked decline in the number of registrants, although applications have in each case been close to normal.

The adjustments in admission procedures discussed in the brief paragraphs above represent far more than the attempt of one university to meet the demands of its applicants. They represent a complete, though possibly temporary, change in procedures in higher education and particularly in professional education. This change in procedures is being followed by an unfortunate but inevitable change in requirements. As pointed out in the previous annual *Report* of the Director of University Admissions, requirements of all academic fields rose steadily from the close of the first war to the opening of the present one, with particular emphasis on increased humanistic content and broader general education. Today all educational requirements are being reshaped to shorten courses of study, eliminate humanistic content, and emphasize technical

and vocational content. This is clearly a necessary procedure in a war that requires technicians, but it should be understood by all of us that it is a far different procedure than the one we have followed for twenty-five years.

The consequences of our wartime educational program in terms of its effects on subsequent peacetime organization have not been explored effectively. This is an important omission, and one which the university should correct. I recommend, therefore, that a university committee be directed to study the university in its present wartime structure and to formulate procedures for a return to a peacetime structure when that happy necessity shall confront us. The need for such a study is indicated by our experience at the outbreak of this war. At that time and shortly thereafter the whole series of changes chronicled in this report took place. The suddenness with which the full force of emergency struck prevented these changes from being made in conformity with a university-wide master plan and prevented such a plan from coming into existence.

It is extremely probable that the war will end as rapidly as it broke out, and that the university will have another transition to make on short notice. In order to avoid having to resort to sudden expedencies, it is imperative that the university prepare now to return to a peacetime basis. It must be understood that these problems are, for a large university, very numerous and very complex. For example, there should be a new evaluation of the liberal arts curriculum in the light of the fact that our colleges have failed to prepare their graduates for a world controlled by technology. There must be a study of the possibility of placing vocational education on the collegiate level. Above all, there must be preparation for the tremendous job of piecing together the education of men who have been in the armed services.

During the year which closed on June 30, 1942, important changes took place in the personnel of the Office of University Admissions. In February, Mr. William Curtis Lamorey, Assistant to the Director, resigned to go with the Foreign Service staff of the Texas Oil Company. He is now comfortably ensconced in mid-Africa with thirteen servants, a promising garden of American vegetables, and a position of major responsibility in the forwarding of allied supplies of oil and gasoline.

The writer has been on active duty since June 16, 1942, as a Lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve, assigned to the Training Division of the Bureau of Naval Personnel. He is happy to report that Dr. L. Carrington Goodrich, for many years Adviser to Foreign Students, and thoroughly familiar with the work of the Office of University Admissions, is serving as Acting Director.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK H. BOWLES,
Director of University Admissions

June 30, 1942

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the University Medical Officer

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

To the President of the University

SIR:

It is my privilege, as University Medical Officer, to submit the following report of the work under my direction for the academic year 1941-42. This is the thirtieth consecutive annual report that your Medical Officer has had the pleasure and satisfaction of submitting to you as President of the University. Under your leadership and that of the Trustees, the department has developed an efficient health service that meets adequately the special needs of our Columbia community. The service was initiated in the spring of 1912 to meet the medical needs of the individual, whether Faculty, student, or employee. For this reason the medical service was set up as a unit, and its director was relieved of all responsibility for teaching or for administration in any other division of Columbia College or of the University. This provision has made it possible, over the years, to develop effective coöperation between the Medical Office and the several departments of the University, so that there now exists a relationship between this office and the various divisions of administration that makes for the maintenance of a smoothly functioning health service. With the appointment of a Medical Officer in 1912, his office was placed in Earl Hall because of its nearness to the laboratories of mining, engineering, and chemistry, where accidents were most likely to occur. At the end of thirty years we still have our Medical Office in this same building. During these years we have records of having given almost a million treatments, and we have had conferences with, or given medical examinations to, many thousands of individuals. We have long since outgrown our physical setup, but we have been able to adjust our constantly enlarging program of responsibilities to fit into our unchanging square feet of office space. We live in faith and hope that some day we may be able, through special gifts to the University Medical Service, to secure a building that will house adequately the various units of our service. Although we are handicapped for space, fortunately we have adequate equipment for the type of service we must give, so that the quality of service has been kept at a high level and abreast

of modern medical techniques. For the duration, the war has put all hope of bettering our present physical setup into the files. After the war, conditions in the field of college and university training may be so altered that the medical responsibilities will require not only a change in methods but also in staff organization. At the present moment we are more concerned with staff problems than with the contemplation of our housing project. Although we close the year with our full staff of physicians and nurses, military needs will undoubtedly make changes that will require a simplification of our present organization, but we are determined to meet whatever changes time and circumstances may bring without lowering our standards or breadth of service.

The efficiency of our health program has been greatly strengthened by the fact that the members of our staff have worked together as a team over many years and have developed a unity of purpose and a familiarity with the intricate problems of a university health program that must meet the divergent needs of employees, students, and Faculty.

With the close of this academic year, we shall lose the women's infirmary in Johnson Hall, the men's infirmary in John Jay Hall, and our emergency infirmary suite in Fernald Hall. The Navy will take over three of our dormitories: John Jay, Johnson, and Fernald. We plan to establish a men's infirmary on the upper floors of the Casa Italiana. The floor plan is ideally arranged for infirmary use. Each floor has a kitchen and is adequately supplied with bathroom and toilet facilities. This war-time provision for the care of bed patients living in the Residence Halls of the University is a happy solution of what seemed at first a problem without a solution. The men's infirmary suite in John Jay will be used during the coming year as the "sick bay" for the midshipmen living on the University campus. The women's infirmary will be moved to the north wing on the seventh floor of Whittier Hall. This suite of rooms was used as an infirmary for Teachers College students prior to 1926 when the central infirmary for women was installed on the top floor of Johnson Hall, then just completed as the dormitory for women graduate students of the University.

During the past year, as in 1917, we have seen a great change in the attitude of our University community toward the problems of health in all its varied relationships to the problems of total war. The defense pro-

gram of last year created a renewed interest in body-building and in the correction of those physical defects that disqualify men for service in the Army and Navy, especially those defects that make it impossible to qualify for the Civil Pilot Training Course. Pearl Harbor and the declaration of war brought immediate appreciation of the value of health and physical efficiency. Our students became interested in giving all the time and taking all the training necessary to develop the muscle and energy qualifications for the strenuous duties of military service. They are eager to follow any medical regime that holds promise of qualifying them for service in the armed forces of the United States. Students who before Pearl Harbor were disinclined to follow a medical or surgical program to improve their physical condition immediately developed an aggressive interest and were eager to begin their course of treatment or to enter the hospital for the surgical correction of the condition that stood between them and enlistment in the service of their choice. It is gratifying to find the youth of our country so willing to sacrifice all that they have and to be willing to work hard and long to bring themselves to the point of qualifying for service in the Army, Navy, or Air forces. Perhaps after the present conflict is over and the country mobilizes to solve the problems of peace, to meet the health problems of the casualties, and to correct the serious situations brought to society by the destruction of life and property, a new and more genuine interest in personal and community health may develop and be passed on to the next generation and become a permanent part of our vast reconstruction program, carrying over into the years, not only the foundation for peace, but also the actual building of a permanent world peace structure.

The events of the past year have demonstrated the wisdom and value of our College and University Medical Service programs, which have fitted easily into the present emergency. The use, since 1929, of the freshman physical examinations as the basis for our health supervision program now makes it possible to build upon this foundation an accelerated war program without having to reorganize our procedure. The physical examination records give us all the facts that we need to answer inquiries from our students and to advise them of their ability to qualify for service. The remedial work done since 1929 on the basis of the freshman medical examinations has anticipated in many cases the problems now faced by

the physicians who examine men for the draft. Many a Columbia man has had his physical defects recognized at the freshman examination and corrected during his college years. During the closing weeks of the Spring Session we received many requests from our graduates for records of their medical history while they were students at the University.

The medical staff is making every effort to use the experiences of the past months of war to increase the value of our constructive college health program and also to check our methods of medical and surgical practice with the rapid advances in the fields of scientific service.

The declaration of war made it imperative for us to prepare to meet air-raid emergencies on the campus of the University. As a part of a well-organized defense program, the University Medical Officer and his staff assembled sixty-two complete first-aid kits and distributed them among the various buildings on the campus. Each kit contains the following supplies:

FIRST-AID KIT

<i>Article</i>	CONTENTS	<i>Number</i>
Scissors		1 pair
Adhesive (5 yds. x 12 in.)		1 roll
Gauze (1 yd.)		12 rolls
Steripads (4 in. x 4 in.)		25 packages
Cotton		1 pound
Bandages		
3 in. gauze		9
2 in. gauze		9
Triangular bandages		4
Splints		
Basswood		6
Tongue depressor		12
Cotton wadding		1 package
Applicators		1 package
Safety pins		
Large		12
Small		12
Eye droppers		3
Castor oil		1 ounce
Boric acid crystals		4 ounces
Sodium chloride		1/4 pound

FIRST-AID KIT—*Continued*

CONTENTS

<i>Article</i>	<i>Number</i>
Sodium bicarbonate powder	8 ounces
Alcohol (medicated)	8 ounces
Merthiolate (1:1,000)	1 ounce
Metaphen (1:500)	1 ounce
Aromatic ammonia ampoules	1 tin
Aspirin	12
Triple bromides	10
Tannic acid powder in 8 oz. brown bottle (to make tannic acid solution 5 percent)	400 grains
Sulfanilamide powder (sterile)	8 grams
Skin pencil	1
Paper cups	4
Dressing basin	1
Kidney basin	1
Identification tags	12
Accident report forms	12

Stretchers and wheel chairs have been placed at strategic points on the campus. Two or more kits have been supplied to each designated first-aid station. Members of our first-aid squad are assigned to these stations under the direction of Professor Dwight Miner. During the months since these kits were made up and distributed, they have been inspected regularly and perishable supplies have been replaced so that the kits may be ready for immediate use, if an emergency arises.

The war has increased the amount of research work being done in our chemistry and physics laboratories. The University Medical Service has endeavored to keep in touch with this accelerated program of research so that it may be prepared to cope with any emergency that may develop as a result of accident. When a particularly hazardous procedure has been in operation, the medical staff by special appointment has stood by until the work was completed. We are happy to report that the year closed without serious accident.

The increase in the amount of laboratory work brought to the campus as a result of the war has made the twenty-four-hour emergency service of the Medical Office more necessary than ever. The change in location of our infirmaries will make this service slightly more difficult to maintain,

but even with a less efficient telephone setup, made necessary because of the priority restrictions on telephone equipment, we shall be able to function.

The following tables serve as a measure of the scope of medical service covered during the academic year just closed:

TABLE 1

OFFICE CONSULTATIONS

University office	32,748
Barnard College office	9,747
Teachers College office	3,417
Johnson Hall infirmary office	1,753
John Jay Hall infirmary office	2,167
Whittier Hall infirmary office	1,158
Total	50,990

TABLE 2

INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING OFFICE SERVICE

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
University office	4,143	2,563	6,706
Barnard College office . . . . .	....	1,250	1,250
Teachers College office	104	848	952
Johnson Hall infirmary office . . . . .	....	509	509
John Jay Hall infirmary office	800	....	800
Whittier Hall infirmary office . . . . .	....	413	413
Total	5,047	5,583	10,630

TABLE 3

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES

<i>Conditions</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>	<i>Conferences Examinations Treatments</i>
Diseases of the psychobiological unit	61	165
Mental disorders	286	516
Diseases of the body as a whole	688	919
Regional diseases	1,879	3,189
Diseases of the skin, subcutaneous areolar tissue, and superficial mucous membrane	3,172	5,945

TABLE 3—*Continued*

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES

<i>Conditions</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>	<i>Conferences Examinations Treatments</i>
Diseases of the breast	17	32
Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system	1,661	3,299
Diseases of the respiratory system	4,907	8,191
Diseases of the cardiovascular system	540	811
Diseases of the hemic and lymphatic systems	102	131
Diseases of the digestive system	4,372	6,243
Diseases of the abdomen, generally, and peritoneum	55	80
Diseases of the urinary system	62	78
Diseases of the genital system	824	960
Diseases of the endocrine system	27	125
Diseases of the nervous system	971	1,142
Diseases of the eye	1,751	2,006
Diseases of the ear	681	1,115
Nondiagnostic terms	44	63
Medical problems	...	6,218
Referred cases	...	638
Nonmedical problems	...	170
Miscellaneous		
Examinations		
Diagnostic	...	1,116
Columbia College		
Freshmen examined	...	626
Students of advanced standing examined	...	75
Students examined on readmission to college	...	15
Employee	...	271
Food handler	...	68
Civil Pilot Training examinations	...	6
Blood donor examinations	...	57
X-rays	...	156
Baking	...	43
Infrared	...	1,400
Ultraviolet ray	...	1,553
Vaccines	...	742
Total	22,100	49,578
Laboratory tests	...	1,412

TABLE 4

INFIRMARIES

	<i>Bed Patients</i>	<i>Infirmary Days</i>	<i>Average Days of Treatment</i>
Johnson Hall	410	1,629	3.97
John Jay Hall	214	892	4.16
Total	624	2,521	4.04

For several years we have maintained a valuable dental hygiene service on the campus, under the supervision of Dr. Anna V. Hughes, Professor of Dentistry. During the academic year just closed 1,089 treatments were given to our students. We regret that during the coming year we shall be unable to continue this service on the campus because of the lack of room. The space now occupied by this division of our University Health Service in the Pupin Physics Laboratories must be given over to the greatly increased activities of the Department of Physics due to its war program. Arrangements, however, have been made by Professor Hughes, so that the services in this field of dental hygiene may be continued for our students at the School of Dental and Oral Surgery at the Medical Center.

With all the added difficulties and unplanned-for changes in our schedule of duties during the year, made necessary by an accelerated war program, we were able to continue without interruption our college supervision program; our medical responsibilities of physical education activities; the examination and supervision of health conditions of the employees of the Department of Buildings and Grounds, including dormitories and restaurants. A summary of the work in these several branches follows:

TABLE 5

COLLEGE HEALTH SUPERVISION

Number of complete physical examinations of new students	715
Number of students called for conferences, examinations, or treatments	997

Of this number, 138 were seniors; 158, juniors; 204, sophomores; 446, freshmen; fifty-one were students in other schools of the University. In

this group of 997 supervision cases, 209 different medical or surgical conditions were treated. In all, throughout the year, this special group made 2,085 visits to the Medical Office.

From a group of 701 college students required to take physical education for credit, medical examinations revealed conditions in seventeen that made it necessary for the Medical Officer to recommend that they drop all required activities for the year. These cases have been kept under systematic supervision and special medical programs have been substituted to take the place of the required activities. Thirty-five students showed physical conditions that made it impossible for them to take the full "Group B" program of athletic activities and games. These students were placed in a special division of the Department of Physical Education where they could have the personal supervision of the instructor and a program of activity suitable to their needs. This group of thirty-five students had during the year 282 medical examinations and conferences to follow up their special problems.

Our records show that 384 students went into training during the year for intercollegiate athletic competition and that, of these, 310 actually participated. Approximately 450 special examinations were given to this group to qualify them for competition.

To safeguard our students, a physician has been present at all athletic contests held during the year, numbering fifty-two. Accidents occurring at these events have been few in number and of minor importance.

The nation at war has made new problems for the Department of Physical Education. The director of this department has reorganized the program of activities so that the students in all four classes may have the benefit of a required program of body-building and effort-sustaining training, in addition to those activities that develop skills rather than muscle strength and physical endurance so essential to military efficiency. This accelerated program of physical conditioning has added new responsibilities to the work of the physician who has the supervision of the medical problems of the Department. The entire program of accelerated activities has been conducted in close coöperation with the medical staff. Dr. William F. Bender, our staff representative in the Gymnasium office, has kept in close touch with the University Medical Officer and written

reports have been made on all problems, presented either through the Medical Office or through the office of the Department of Physical Education, affecting this program of accelerated activities.

The physical examinations of the employees have been thorough and for the benefit of the employee as well as for the University. A program of check-ups has been maintained in cases where conditions were found that might affect the efficiency of the worker or result in injury to his health.

TABLE 6

EMPLOYEES EXAMINED

Residence Halls (John Jay, Johnson, and Bard)	163
Buildings and Grounds	69
College of Physicians and Surgeons	25
Teachers College	13
Total	270
Food handlers:	
Residence Halls	56
Columbia University Bookstore	12
Total	68
Wassermann tests	129

Dr. Gulielma F. Alsop, physician at Barnard College, has had an interesting and busy year meeting the new problems of health that have arisen as a result of the accelerated academic program and the changes in schedules and interests that have been brought about by the opening of new fields of work for women in the armed services and in industry. The health record of the College for the past year would indicate that the speeding up of the academic program and the participation in war work have had no detrimental effect upon the health of the students.

The year has been one of rich experience for the University Medical Officer and the members of his staff in their field of medical practice on the campus of the University. We consider it a privilege to work in the

University community and wish to express our deep appreciation of the loyal support we have received from the President, the Trustees, members of the Faculty, from the students, and also from the staff members and administrators of St. Luke's Hospital and of the Medical Center.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. McCASTLINE, M.D.

University Medical Officer

June 30, 1942

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Director of Libraries

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS · NEW YORK

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF LIBRARIES

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

To the President of the University

SIR:

As Director of Libraries I have the honor to present the following report for the academic year ending June 30, 1942.

While the service records for all the libraries show that the number of books used has fallen off, the service load of the staff has actually increased because of the war, and this is particularly true if the difficulty in nearly every department of keeping together a staff of trained and experienced workers is taken into account, as of course it must be. Although there was a noticeable drop in the total circulation at the main loan desk in South Hall there was an increase in loans for home use. While the number of officers having active borrowing accounts at the main loan desk dropped from 1,111 to 492, for reasons directly or indirectly connected with the war, the number of registered student borrowers was only ninety-one less than in 1940-41, and this drop from 9,250 to 9,159 was mainly among students in the Graduate Faculties and Teachers College.

In many departments, especially in engineering and the physical sciences, the war has brought increased demands for service. The Mathematics Department, for example, reports three times as many books in circulation as in 1940-41 and five times as many as in 1939-40. In the Chemistry Library 23 percent more books were used than in the year before. Calls for service in departments having to do with the languages and cultures of both the Near East and Far East have increased in number and importance. The introduction of intensive courses of instruction in the Japanese language resulted in increased use of the East Asiatic departmental reading room. War activities also stimulated a demand for reference and bibliographical service on Japan on the part of students, Faculty, the public generally, and Government agencies especially.

In fields of knowledge not related directly to the war effort book circulation fell off in approximately the same ratio as did the registration of students. In the Business Library, for example, circulation fell off, but students called for a greater variety of materials and for more personal

service. Reference and bibliographical service to officers increased, due partly to their activities in Government service and partly to more work on research projects. In the Law Library also the demand for reference service has continued on a high level in spite of a smaller student body, because of the Government service of many members of the Faculty. A notable increase is reported in the use of the foreign collections, particularly those of Latin American countries.

The flow of books from European countries has now practically ceased, except from England. Through the effective work of the Joint Committee on Importations, under the auspices of the American Library Association, foreign publications which had been held in Bermuda by the British Government have now all been received, and files of serials from Germany and Switzerland are practically complete through June, 1941. Gaps in the files of Dutch, French, and Italian periodicals are much more serious. Receipts of periodicals from Japan ceased after December, 1941, and shipment from South America is slow and uncertain.

The statistical report of the Cataloguing Department (See table on p. 24) shows that 60,728 new volumes were catalogued in 1941-42, against 73,007 in the previous year. The number of volumes recatalogued was 43,221, the increase of 26,851 over 1940-41 being due mainly to the great number of large sets recatalogued and reclassified by the law division. The 229,413 catalogue cards produced reached a new high, being an increase of 35,265 over 1940-41.

From July 1 to December 8 the Lending Service continued the steady growth in membership, book stock, and circulation which it had enjoyed from its establishment on January 22, 1940. Circulation, which for the first five months of the year had been 25 percent greater than for the same period in the preceding year, fell off 50 percent immediately after December 7, and although it gradually returned to about the level of the year before, the total circulation of 25,037 volumes for the year represented a gain of only 1,101 over 1940-41. The number of registered patrons increased from 2,803 to 3,248. This gain of nearly 16 percent occurred mainly in the faculty and alumni groups. At the close of the year about 62 percent of the officers who could be considered potential patrons were active borrowers.

Our interlibrary relations in the lending and borrowing of books fall into two quite separate categories, administratively speaking. Books are borrowed from local libraries through the department in which they are needed and are loaned to local libraries directly by the department in which they are located. In 1941-42 we loaned to libraries near enough to Columbia to be reached by messenger a total of 1,188 volumes, and from some of these local libraries, borrowed 540 volumes for the use of our own students and faculty.

Loans to and from libraries outside the city which have to be arranged for by correspondence are handled by a separate interlibrary loan service. Through this service last year we loaned 1,120 volumes to 255 libraries and borrowed 762 volumes from eighty libraries. More than half of all our borrowings were from four libraries—the Library of Congress, and the libraries of Harvard College, Princeton University, and Yale University. To handle these 1,882 volumes required, in addition to the packages, 8,895 pieces of mail. Much of this should be of a routine nature, but unfortunately about one half of the labor goes into special correspondence made necessary by carelessness and indifference on the part of many borrowing libraries in describing the book wanted so that it can be identified without more or less skilled reference work. It might be supposed that a library which asks us to lend it a book would give the full and correct name of the author and the correct title of the book, but in many cases this is not done, the excuse usually being that no competent person in the borrowing library has the necessary time.

The custodian of a valuable book collection is always conscious of his responsibility for doing everything that can be done to avoid irreparable loss. By long experience he has learned the best methods of dealing with a wide range of enemies of books, including several human varieties. Danger from the air in the form of incendiary and explosive bombs is a new cause of anxiety on the part of the librarian of a rare book collection. It is not yet clear, however, that there is anything he can do about it, for in spite of his best effort there will still exist the possibility that the most carefully devised protective measures may turn out to be more disastrous than deliberate inaction. Nevertheless, libraries generally, particularly those located in the larger cities near the Atlantic coast, began many

months before December 7, 1941, to study the experience of English libraries and to make plans to safeguard their own valuable books from the results of air attack.

Here at Columbia each of our libraries has been asked to select from its collections at least a portion of the books of unusual value which it would be difficult or impossible to replace and which are not indispensable in its day-to-day activities—books which we would prefer to get along without for the duration of the war rather than to risk losing for all time. The material selected in this way totaled about one thousand cubic feet.

Next came the still more difficult question of how to provide the maximum protection without subjecting such book treasures to other serious hazards and without incurring unreasonable expense in packing, shipping, and storage charges. Many large libraries in New York and other cities had packed their most valuable books in suitable containers and shipped them to places of comparative safety. Inquiries among libraries in small isolated towns and cities brought us several offers of suitable storage space. At the same time, an alternative plan was studied. It was obvious from the observed effects of bombing attacks in England that some parts of our own library buildings would afford much greater protection than others. With the aid of experts from the School of Engineering and the School of Architecture locations involving the minimum risk from damage were selected, and it was finally recommended that the most valuable books and other library materials be moved to these locations instead of being packed and shipped out of the city. If this recommendation is approved by the President and the Trustees none of our books will be completely withdrawn from use even though they will not be as accessible as they are under normal conditions.

Under the sponsorship of the American Library Association's Board on Resources of American Libraries, and supported by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, Mr. Robert B. Downs, Director of Libraries of New York University, undertook to make a comprehensive survey of the library materials available for advanced study and research in the five boroughs of New York City, including all subjects and all types of libraries. In his preface to the resulting volume Mr. Downs generously acknowledges the full coöperation he received in describing

Columbia's holdings from the Director of Libraries, from his assistant, Mr. Charles M. Adams, and from many members of the faculties and the library staff. Mr. Thomas P. Fleming, Medical Librarian, prepared the entire chapter on the literature of the medical and allied sciences.

The critical reader of Mr. Downs's volume will find it possible to point out many subjects in which the comparative strength of Columbia's holdings is not adequately brought out, but this is due, in the main, to limitations of space. Strength in a library's holdings on any subject must necessarily be stated on a comparative basis. In a great mountain range even the deepest valleys may have a higher elevation than the peaks in formations of lesser magnitude. It is believed that the large amount of labor which we put into our share of this project was well justified by the utility of the volume to our own students and scholars. Errors of omission and of emphasis can be corrected in future editions, which will most likely be called for.

The number and magnitude of interlibrary bibliographical undertakings seem to increase from year to year. We try to bear our full share of the cost of each well-conceived effort of this kind, since it appears to be one of the best ways of unlocking for the student and scholar, wherever he may be, the resources of our own and other libraries. Last year, in addition to the work on Mr. Downs's volume, two other projects of major proportions were completed by our hard-working staff. One was the second edition of the *Union List of Serials*. In the first edition, published in 1927, and the supplements, our Columbia holdings were so inadequately listed that much of the work had to be done over again, requiring the full time of a skilled cataloguer for approximately one year.

A considerable amount of time was spent by four departments in checking all the entries in the voluminous list of English imprints published before 1641, known as the *Short Title Catalog*, compiled by Pollard and Redgrave. This highly useful catalogue gave no clue as to where the titles it listed could be found in American libraries. Dr. W. W. Bishop, recently retired from the librarianship of the University of Michigan, had undertaken to fill this need, and we are glad to coöperate with him. We reported the ownership of 1,200 of these early English imprints, as well as some forty-eight variants and titles not found in English libraries by Pollard and Redgrave. Work was also begun on the checking to show

our holdings in a similar list of English titles published from 1641 to 1700 which had been compiled by Mr. Donald G. Wing, of the Yale University Library. That has proved to be such a large undertaking that it is doubtful whether we shall be able to get Columbia's holdings adequately reported in the published work.

In all departments it has been more difficult to find the time necessary to prepare exhibitions which under normal conditions can play an important part in the educational work of the Libraries. Responsibility for planning and preparing the larger exhibitions in South Hall and Low Memorial Library has been delegated mainly to Mr. Charles M. Adams, Assistant to the Director of Libraries, who serves as Librarian of the Special Collections Department. Each month Mr. Adams has prepared a calendar of the new and continuing exhibitions on view during the month. Early in the year an exhibit which attracted much attention was devoted to the official publications of nations at war, for which Mrs. Violet A. Cabeen, in charge of the Documents Division of the Cataloguing Department, was largely responsible. As usual, some of the exhibitions were timed to coincide with the celebration of some event of local or general interest. One underlying purpose in every exhibition is to call to the attention of those who may be interested the rich resources of the Libraries in many varied fields. A temporary exhibit is also one of the best methods of calling attention to important current accessions resulting from gift or purchase. An exhibition from the Witmark collection of autographed books and music scores was prepared in compliance with the terms of the will under which the collection was bequeathed to the Libraries by Mr. Isidore Witmark. More material from the valuable collections presented by Mr. Frederick Coykendall was shown.

Every year loans are made to other libraries for exhibition purposes. Last year a collection of books and other materials was sent to the library of the University of Rochester to be exhibited from April 15 to June 1 in connection with a conference on China. The books included early editions of Chinese classics and samples of books of various kind. Among the other materials were oracle bones, examples of early printing and writing, tools used in wood-block carving, printing, writing, etc. In June, 1942, a collection of material was selected by the Chinese library and sent to

the Wellesley College Library for an exhibition to illustrate the intellectual, literary, social, and political development of China during the lifetime of Mme Chiang Kai-Shek, the occasion being the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mme Chiang's graduation from Wellesley.

It may not be generally known around the University that the departmental library of the School of Library Service is now the reference center for all departments having need to consult the catalogues and administrative reports of colleges and universities. The collection was started in a small way in 1928 to provide the necessary source material for courses in college and university library organization and administration. In 1932 the Carnegie Foundation presented its collection of some twenty thousand catalogues. In recent years systematic effort has been made to build up complete files and to receive the current catalogues and reports, particularly of the president, financial officer, and librarian. Valuable additions of older material were received from Vassar College in 1940 and 1941. The collection now numbers 44,700 pieces representing 1,314 institutions in the United States and eighty-seven in other countries. Students and officers in all departments of the University make daily use of the collection by personal visit or telephone call.

For several years the personnel problem has been growing more and more acute on account of the low salaries paid in all grades of the service, from department head to junior page. The war has already greatly accentuated this difficulty, and the drafting of men for the armed services soon will seriously tax our ability to prevent a lowering of the standards of service. With a staff of approximately 250 persons it was necessary during the past year to make 197 new appointments. It is obvious that great waste is involved in the selection and training of so many new assistants only to have them leave in a short time for positions elsewhere which pay better salaries. The burden of this discouraging effort falls on the department heads and their few experienced professional assistants. It is difficult to see how this can go on much longer without a definite breakdown of the service at many points. However, I can give assurance that no matter what comes the staff as a whole will loyally give to the University everything in its power as it has always done in the past.

Up to June 30 seventeen men on the staff of the various libraries had

entered the armed services through enlistment or the selective service. Men holding permanent positions are given a leave of absence when they are drafted, unless they prefer to resign.

Of the many resignations regretfully accepted two may be noted here. Mr. John H. Moriarty, Assistant to the Director of Libraries, resigned to accept the position of chief of the Accessions Division of the Library of Congress, and Miss Florence King gave up the librarianship of Columbia College to become assistant librarian of Connecticut College for Women. Mr. John M. Connor, Reference Assistant in the Medical Library, was granted leave of absence in December to permit him to serve as assistant director, and later as director, of the Victory Book Campaign, sponsored by the U.S.O., the Red Cross, and the American Library Association. Mr. Thomas P. Fleming, Medical Librarian, is serving as chairman of the Joint Committee on Importations, representing the American Library Association and six other national library associations. This committee has the heavy responsibility of securing from the British and American governments permission for all nongovernmental libraries and research laboratories in the United States to import periodicals and other publications from Axis and Axis-dominated countries. To secure the release of publications consigned to American libraries, but detained by the British censorship authorities during 1940 and 1941, Mr. Fleming went to Bermuda in January and again in March.

Many members of the professional staff have been registered as graduate students, attending lectures and studying in their free time, some of them as candidates for professional or graduate degrees. In June, 1942, Mr. Charles M. Adams, Assistant to the Director of Libraries, received the degree of Master of Arts in English, and Mr. Milton Halsey Thomas, Curator of Columbiana, the Master of Arts in history.

For the nine-month period ending June 15, 1942, thirty-nine NYA students and student clerks, assigned to fourteen different departments of the Libraries, worked a total of 9,962 hours. In the preceding year 105 NYA students worked 22,904 hours. Certain departments have come to rely to a considerable extent on this source of assistance for much of their typing, filing, mimeographing, running of errands, and shelving of books and will have difficulty in getting the necessary work done without it.

In my report of three years ago I reviewed at some length the causes of a growing pressure for library service from several large nonuniversity groups in the metropolitan area. Space does not permit even a summary of that discussion to be given here. The interested reader is referred to my report for 1938-39 (pp. 3-15), and it is hoped that no one will undertake to pass judgment on the new policy recently adopted without a careful reading of those pages as well as the much briefer discussion of the same problem in the report for 1940-41 (pp. 8-11). The primary purpose of that discussion was to present the facts in regard to the use of the University Libraries by the outside public and to ask the Trustees to adopt some policy to guide the Libraries in dealing with the heavy demand for service from the general public. The library administration has felt strongly that it should not permit the University Libraries to be forced into a position where they would actually be serving as free public libraries without specific authority from the governing body.

It is clearly recognized that in all its manifold activities the University is engaged in public service, even though funds for its support come from private rather than from public sources. Being in this sense a public institution the University could not completely close its libraries to the non-University public, even if it wished to do so. On the basis of careful study of this problem as it had presented itself from day to day in the administration of the Libraries it was tentatively suggested three years ago that the solution might be found in a system of library fees which the non-University public would be asked to pay. A year ago this suggestion was put into the form of a definite recommendation, including a schedule of fees and a plan of administration. At the close of the year now being reported upon the Trustees of the University, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Educational Policy, adopted the proposal by unanimous vote. An amendment to the University Statutes, effective July 1, 1942, authorizes the Libraries to provide free service to officers, employees, and students registered in the University. "Other persons, not members of the University, may be given the privilege of using the Libraries upon payment of fees established by the Statutes and under rules prescribed by the Director of Libraries with the approval of the President" (Section 83 of the University Statutes).

The fees required are of three kinds:

1. A general use fee, which permits the use of catalogues and reference books, consultation with reference librarians, the drawing of books for use in reading rooms, and the use of current periodicals
2. The stack access fee, which gives admission to the main stack room in South Hall
3. The borrowing fee (in addition to the general use fee), which covers the privilege of borrowing for home use such books as are ordinarily permitted to circulate to registered students

Following are the fees prescribed by statute:

1. General Use
For each three-month period or fraction thereof \$3.00
(Holders of degrees from Columbia are exempt from this fee.)
2. Stack Access (including general use)
For each three-month period or fraction thereof 5.00
Holders of a Ph.D. degree from Columbia University 3.00
3. Borrowing
Temporary: Cash, four cents a day, with four-day minimum; tickets (nontransferable and nonredeemable), good for thirty-four days, \$1.00 in advance, minimum charge four days.
Continuous: Privileges equal to those of a graduate student (i.e., the borrowing of three books at a time for a period of two weeks), for each three-month period or fraction thereof 3.00

Many of the larger university libraries have found it necessary to restrict somewhat narrowly the privileges extended to persons having no connection with the institution. The libraries of Harvard University, Yale University, the University of Chicago, and even of some of the state universities, have for many years charged a fee for privileges granted to "outsiders," including their own graduates, with liberal exemptions for visiting scholars from other institutions for limited periods. The Columbia plan is designed to meet the special conditions in the metropolitan area of New York, and is quite different from that in effect at either Harvard or Yale. At the University of Chicago, however, where conditions are not unlike those in New York, a system of library fees strikingly similar to our own was adopted on April 4, last. In six of the largest

universities, the graduate student not taking courses but desiring to use the library, presumably in connection with a dissertation, is required to pay a library or other fee. The new Columbia fees, however, are very light compared with those in most of the other universities.

In accordance with the new statute a detailed set of rules and regulations for the administration of the fee system was prepared and approved. Under these rules ample provision is made for extending the normal reciprocal courtesies to faculties and graduate students of other universities.

During the past year a very considerable part of the vacant shelf space in the main stack room in South Hall has been filled by material held in storage for different organizations. Approximately 1,218 linear feet of shelving were assigned for the storage of materials produced by a unit of the Historical Records Survey of the WPA working under the auspices of the University's Department of History and supervised by Mr. Clifford L. Lord, now Director of the New York State Historical Association. This material relates to three separate projects: the "Messages and Papers of the Presidents," the "Index of Presidential Orders," and the "Congressional Vote Analysis." The library administration has agreed to store this material until one year after the end of the war.

In August, 1941, the Director of Libraries was approached by Mr. Tamon Mayeda, director of the Japan Institute, Inc., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City, with a request to accept for storage the library of the institute, consisting of some twelve thousand books in the Japanese language. Under a formal agreement dated September 10, 1941, the Libraries consented to accept the collection on temporary deposit for a period of five years from October 1, or from the date it was received, with the understanding that the books would be available for use by anyone interested. Early in December we were asked to receive the books, and the moving was completed at noon on Saturday, December 6. Since December 7, officials and employees of several departments of the United States Government have used in South Hall and borrowed for use elsewhere several hundred volumes from the institute library.

For many years the Torrey Botanical Club, closely affiliated with the University through its officers, has been permitted to store a part of the stock of its publications in the sub-basement of Low Memorial Library,

the remainder being stored at the New York Botanical Garden. This division of its storage facilities and the unsuitable character of the space in Low Memorial led in the fall of 1941 to an agreement between the Libraries and the club to assign about three hundred shelves on the fifteenth stack floor in South Hall for the storage of the club's publications. In return the club furnishes the Libraries its publications without cost, as well as two sets of the Index Cards to American Botanical Literature, and turns over to the Libraries some twenty periodicals which it receives on exchange.

A large part of the fourteenth stack floor was assigned in 1939 to the American Mathematical Society for the central storage of the stock of its publications, which had previously been scattered in various parts of the country where the printing had been done. Soon after South Hall was first occupied in 1934 a section of the first floor of the stack room was assigned to the Geological Society of America for the storage of the stock of its publications. Later the assignment was increased, so that the society now occupies about one quarter of the floor. Other smaller space allotments for nonlibrary purposes have been made from time to time. At the rate the stack room is being filled at present it will be practically full in the next five years. It is understood, of course, that these various organizations will give up the space they occupy whenever it is needed by the Libraries' own collections, so that an actual shortage of stack space need not develop for many years.

Mr. Chi-Chen Wang, Curator of the Chinese collection, has prepared for publication in *Notes on Far Eastern Studies* a detailed account of the historical development and present status of the Chinese collection of the Columbia University Libraries, with special attention to the period of four years from 1938 to date in which it has more than doubled in size. This article has not yet been published, but it can be consulted in manuscript by anyone who is interested. The first book in Chinese to be acquired by Columbia College was a translation of the New Testament presented to the Library in 1824 by Dr. James De Kay. A few other translations of Western books into Chinese came as gifts from time to time, but not until 1900 did the Library have as many as a hundred books originally written and printed in Chinese. From 1920 on the collection grew more rapidly. In 1938 it numbered 57,046 volumes but was con-

spicuously lacking in certain classes of material needed in all kinds of research. To remedy these defects and to enable the University to lay a foundation for a Chinese collection worthy of the leading university in this great metropolitan center, the Rockefeller Foundation made a grant of \$25,000 for the purchase of books in Far Eastern languages, particularly in Chinese. During the four years ending June 30, 1942, 77,596 volumes have been purchased. Although the Rockefeller grant does not expire until December 30, 1942, and a substantial part of it is still unspent, the war in the Pacific area has necessarily brought the buying program to a close. Columbia now has a well-rounded library of Chinese books which in certain fields is outstanding. While it is surpassed in size by the Chinese collection of the Library of Congress, it is, in Mr. Wang's opinion, probably second to none outside China and Japan in diversity of material and general usefulness. It must be added, however, that this usefulness is largely potential in character until it is adequately catalogued.

The highly satisfactory result of the buying program inaugurated in 1938 is due mainly to the hard and intelligent work of Mr. Wang and of Mr. T. K. Koo, of the National Library of Peiping, our representative in Peiping. Of Mr. Koo's work, Mr. Wang says: "It is not too much to say that if it had not been for his knowledge and experience, his perseverance and resourcefulness in the face of all kinds of difficulties, and above all his complete devotion to the task that he had undertaken, the program would not have had the success that it did."

Mr. Frederick Coykendall again added very materially to the valuable gifts reported in the last two years. Already the collections he has given of the works of contemporary writers are bearing fruit in the stimulus they are giving to our younger scholars. In January, 1942, Mr. Coykendall added to his previous contributions 1,252 books and pamphlets from his extensive collections. Many of these volumes contain laid-in letters from the authors themselves and prospectuses and notes made by Mr. Coykendall. The latter half of the nineteenth century is represented by such poets as Coventry Patmore, William Allingham, Christina Georgina Rossetti, Charles Stuart Calverley, and the present century by such writers as Richard Aldington, Alice Meynell, Ezra Pound, James Stephens, John Drinkwater, and Laurence Binyon. The poetry of the Irish Renaissance is especially well represented with over 171 pieces from the Cuala Press,

most of the first editions of Katharine Tynan, Arthur O'Shaughnessy, "AE" (George William Russell), and Sturge Moore. The collections on four of the authors mentioned require special mention. The largest of them is devoted to the writings of John Drinkwater (1882-1937), the English poet, dramatist, biographer, and critic. It consists of 166 printed items, including almost all the first editions, and many rare broadsides and pamphlets and five autograph letters. The English poet Laurence Binyon is represented by forty-nine volumes and two autograph letters, including practically all the first, limited, and special editions of his poetry. Of the six first editions of Arthur W. E. O'Shaughnessy (1844-81) only one was already present in the Libraries. The thirteen volumes of the first editions of William Allingham (1824-89) include two presentation copies from the author and two from his wife. In January, 1942, Mr. Coykendall also presented thirteen volumes by the American poet Amy Lawrence Lowell. The Libraries now have an excellent collection of the works of this author, though it does not contain all the first editions.

The Coykendall collections were supplemented and strengthened by a gift from Professor Mary Louisa Sutliff, who retired from the Faculty of Library Service in 1934, of her collection on the Irish Renaissance. Most important were the works of William Butler Yeats and of "AE." A number of manuscript letters of the latter and many letters by Elizabeth C. Yeats add special interest to the Sutliff gift.

One of the most notable gifts received by the Libraries in recent years came from Mr. Edwin Patrick Kilroe ('04; A.M., '05; LL.B., '06; Ph.D., '13) who on February 6, 1942, presented to the University his unique collection of Tammaniana. As early as 1894, an eventful year in New York and national politics, Mr. Kilroe, still a young boy, began to collect political verse from the newspapers. By 1904, when he received his Bachelor's degree from Columbia College, he had definitely laid the foundations for what was to become the largest and most complete collection of documentary materials relating to the development of the Tammany movement in the United States. From that day to the present Mr. Kilroe has been a vigilant and enthusiastic collector in his chosen field. A long-time member of Tammany and for some years an assistant district attorney of New York County, Mr. Kilroe has had more than a scholarly interest in his subject. The thesis he submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philos-

ophy in 1913 was entitled "Saint Tammany and the Origin of the Society of Tammany; or, the Columbian Order in New York." The Kilroe collection, numbering some 104,338 items, now housed in Low Memorial Library, consists of books, pamphlets, circulars, letters, documents, speeches, clippings, newspapers, cartoons and engravings, campaign posters, public records, etc. So much of the material is now rare and unobtainable that it would be practically impossible for anyone in the future to bring together such a collection. For generations to come it will prove to be a rich source of information for the student of political and social history.

Mr. Isidore Witmark, the well-known music publisher, bequeathed to the University at his death on April 9, 1941, a collection of some four hundred items consisting of musical scores, manuscripts, and autographed books which will be kept together in the Low Memorial Library as a separate collection. Carrying out Mr. Witmark's wishes a catalogue was published, and the entire collection was exhibited during the month of April, 1942. Many of the leading writers, composers, and dramatists were Mr. Witmark's intimate friends and regularly sent him autographed and inscribed copies of their works. From the historical point of view the most important single musical work in the collection is the vocal score of Wagner's *Parsifal*, autographed by the cast of the first stage performance in the United States, December 24, 1903. Among the books George Ade, with twenty-four titles, is more largely represented than any other author.

The Society of American Dramatists and Composers has transferred to Columbia University the Bronson Howard collection for American dramatists. Bronson Howard was a close friend of Brander Matthews. While the latter was building up a dramatic library and museum for the University, Howard was planning a library which would be complementary to it. Howard bequeathed his library to the American Dramatists' Club, with the proviso that when the club ceased to exist the collection should go to Columbia. In 1904, a few years before his death, he wrote to Matthews:

I should think it might be quite possible that the American Dramatists' Club would be glad to have its little white elephant stabled with your collection at Columbia, if you find that you can give it a stall and the members access. We may well keep this possibility in view on both sides: perhaps it would save you

some bother about collecting a full set of plays and the Club some worrying about the housing of its inconvenient property.

In 1914 the Society of American Dramatists and Composers undertook through a bequest of Alice Maude Howard, widow of Bronson Howard, to provide for the maintenance of the collection. The society assumed that in this way it continued the existence of the American Dramatists' Club, which had become inactive, until the legal question of whether the club still exists was raised in 1941 when the society proposed to transfer the Bronson Howard library to the New York Public Library. Competent legal opinion held that the club had ceased to exist and that the library should come to Columbia, which it did in June, 1942, and is now housed in the Special Collections Department in Low Memorial Library. The collection numbers about fifteen hundred volumes, chiefly editions in English of plays published during the latter half of the nineteenth century and early part of the twentieth, many of them being translations from French and German. Funds left by Bronson Howard's widow, Alice Maude Howard, are available for the upkeep and care of the collection.

Among the interesting additions to our manuscript collections are three autographed letters written by John Stuart Mill, presented by Professor Emery E. Neff; four autographed letters written by Daniel Webster on personal business matters while he was in the United States Senate, given by Mrs. Willard C. Rappleye; and twenty-one autographed letters given by Professor James C. Egbert, which had been addressed to him by distinguished personages such as John Fiske, Thomas F. Bayard, and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Miss Mildred Sawyer made an important addition to the Moncure Daniel Conway collection, which she gave to the Libraries in 1940, consisting of sixty autographed letters from the correspondence of her grandfather, Moncure Daniel Conway, with such literary figures as Mark Twain, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Walt Whitman, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Robert Browning, and Thomas Carlyle.

In 1929 the University, as is well known, purchased from Professor E. R. A. Seligman his library of rare and valuable material in the field of economics. As soon as he had parted with his famous library, Professor Seligman began to build up another, not duplicating, but supplementing the original collection. This supplementary library, numbering about

sixty-five hundred volumes of manuscript and printed materials at the time of his death in 1940, was purchased from his estate in March, 1942. Though the collection covers a broad field of subject matter, some of it published in the fifteenth century, material on the period of the French Revolution predominates. There are more than a thousand broadsides, chiefly French, German, and English, of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and fifty incunabula concerned with trade, agriculture, and commerce. There is a three-volume manuscript of Claude Dupin's *Observations* on Montesquieu's *Spirit of Laws*, a set of *Nouvelles Ephemerides*, and other rare physiocratic classics.

The second Seligman library was the only large and important collection purchased during the year. The Fine Arts, Music, and other libraries were fortunate in being able to acquire needed and important European material from the dwindling stocks of American dealers. Several departments have found it advisable to use a considerable part of their book funds to strengthen their holdings of important publications from Latin American countries. In the present state of the South American book trade it is advisable for any large library in carrying out an extensive purchasing program of serial sets and older material to send its own representative to each of the larger countries. This was proved by a brief trip made by the Law Librarian, Mr. Miles O. Price, to Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina in 1941. He was therefore asked again this year to visit the same countries and also Chile in order to purchase books, both for the Law Library and for the General Library. Although he negotiated the purchase of only some two thousand volumes, his trip was a distinct success. For the money spent it would have been impossible to secure anything like as much well-selected material by correspondence.

Gifts to the Fine Arts Library and to the Avery Architectural Library included books on the relation of art and religion and primitive art in symbolism from Mrs. Wendell T. Bush, selected from the library of her husband, the late Professor Bush; two books from Australia, *Japanese Coloured Prints* (Sidney, 1937) and *Colour Prints of Hiroshige* (Sidney, 1936), presented by the author, P. Neville Barnett; many valuable items from the collection of Sir Raymond Unwin, from Lady Unwin; a large number of books from the library of William Hindley, famous furniture designer, student of early American architecture and of old New York,

presented by his widow; and from the editors of the magazine the *American City*, much material, valuable and difficult to obtain, relating to city and regional planning. A rare volume, *The Harp of a Thousand Strings; or, Laughter for a Lifetime . . . the Whole Engraved by S. P. Avery* (New York, 1858) was presented by Mrs. Clara T. Evans. This is an important acquisition for the Avery Library, since it contains over one hundred wood engravings made by its founder, Samuel Putnam Avery, while he was still a young man, from drawings of many illustrators of the day. From Mrs. Charles T. Erickson and her two sisters, the Misses Welcher, the Avery Library also received copies of a Master's essay by Ruth Sieben-Morgen entitled *Samuel Putnam Avery, 1822-1904, Engraver on Wood*. A very important addition to the Avery Library's collection of architectural drawings came from Mr. Hobart Upjohn, who presented a collection of several hundred drawings executed by his grandfather, Richard Upjohn (1802-78) and his father, Richard M. Upjohn (1828-1903).

The Montgomery library of accountancy has maintained its steady growth, mainly by purchases made possible by the generous gifts of Colonel Robert H. Montgomery. The most interesting acquisitions of the year include the manuscript journals, covering the years 1755-64, of a famous merchant family in Boston in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the Pitts, who dealt in cloth and other commodities; the ledger of a textile mill at Berlin, Connecticut, for 1809-15; the invoice book (1817-19) of John McLeod, of New York, engaged in coastwise trade with merchants in Charlestown, South Carolina; several store accounts of Connecticut merchants in the first half of the nineteenth century, one of the most important being the business records of Henry W. Saltonstall, of Meriden, running from 1834 to 1872; an account book of the Phoenix Mining & Trading Company, of San Francisco, opened on October 25, 1849. Printed material added by purchase included several English works of historical significance. A noteworthy gift was the books and papers of Percy Heilner & Son, Philadelphia coal brokers with offices in several other cities, presented by Mrs. Adelaide Heilner. Though covering a recent period these records are considered valuable because of their completeness.

Notable among the gifts to the School of Business Library was a set of the court records in the Government's case against the Aluminum Com-

pany of America, including the 551-page volume containing Judge Francis G. Caffey's opinion. A set of the minutes and exhibits of the President's Emergency Committee on railroads was donated by Professor James C. Bonbright, and a set of the hearings of the Federal Trade Commission on the cement industry came from Professor Arthur Burns. Valuable additions to the files of the Scudder collection on corporation finance came from the Barrett Associates through Miss Theresa Graf, librarian; from Lagard Freres, through Mrs. Catherine Hedden, librarian; and from the City Bank Farmers Trust Company, through Miss Elsie George, librarian. Gifts of corporation and other business material were also received from Herbert D. Seibert & Company, Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, Chase National Bank, the Shaw-Walker Company, and the New York Telephone Company.

Many welcome gifts came from other members of the Faculty of the Business School, including Professors Blanchard, Dohr, Nystrom, and Shoup. Professor Thurman W. Van Metre presented a six-page letter by Achille Loria, the Italian economist, dated March 8, 1914, which is of special interest for its comment on the Monroe Doctrine.

The Medical Library has been particularly fortunate in the additions it has been able to make by gift and purchase to its growing collection of printed and manuscript materials bearing on the work of several outstanding medical men who played an important role in the early years of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. It was possible, for example, through the generosity of Dr. Hugh Auchincloss to purchase a copy of the first American book on surgery and military surgery, written by the first Professor of Surgery in King's College, John Jones (1729-91). This work, published in New York in 1775, was titled *Plain, Concise, Practical Remarks on the Treatment of Wounds and Fractures; to Which is Added a Short Appendix on Camp and Military Hospitals, Principally Designed for the Use of Young Military Surgeons*.

The list of members of the Medical Faculty, alumni, and friends from whom gifts of books and periodicals were received is too long to print, but whether the count shows two items or more than a thousand from one individual, all are hereby gratefully acknowledged. From funds contributed by Dr. Jerome P. Webster, \$500 was spent in the purchase of books on plastic surgery. Dr. Julius Jarco contributed \$50 to the book fund, and the Phi Delta Epsilon Fraternity made an additional contribution of \$50

for the purchase of books as a memorial to Dr. Jacob Braun (P. & S., '05).

Gifts made directly to the Law Library numbered some eleven hundred items. Among individual donors were Miss Elizabeth Hicks, William Joseph, Albert Borner, William Seagle, and Judge Bernard L. Shientag. Professor Arthur Nussbaum presented a large number of volumes on economics and law. Simpson, Thatcher, and Bartlet gave 500 pamphlets; the American Bar Association, forty-eight books and eighteen pamphlets. The Law School of the University of Chile gave 100 doctoral dissertations in law and a set of its *Anales*.

The outstanding gift of the year to the library of the School of Library Service was the personal library of the late Professor Mary M. Shaver-Browne, presented by her husband, Mr. Kermit D. Browne. The material was assembled by Professor Shaver-Browne as a working collection in connection with the introductory course she had given for many years on the history of books and printing and will continue to be of service to other members of the Faculty who give that and related courses.

The most important gift of the year to the Music Library was a collection of six volumes of the original manuscripts of his compositions, presented by Professor Daniel Gregory Mason, distinguished American composer, head of the University's Department of Music for many years. This is our largest collection of musical manuscripts by a single composer. Other valuable gifts were 122 librettos, concert and opera programs from James Harper ('02), ten volumes of his musical compositions and arrangements from Elie Siegmeister ('27), forty pieces of sheet music from Professor Douglas Moore, and fifty-three volumes and pieces of chamber music, operas, and librettos from Mrs. W. G. Owen.

In November, 1941, the office files of organizations active in the Spanish War were received through the courtesy of Mr. Herman Reissig, executive secretary of the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign. These files, covering the period 1935-40, include the official reports, correspondence, pamphlets, broadsides, and publicity material of the Spanish Refugee Relief Association, the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, and the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. The selection of material having permanent historical value will not be an easy task. Still more difficult, perhaps, will be the task that must eventually be undertaken of selecting the material that is worth preserving permanently from a large collection turned over to the libraries in 1939

from the office of the Spanish Information Bureau. This material consists of American, English, and Spanish newspaper and periodical files, and clippings, press releases, pamphlets, books, and photographs covering the war in Spain for a period of about two years from May, 1937, and was collected particularly for the editorial work on *News of Spain*, a weekly supporting the cause of the Loyalists.

The Columbiana collections were enriched by many choice items in the personal collection of Columbiana given to the University by Edward A. Prentiss ('06E); two volumes of a diary kept by Henry N. Dodge (M.D., 1868) on a European trip with Professor Drisler, from his daughter; many items from William F. Ward ('87), George S. Hellman ('99), and John Laimbeer, Jr. ('83), Edwin P. Kilroe ('04), Harry Shaw Newman ('19), George W. Tucker ('05); forty-five books from the Misses Beebe, daughters of the late William Henry Harrison Beebe, secretary to Seth Low; from Mrs. Penelope B. Noyes, sixty-six books, pamphlets, and magazines relating to Columbia which had belonged to her father, James Atkins Noyes ('78 Mines); and from the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society a fine framed photograph of Columbia College at Park Place.

The total number of pieces received by gift was 41,716, about ten thousand less than in 1940-41, but still 2,500 above the average for the five years preceding. These figures, however, are not thoroughly reliable because of variations in the accuracy and completeness of the reporting and because a large gift in one year may not be reported for statistical purposes until the following year. The outstanding gifts have been referred to above. If space permitted, the names could be listed of scores of individuals who have given books and periodicals which we were happy to accept. Each gift has been acknowledged when it was received, but I wish once more to thank each and every one who thinks first of the Columbia University Libraries when he has books and manuscripts to dispose of.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES C. WILLIAMSON,
Director of Libraries

June 30, 1942

STATISTICS OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	<i>Increase or Decrease</i>
ACCESSIONS				
Orders placed	14,666	14,132	11,092	-3,040
Gifts				
Pamphlets and volumes	36,724	51,743	41,716	-10,027
Exchanges				
Pieces received	10,676	2,515	2,341	-174
Pieces sent out	12,015	14,430	2,467	-11,963
Volumes added				
General Library and departments	27,997	30,413	25,839	-4,574
Law Library	7,997	7,014	5,867	-1,147
Medical Library	5,507	5,667	9,968	4,301
Avery Library	958	777	1,070	293
Lending Service	1,334	734	266	-468
Teachers College	3,867	3,089	4,679	1,590
Barnard College	2,159	795	1,744	949
College of Pharmacy	263	133	102	-31
Bard College ^a . . . . .	....	1,814	-3,234	-5,048
New York School of Social Work ^a . . . . .	....	....	220	220
New York Post-Graduate Medical School ^a . . . . .	....	1,078	847	-231
<i>Total</i>	<u>50,082</u>	<u>51,514</u>	<u>47,368</u>	<u>-4,146</u>
<i>Total Volumes in University Libraries on</i>				
<i>June 30, 1942</i>	<i>1,715,263</i>	<i>1,844,411</i>	<i>1,891,779^b</i>	<i>47,368</i>
CATALOGUING				
Cards prepared and filed				
General Library	87,990	82,286	89,555	7,269
Departments	109,771	99,283	127,948	28,665
Replaced	13,261	12,579	11,910	-669
Depository cards filed	65,265	72,750	80,046	7,296
<i>Total</i>	<u>276,287</u>	<u>266,898</u>	<u>309,459</u>	<u>42,561</u>
Volumes catalogued	54,629	73,007	60,728	-12,279
Volumes recatalogued	27,833	16,370	43,221	26,851
Volumes lost or withdrawn	2,943	3,643	5,278	1,635
BINDING				
In library bindery				
Volumes repaired	2,520	3,323	2,457	-866
Pamphlets bound	10,315	8,837	9,000	163
<i>Total</i>	<u>12,835</u>	<u>12,160</u>	<u>11,457</u>	<u>-703</u>

^a Information not available.^b Including Bard College, Barnard College, the College of Pharmacy, New York Post-Graduate Medical School, New York School of Social Work, and Teachers College.

	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	<i>Increase or Decrease</i>
BINDING (<i>cont.</i>)				
Outside of library				
Volumes bound or rebound	26,321	24,391	23,964	-427
<i>Total</i>	39,156	36,551	34,421	-1,130
BOOKS USED				
Volumes supplied from Loan Desk	337,787	342,743	307,229	-35,514
Volumes loaned and used in other libraries	1,952,090	1,824,680	1,533,680 ^b	-291,000
<i>Total Recorded Use of Books in University Libraries</i>	2,289,877	2,167,423	1,840,909	-326,514

^b Including Bard College, Barnard College, the College of Pharmacy, New York Post-Graduate Medical School, New York School of Social Work, and Teachers College.

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Acting Secretary of Appointments

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942



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REPORT OF THE ACTING SECRETARY OF APPOINTMENTS

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to present a report of the activities of the Appointments Office for the year ending June 30, 1942.

The story of this year was dominated by the war situation, by changes in our work and functions directly due to the war.

Three highlights of the year were the Navy's request for the services of our director, Mr. Robert F. Moore, who was given leave of absence from the University in December; the establishment and development of a military and war work information service; and the enlarged significance of our service to women students and graduates due to war needs. Other developments less dramatically emphasized but nonetheless having their place in the year's achievements followed the trend to be expected of efforts directed intensively toward helping supply war personnel needs, with greatly increased numbers of positions to be filled and fewer candidates to fill them.

A total of 13,687 men and women students and alumni filed their applications with the bureau during the year under review; 15,022 interviews with employers were arranged for them; 7,570 placements were made, with reported aggregate earnings for the year of \$1,810,187.95.

Represented in these figures are the expected decrease from the year previous in men's applications and placements and the increase in women's positions offered and filled. There was a decrease in men's registrations, 55 percent in the case of graduates, 12 percent in that of students. Little change is shown in women's registrations or teacher registrations. In positions offered to women graduates the figure rose 73 percent above last year, and for women students, 15 percent, as against an increase of 10 percent in the number of positions offered to men graduates, and no change for men students. There was a decrease of 25 percent in the number of men graduates placed; the number of men students placed

remained approximately the same. There was an increase in women's placements of 21 percent for full-time and 15 percent for part-time jobs. In the teaching field, there was an increase of 59 percent in the number of positions offered and an extraordinary increase of 48 percent in the number of positions filled. The total placement figure for all divisions was 5 percent higher than last year; the amount in salaries earned, 11 percent greater.

As noted above, a development of importance was the designation of the Appointments Office as the University center for military and war work information, and at the same time the assignment of Mr. William A. Hance, who heads men's graduate placement, to be Faculty Military Liaison Officer and to have charge of this new branch of our work. It became apparent that with the many new, complicated, changing, and frequently confusing regulations having to do with the military and Government war needs, there was necessity for a central agency at the University to coordinate, interpret, and disseminate information, particularly to students of military age, and also to aid graduates who were anxious to enlist their talents somewhere in the war effort. Contact was established and has been maintained closely from the start with official sources in Government and the armed forces, both in Washington and New York. Many representatives of the Government, both in and out of uniform, have called at Alumni House to give us first-hand information and to seek our aid in their recruiting problems. To name a few, there were the officers who appeared at the series of three meetings which this year replaced the usual occupational conferences. The panel members on Navy Night were: Lieutenant Commander W. Pratt Thomas, senior member, V-7 Cadet Selection Board; Lieutenant Commander Albert F. Rice, senior member, V-5 Cadet Selection Board; Lieutenant Henry Peckham, U.S.N.R., representing the Third Naval District Office of Naval Officer Procurement; Lieutenant Valentine Diehl, United States Marine Corps. On Army Night the panel members were: Major Ray Perkins, Signal Division, First Army Headquarters; Lieutenant William Speer, United States Army Recruiting Office; Lieutenant R. E. Rippere, United States Army Air Corps; Lieutenant W. W. Foulkes, United States Army Air Corps; Lieutenant H. S. Raskin, Recruiting Officer. On Government Night the panel members were: Mr. Lawrence H. Baer, associate district manager,

Second United States Civil Service District; Mr. Leo Davis, of the Office of Price Administration; Mr. Samuel Board, of the Committee on Administrative Personnel of the United States Civil Service. With the help of such counsel we were equipped to answer most of the puzzling questions students brought to us, when there was an answer at all; and when there was not, knowledge acquired from these sources provided background for the most probable conjecture.

One method for the dissemination of military information took the form of bulletins, prepared as promptly as facts became available, and distributed to students and faculty advisers. These comprehensive summaries met a need for readily understandable details of Government plans which affected students so vitally. The bulletins attracted favorable comment, and several requests for copies were received from universities, high schools, and industrial concerns throughout the country. The facilities of the of the *Alumni News*, the *Spectator*, and station CURC, the campus radio station, were also utilized to spread information about the military services and war needs. Individual and group counseling of students was given much time and care. Almost daily the office has been filled with young men seeking guidance. It is estimated that approximately thirty-six hundred interviews were held between December and June.

Besides the accumulation and dissemination of information, actual placement of men in the services was effected, particularly in training courses and in reserve programs which would later lead to commissions. Many men were sent to local recruiting offices while many were also enlisted when representatives of services visited the campus. Lieutenant Valentine Diehl, of the United States Marine Corps, a graduate of Columbia College in 1941, spent several days here in February interviewing applicants, and at that time thirty-nine Columbia College students, including twenty-three athletes, were enlisted in the Candidates Class for Commission. In April, five officers of the Army Air Corps told a group of 450 students gathered in Harkness Theater about that branch of the service. Among the officers was Major William P. Fisher, recently returned from Bataan, who gave a first-hand story with graphic details of action in which he had participated there. Forty students following this meeting enlisted in the Air Corps Reserve. Information was made avail-

able to the students who were interested in the Navy "V" plans, whose liaison officers at that time were Dean Herbert E. Hawkes and Professor Harold E. Lowe.

In addition to the reserve training programs, numerous commission opportunities were reported to the Appointments Office for persons with specialized qualifications. A number of Columbia graduates obtained appointments in Army Intelligence, Navy Intelligence, the Air Corps of both Army and Navy, the Army Signal Corps, and the Naval Ordnance and other Navy bureaus.

In civilian employment it was natural as the year advanced that emphasis should increase on Government and technical openings, as contrasted with the needs of regular business. During May and June these constituted 75 percent of all placements made. Increasing numbers of calls were received from regional and central offices of most of the Government bureaus, and it was possible to direct many alumni to positions of responsibility within the Government. All resources were taxed to the limit to locate technically trained men for production and managerial posts in rapidly growing war industries. Some success was had in reaching alumni who were potential candidates through the pages of the *Alumni News*, and the register set up five years ago by the Committee on Employment of the Engineering Schools Alumni Association provided the names of additional men. The committee now has under way plans for a new survey to check on the present employment status and the possible availability for war industries, armed services, or Government, of all alumni of the School of Engineering graduated since 1917. This will, we hope, provide a further source of supply for some of the urgent calls still being received.

The prodigious need for engineers is seen in the fact that 90 percent of the graduating class of the School of Engineering were placed three months before graduation. The demand embraced all branches of engineering with particular emphasis on electrical, mechanical, and chemical engineering. Starting salaries offered showed a general increase of about 10 percent over the year before. With the exception of the engineers, the greater part of the senior class entered the armed forces upon graduation, and the few men classified in a deferred category under the selective service system were soon placed.

TABLE 1

RECORD OF PLACEMENTS, 1939-42

	<i>Registration for Employment</i>		<i>Positions Offered</i>		<i>Interviews</i>		<i>Positions Filled</i>		
	1941- 42	1940- 41	1941- 42	1940- 41	1941- 42	1940- 41	1941- 42	1940- 41	1939- 40
Full Time									
Men	1,567	3,558	1,721	1,564	2,925	3,585	279	370	270
Women	2,765	2,822	975	562	1,177	945	291	240	171
Total . . .	4,332	6,380	2,696	2,126	4,102	4,530	570	610	441
Teaching	2,571	2,827	905	569	947	943	196	133	131
Part Time									
Summer									
Men	1,573	1,833	1,651	1,261	2,778	3,259	1,250	973	1,410
Women	1,579	1,402	795	719	1,082	1,163	771	704	753
School Year									
Men	1,665	1,827	3,160	3,457	3,895	4,703	2,886	3,200	2,727
Women	1,967	1,928	1,911	1,628	2,218	1,934	1,897	1,623	1,575
Total . . .	6,784	6,990	7,517	7,065	9,973	11,059	6,804	6,500	6,465
Grand Total	13,687	16,197	11,118	9,760	15,022	16,532	7,570	7,243	7,037

Since the field of law has long suffered from scarcity of new openings for lawyers, there is a certain gratification, even though it is due to the grim cause of war-depleted staffs, in recording that this year brought an abrupt change and a lively demand for graduates of our School of Law. How healthy this recovery is one would prefer not to examine too closely, but the effect at the moment is a positive gain. Of the 138 members of the Class of 1942, with only a few exceptions, all who are not in the armed forces are placed in the field of law. The statistics are: sixty-six in the services, fifty-one placed in the law, four engaged in other occupations, seventeen unreported. After our country's entry into the war, law firms, especially the larger firms whose memberships include a high percentage of men of military age, almost overnight experienced marked reductions in staff through enlistment of their younger members in the armed

forces. There was a consequent rush which started in December and continued throughout the spring to obtain experienced law alumni who were not eligible for military service. Although exact figures are not available, we know that a considerable number of Columbia graduates, both of recent classes and older alumni, are serving the country in legal appointments in Washington. Not surprising under the circumstances, and

TABLE 2

EARNINGS REPORTED TO THE APPOINTMENTS OFFICE

	<i>Through Appoint- ments Office</i>	<i>Through Own Efforts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Full Time			
Men	\$590,836.00	.....	\$590,836.00
Women	434,329.16	.....	434,329.16
Teaching	342,693.00	.....	342,693.00
Total	\$1,367,858.16	.....	\$1,367,858.16
Part Time			
School Year			
Men	\$186,376.20	\$30,492.38	\$216,868.58
Women	107,505.66	25,779.16	133,284.82
Summer			
Men	101,139.48	48,418.29	149,557.77
Women	47,308.45	10,307.87	57,616.32
Total	\$442,329.79	\$114,997.70	\$557,327.49
Grand Total	\$1,810,187.95	\$114,997.70	\$1,925,185.65

pleasing to relate because of the implications, our register of available law alumni has dwindled to a figure of little over one hundred, and all but a few of these are at present employed in the practice of law, listing their names merely for some greater opportunity.

In the field of student employment, a marked change was the lessened financial pressure on students. Fewer students registered for jobs, and the degree of need was not as great as in years past. This can be ascribed in part to the improved financial situation of families who had benefited by increased and better employment opportunities made available by the war production program. It is presumed, too, that because of the demand

for workers a number of students readily found jobs for themselves, returned to old jobs, or otherwise used previous contacts. A deepened seriousness of purpose, and a comprehension of the meaning of the proposed acceleration of the academic program, contributed to keep some students concentrated on their academic work to the exclusion of outside employment. Parents have been ready to pare their own expenditures further,

TABLE 3

PART-TIME AND SUMMER PLACEMENTS

June 1, 1941—May 31, 1942

	<i>Positions Filled</i>		
	<i>Steady</i>	<i>Temporary</i>	<i>Total</i>
Summer			
Men	657	593	1,250
Women	291	480	771
School Year			
Men	1,537	1,349	2,886
Women	502	1,395	1,897
Total	2,987	3,817	6,804

when necessary, to contribute the difference which would leave a student free for the greatest amount of college training possible as preparation for his role in the national emergency.

The year saw a cessation of our summer try-out program through which students were placed in positions related to their field of study, to receive practical experience. This is only a temporary loss, we feel sure, for the value of the plan was well demonstrated. We believe that with the increased efficiency which will be demanded by postwar problems, expansion of this idea will be fostered, for it means more effective placement of students, through previous try-outs, in jobs which they know satisfy their interests and capacities and in which they have proved themselves to the satisfaction of their employers. When the time comes we propose to go forward with the program anew.

The student agencies may well become another war casualty, although

this year's record of the number of students helped and amounts earned compares favorably with last year's. The problem will be to keep the agencies manned effectively enough to carry the organizations over in some form until the end of the war. At present there is not enough incentive to students, who are preoccupied with plans for their role in the war effort, to undertake time-consuming competition for a managership which, it is almost a foregone conclusion, they cannot remain in college to enjoy. It is probable that some plan of salaried student staffs will have to be devised in the near future. For this phase of student employment holds too much value as practical experience and business training to be lost if it can in any way be retained.

Student agencies statistics for 1941-42 are as follows:

TABLE 4

STUDENT AGENCY EARNINGS, 1941-42

<i>Student Agency</i>	<i>Number of Students Participating</i>	<i>Earnings</i>
Baker Field Agencies		
Program Sales	73	\$ 1,065.00
Refreshment Stands	103	3,977.06
Souvenirs	23	1,078.96
Bard Hall Agency	9	1,693.44
Blotter Agency	1	303.50
Blue Book Agency	2	474.41
<i>Herald Tribune</i> Agency	5	143.01
Laundry Agency	9	5,014.29
Magazine Agency	5	133.23
Newspaper Delivery Agency	2	100.00
New York <i>Times</i> Agency	3	180.00
Total	235	\$14,162.90

The record of the women's division, which is under the direction of Miss Ruth Callan, was characterized by big gains for women, who benefited by vastly widened horizons. Pressing war needs have opened to women many new fields formerly the exclusive sphere of men. Increased opportunities in accounting, law, medicine, and personnel were noteworthy. There was an urgent demand, which is growing, for women

trained in science, mathematics, chemistry, and physics; the most recent new request was for engineers. At the same time there was encouraging evidence of a growing tendency to grant women equal pay with men for equal responsibility. An increase was reported of 46 percent in total earnings of women graduates placed through the bureau. During this past year, also, business and industrial concerns started recruiting women college graduates as they have men in the past. There was an expressed preference for graduates with an aptitude for figures, but a young woman who held a Bachelor's degree, with any major, found most companies interested in her potentialities.

New special training courses open to women at the University, especially the Engineering, Science, Management, and War Training Courses, have provided a group of qualified persons for a number of war needs. To illustrate, all women who completed the mechanical drafting course were placed in industry, and those from the metallographic laboratory practice course have almost as good a record. To the extent that the scope of courses for women in engineering is widened, effectiveness in supplying the needs of war industries in this field will increase.

Although only partial figures are available, mention should be made of the women who have gone into uniform. We have report of graduates who have joined the WAVES, as apprentice seamen, ensigns, lieutenants (j.g.), and lieutenants, young women from the Schools of Business, Journalism, and Library Service, from University Extension, and from the Graduate Faculties. Columbia is doubtless represented also in the WAACS, although reports have not yet been received from graduates who have joined this branch of the service. Two women graduates have gone overseas with the Red Cross.

Student employment for women, with Miss Ethel Callan in charge, experienced a stimulating year, with a sharp increase in openings available, particularly after the United States entered the war. From December on, placements increased from 20 percent to 40 percent monthly. The greatest demand was in the field of office work, and placements of clerks, stenographers, and typists practically doubled from December to June. At present there is an acute shortage of office workers, despite lowered requirements and increased salary rates, and some companies are endeavoring to meet the situation by engaging on a part-time basis young women still in college to train for full-time positions after graduation.

The need this year of our women students and graduates for information about opportunities to take part in, and prepare themselves for, war jobs was not essentially less than that of our men. The women's divisions have increased their counseling activities accordingly, supported by the supply of information flowing into the office from authorized officials of the armed services, Government bureaus, and our regular industrial contacts.

The teaching placement division, directed by Miss Margaret Morgan, had an exceptionally active and rewarding year. The rapid rate at which younger staff members of preparatory schools and of colleges and universities were called to military service started at once urgent calls for replacements. While there was some reluctance at first on the part of college and university administrators to fill vacant posts, before a clarification of policy in regard to college students and the selective service assured them of a continuing student registration, the preparatory schools were not affected by this situation, and the impact of the need was first felt through them. Later, college and university requirements joined to swell the flood of inquiries for teachers. There were also new employers in the field, the Army, Navy and Coast Guard schools, and other institutions giving war training courses. Twelve of the latter training centers sought our aid in assembling their faculties, resulting in the appointment of fifteen Columbia graduates to teach navigation, naval ordnance, aerology, meteorology, naval indoctrination, radio electricity, as well as mathematics, physics, engineering design, mechanics, drawing, and materials. The great significance of science this year, which has already been noted, was again evident in calls for teachers. Although English still held the lead, calls in chemistry, mathematics, and physics followed closely. The supply of well-qualified teachers in the sciences was practically exhausted by late spring; nearly all available candidates had been engaged by Government schools and bureaus and by educational institutions at an early date. A total of 196 teacher placements was made, which is an increase of sixty-three over the previous year.

In a sense, this war year establishes another milestone, which encourages reflection. Looking back to the First World War period, the Appointments Office was functioning with a staff of two, director and secretary, operating fundamentally in the field of student employment for men and

teaching appointments. What little activity there was in the field of graduate placement and in women's employment, outside of teaching, was purely incidental. After twenty-five years, the office continues the original program, now with a staff of eleven—five placement officers, four secretaries, a record clerk, and a receptionist—and has expanded with added areas of graduate placement, women's employment, vocational counseling, and, the latest addition, military information. The bureau has grown with the University. It has adjusted its services to normal times, to boom and depression, and now to war again. Ahead lies reconstruction.

Over the intervening years since that other wartime service, the Appointments Office has grown to be truly the University center of employment and career counseling. The story between the lines discloses the finest coöperation of University departments and administrative officers. The sense of team play has been strong; it is a unified effort of department heads, professors, and the Appointments Office, exerted toward the one aim of proper placement of our students. The office has become a recruiting station for a large number of business, industrial, and Government organizations; their personnel staffs frequently visit the office several times a year, sometimes as many as three or four in one day, with as many as eight or nine representatives at one time. Faculty members as often as possible meet with these officers, sometimes at luncheon, to discuss specific company needs, and qualifications of individual candidates. The devoted assistance of the men of our faculty, particularly this year when the claims on their time are so heavy, is gratefully acknowledged. A cordial relationship of confidence, understanding, and friendship has developed between many companies and Columbia which we believe is mutual and hope will be lasting.

As manpower is one of the foremost problems of this first war year, in like measure one of the most pressing problems at the cessation of hostilities will be in the field of personnel—the relocation of the great army in uniform and in war factories into civilian peacetime employment. Postwar needs in this respect will be complex and severe, but, with the continuing coöperation of our colleagues within the University and our friends outside, we feel confident that we can cope with them.

Several additional changes in the office staff occurred during the past year. Mrs. Josephine Penn resigned on July 1, after ten years with the

Appointments Office, to take up the responsibilities of her home, and is now actively engaged in war work in Westchester County. Miss Barbara Gray resigned to accept a responsible position in Washington and has since returned to New York, where she is at present personnel assistant in a large insurance company. Miss Tanya Ostro left the Appointments Office, but not the campus, to become an assistant in the office of the Director of University Admissions. These members of the staff had been of great service to the office over a period of years, and they continue to be missed. Newly appointed to the positions left vacant are Miss Dorothy Runals, Miss Irene Farrar, and Miss Stella de Winton. Three able assistants, Mrs. Lillian Marlowe, Miss Carolyn Grant, and Miss Leonora McClure continue to give to the office their valuable services.

The year under review was a challenge to us all, crowded with urgent demands and sudden change. I wish to emphasize my appreciation of the fine way in which the entire staff has adjusted to new conditions. Newly appointed as a full-time member of the staff, Mr. Hance has distinguished himself by his able handling of the men's graduate placement and his competent performance of responsible duties as Faculty Military Liaison Officer. All have met with competence the new requirements placed upon them, and I thank each member for the full coöperation given in this complicated period.

Finally, I should like to pay a tribute, personally and for the whole staff, to Mr. Moore who, while he is officially on leave, is still our director. His absence is felt daily; we look forward keenly to the time when it will be possible for him to return. Meanwhile, he is in frequent touch with the office and we continue to receive the benefit of his inspiration and seasoned counsel.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY A. WEGENER
Acting Secretary of Appointments

June 30, 1942

Columbia University

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Report of the Registrar

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

AND FOR THE SUMMER SESSION OF 1942



MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS • NEW YORK

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

AND FOR THE SUMMER SESSION OF 1942

To the President of the University

SIR:

As Registrar of the University, I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending June 30, 1942, and for the Summer Session of 1942.

During the year beginning July 1, 1941, there were enrolled at Columbia University 27,324 resident students as compared with 30,197 in the year preceding. The enrollment under each of the main divisions is shown as follows:

<i>Division</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Undergraduate, graduate, and professional schools	7,183	8,061	15,244
University Classes (University Extension)	2,542	2,249	4,791
Summer Session, 1941	2,765	6,385	9,150
<i>Total</i>	<i>12,490</i>	<i>16,695</i>	<i>29,185</i>

There were among these divisions 1,861 duplications of which 1,798 represented students of the Summer Session who returned to the University in the Winter or Spring Sessions following.

With 9,150 in the Summer Session, 17,110 in the Winter Session, and 14,242 in the Spring Session, the aggregate session-registrations numbered 40,502.

One thousand, six hundred, and eighty-seven not included above received instruction as nonresident students in University Extension as follows: 751 in special courses and 936 in extramural courses.

In the division consisting of undergraduate, graduate, and professional schools 7,083, or 46.32 percent, were residents of Greater New York; and 387, or 2.53 percent, were from foreign countries. Students came from every state of the Union and the District of Columbia, from five territories, and from sixty-six foreign countries.

During the academic year, 4,801 individuals received 4,815 University degrees and diplomas in course, 4,705 completing courses leading to one or more degrees, exclusive of 15 degrees awarded as of dates prior to 1941-42.

Within the Corporation, exclusive of the Medical Center, 3,554 resident courses were conducted with aggregate attendance of 74,276 as follows:

<i>Division</i>	<i>Number of Courses</i>	<i>Aggregate Attendance</i>
Undergraduate, graduate, and professional schools . .	1,749	38,356
University Classes (University Extension)	848	13,935
Summer Session, 1941*	957	21,985
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,554</i>	<i>74,276</i>

* Includes courses offered at Teachers College and at Union Theological Seminary.

Office Staff 1941-42

Nancy D. Baines (Mrs.)	Iva Kempton
Gertrude Cooke	Dorothy Kiefer
Herbert A. Deane (Evening Clerk)	Gladys M. Lindsay
Lillian A. Denby (Mrs.)	Mary Marsh
Madeline E. Dignus (Assistant to the Registrar, School of Dental and Oral Surgery)	Frederick Orr
Gertrude H. Finan (Mrs.)	Margaret Polsten (Mrs.)
Frank Gaffney	Beatrice Y. Richards (Mrs.)
Grace Grant	Grace M. Schubert
Dorothy Griffin (Mrs.)	Madeline Scully
Jessie Grof	Mary B. Timm
Mac F. Hoffmann (Mrs.)	Florence Van Veen
Jean Jaeckel (Mrs.)	Donald P. Whitaker
Margaret E. Kappus (Mrs.) (Assistant to the Registrar, School of Medicine)	Martha M. Wylie

The usual statistical material is presented in the following tables showing enrollment, class attendance, degrees conferred, geographical distribution, etc.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD J. GRANT,
Registrar

September 30, 1942

TABLE 1

REGISTRATION IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN ALL FACULTIES DURING THE
ACADEMIC YEAR 1941-42

I. Resident Students

<i>Faculties</i>	<i>First Year</i>	<i>Second Year</i>	<i>Third Year</i>	<i>Fourth Year</i>	<i>Noncandidate</i>	<i>Graduate</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>New Students</i>	<i>Percentage of New Students</i>
Undergraduate Students									
Columbia College.....	625	486	378	291	12	.....	1,792 (76)	709	37.96
(Professional Option Seniors) ^a							1,039	373	36.97
Barnard College.....	257	219	185	180	168	.....	104	43	41.35
University Undergraduates.....							141	67	47.18
Bard College.....	67	36	24	12	2	.....	(1)		
(Professional Option Seniors) ^a									
<i>Total Undergraduates</i>							3,046 (77)	1,192	38.17
(Professional Option Seniors) ^a									
Graduate and Professional Students									
Graduate Faculties ^b						2,212	2,212	865	39.11
Law.....	167	109	138		11	12	437	189	43.25
Medicine.....	126	111	95	96	16	37	481	163	33.89
Nursing.....	111	91	70	27			299	111	37.12
Engineering.....	82	67	32		74	73	328	182	55.49
Architecture.....					3	9	62	33	53.23
Journalism.....				2	5	61	68	66	97.06
Business.....	70	73			93	189	425	218	51.29
School of Dental and Oral Surgery.....	51	54	53	48	24		230	64	27.83
Dental Hygiene.....					41		41	41	100.00
Library Service.....					137	48	414	215	51.93
Optometry.....	44	50					94	44	46.81
Teachers College ^c				1,205	258	4,046	5,509	1,655	30.04
Pharmacy.....	52	62	44	33	114	4	309	165	53.40
New York School of Social Work ^d					684	652	1,336	520	38.92
<i>Total Graduate and Professional Students</i>							12,245	4,531	37.00
Deduct duplicates.....							47		
<i>Total Undergraduate, Graduate, and Professional Students</i>							15,214		
University Classes (University Extension) at the University.....							4,791	3,500	73.05
<i>Total</i>							20,035		
Deduct duplicates.....							63		
<i>Net Total Winter and Spring Sessions</i>							19,972		
Summer Session, 1941.....							9,150	3,023	33.04
<i>Total</i>							29,122		
Deduct duplicates (see Table 4).....							1,798		
<i>Grand Net Total, Winter, Spring, and Summer Sessions</i>							27,324		
II. Nonresident Students in University Extension									
Students in extramural courses given with or without academic credit.....							936		
Students in special courses given without academic credit.....							751		
<i>Total</i>							1,687		

^a Seniors exercising a professional option are included only in the totals of the respective professional schools, as follows:

	<i>Bard College</i>	<i>Columbia College</i>
Architecture.....		2
Business.....	1	8
Dentistry.....		3
Engineering.....		28
Law.....		26
Medicine.....		8
Theology.....		1
<i>Total</i>	1	76

There are, besides, 25 Columbia College seniors exercising such option at professional schools elsewhere as follows: Cornell University Medical College, 3; Emory University Medical School, 1; Harvard University Medical School, 1; Long Island College of Medicine, 2; New York Medical College, Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals, 7; New York University College of Medicine, 6; New York University Dental School, 1; The Thomas W. Evans Museum and Dental Institute, 2; Tulane University College of Medicine, 1; University of North Carolina Medical School, 1.

Also 1 Barnard College senior: New York University College of Medicine, 1.

^b The total, 2,212, does not include 314 candidates for a higher degree enrolled in the Summer Session only.

^c Does not include 3,516 candidates for a higher degree enrolled in the Summer Session only.

^d The total, 1,336, includes registrations between October 1, 1941, and July 31, 1942.

^e Students who transferred at midyear from one school of the University to another.

TABLE 2

REGISTRATION OF RESIDENT STUDENTS BY SESSIONS, 1941-42

<i>Faculties</i>	<i>1941 Summer Session</i>	<i>Winter Session</i>	<i>Spring Session</i>	<i>Gross Totals</i>
Undergraduate Students				
Columbia College.....	116	1,701	1,649	3,466
Barnard College.....	78	969	939	1,986
University Undergraduates.....	19	91	78	188
Bard College.....		137	121	258
Graduate and Professional Students				
Graduate Faculties.....	574	1,929	1,625	4,128
Law.....		414	349	763
Medicine.....	3	470	461	934
Nursing.....		297	255	552
Engineering.....	10	312	260	582
Architecture.....		61	49	110
Journalism.....		68	60	128
Business.....	53	368	322	743
Dental and Oral Surgery				
Dentistry.....	1	226	220	447
Dental Hygiene.....		41	38	79
Library Service.....	349	353	329	1,036
Optometry.....		94	86	180
Teachers College.....	6,074	4,474	3,861	14,409
Pharmacy.....	9	285	250	544
New York School of Social Work.....	1	1,045	824	1,870
University Classes (University Extension).....		3,770	2,466	6,236
Summer Session (Nonmatriculated).....	1,863			1,863
<i>Gross Totals.....</i>	<i>9,150</i>	<i>17,110</i>	<i>14,242</i>	<i>40,502</i>
Duplicate Registrations.....				13,173
<i>Net Total for the Year.....</i>				<i>27,324</i>

TABLE 3

PROPORTION OF MEN AND WOMEN FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS, EXCLUSIVE OF
THE SUMMER SESSION AND UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

<i>Year</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>
1932-33.....	8,260	50.58	8,072	49.42	16,332
1933-34.....	7,735	50.02	7,730	49.98	15,465
1934-35.....	8,158	49.32	8,382	50.68	16,540
1935-36.....	8,018	48.50	8,513	51.50	16,531
1936-37.....	8,215	47.65	9,029	52.35	17,244
1937-38.....	8,274	47.54	9,132	52.46	17,406
1938-39.....	8,401	48.05	9,084	51.95	17,485
1939-40.....	8,032	48.65	8,479	51.35	16,511
1940-41.....	8,093	47.93	8,791	52.07	16,884
1941-42.....	7,183	47.12	8,061	52.88	15,244

TABLE 3A

PROPORTION OF MEN AND WOMEN IN UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, 1941-42
EXCLUSIVE OF STUDENTS IN SPECIAL COURSES

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>
Resident.....	2,542	53.06	2,249	46.94	4,791
Extramural.....	65	6.94	871	93.06	936
<i>Total.....</i>	<i>2,607</i>	<i>45.52</i>	<i>3,120</i>	<i>54.48</i>	<i>5,727</i>

Matriculated students taking courses in University Extension are not included in the above.

TABLE 4

DUPLICATE REGISTRATIONS BETWEEN SUMMER SESSION OF 1941 AND THE
ACADEMIC YEAR 1941-42

I. Students of Summer Session Who Returned in Winter or Spring Session of 1941-42

<i>School or Faculty to Which They Returned</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Architecture.....	3	1	4
Bard College.....	1	.....	1
Barnard College.....	.....	68	68
Business.....	35	13	48
Columbia College.....	100	.....	100
Dentistry.....	3	.....	3
Engineering.....	26	.....	26
Graduate Faculties.....	193	115	308
Journalism.....	.....	1	1
Law.....	2	2	4
Library Service.....	21	51	72
New York School of Social Work.....	.....	1	1
Nursing.....	.....	1	1
Optometry.....	3	.....	3
Pharmacy.....	10	.....	10
Physicians and Surgeons.....	4	3	7
Teachers College.....	232	714	946
University Classes.....	46	79	125
University Undergraduate.....	13	7	20
<i>Total.....</i>	<i>742</i>	<i>1,056</i>	<i>1,798</i>

II. Matriculated Graduate Students of Summer Session 1941 Who Did or Did Not Return in Winter or Spring Session of 1941-42

<i>Faculties</i>	<i>Returned</i>	<i>Did Not Return</i>	<i>Total</i>
Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science.....	250	314	564
Teachers College.....	600	3,516	4,116
<i>Total.....</i>	<i>850</i>	<i>3,830</i>	<i>4,680</i>

TABLE 5

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS IN THE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

<i>Department</i>	<i>First Year</i>	<i>Second Year</i>	<i>Third Year</i>	<i>Non-Candidate</i>	<i>Graduate</i>	<i>Total</i>
Chemical Engineering.....	28	28	14	19	14	103
Civil Engineering.....	9	..	2	10	7	28
Electrical Engineering.....	11	7	2	25	16	61
Industrial Engineering.....	6	5	1	8	3	23
Mechanical Engineering.....	17	19	6	11	9	62
Metallurgy.....	8	3	..	..	5	16
Mineral Dressing.....	..	2	1	1	..	4
Mining.....	3	3	6	..	5	17
Undesignated.....	..	..	..	..	14	14
<i>Total.....</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>328</i>

Total includes 28 College seniors exercising a professional option.

TABLE 6
DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS CONFERRED 1941-42

<i>Degree</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Degrees Conferred in Course			
Bachelor of Architecture.....	8	....	8
Bachelor of Arts (Columbia College).....	323	....	323
Bachelor of Arts (Barnard College).....	....	217	217
Bachelor of Arts (Bard College).....	15	....	15
Bachelor of Laws.....	107	11	118
Bachelor of Literature (Old Course).....	2	....	2
Bachelor of Science (Business).....	48	15	63
Bachelor of Science (Engineering).....	72	....	72
Bachelor of Science (Library Service).....	49	127	176
Bachelor of Science (Nursing).....	....	32	32
Bachelor of Science (Optometry).....	41	1	42
Bachelor of Science (Pharmacy).....	28	4	32
Bachelor of Science (Teachers College).....	36	405	441
Bachelor of Science (University Course).....	21	10	31
Chemical Engineer.....	10	....	10
Civil Engineer.....	1	....	1
Engineer of Mines.....	6	....	6
Mechanical Engineer.....	3	....	3
Metallurgical Engineer.....	1	....	1
Doctor of Dental Surgery.....	47	2	49
Doctor of Education.....	49	15	64
Doctor of Medical Science.....	10	....	10
Doctor of Medicine.....	90	5	95
Doctor of Pharmacy.....	1	....	1
Doctor of Philosophy.....	140	46	186
Doctor of the Science of Law.....	3	....	3
Master of Arts (Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science).....	189	171	360
Master of Arts (Teachers College).....	500	1,434	1,934
Master of Arts (Theology).....	10	8	18
Master of Laws.....	7	1	8
Master of Science (Architecture).....	7	....	7
Master of Science (Business).....	35	7	42
Master of Science (Engineering).....	25	....	25
Master of Science (Journalism).....	39	19	53
Master of Science (Library Service).....	3	19	22
Master of Science (Pharmacy).....	1	....	1
Master of Science (Public Health).....	14	6	20
Master of Science (Social Work).....	51	162	213
Master of Science (Teachers College).....	....	7	7
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,992</i>	<i>2,724</i>	<i>4,716</i>
Deduct duplicates ^a	8	3	11
<i>Total Individuals Receiving Degrees in Course</i>	<i>1,984</i>	<i>2,721</i>	<i>4,705</i>
Certificates and Diplomas Granted in Course			
Certificate in Accounting (University Extension).....	1	1	2
Certificate in Dental Hygiene.....	....	38	38
Certificate in Library Service.....	1	3	4
Certificate of Proficiency in Oral Surgery.....	1	....	1
Certificate of Proficiency in Orthodontics.....	15	....	15
Certificate in Secretarial Studies (Business).....	....	3	3
Certificate in Secretarial Studies (University Extension).....	....	14	14
Professional Diplomas (Teachers College).....	5	17	22
<i>Total</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>99</i>
<i>Total Degrees and Diplomas Granted in Course</i>	<i>2,015</i>	<i>2,800</i>	<i>4,815</i>
Deduct duplicates ^a and ^b	9	5	14
<i>Total Individuals Receiving Degrees and Diplomas in Course</i>	<i>2,006</i>	<i>2,795</i>	<i>4,801</i>
Honorary Degrees			
Doctor of Laws.....	5	....	5
Doctor of Letters.....	3	1	4
Doctor of Sacred Theology.....	2	....	2
Doctor of Science.....	4	....	4
<i>Total</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>15</i>

^a Distributed as follows: A.B. (Columbia College) and A.M. (Teachers College), 1 man; B.S. (Engineering) and Ch.E., 1 man; B.S. (Engineering) and E.M., 4 men; B.S. (Engineering) and M.E., 1 man; B.S. (Teachers College) and A.M. (Teachers College), 1 man and 2 women; B.S. (University Course) and M.S. (Journalism), 1 woman.

^b In addition to those noted in footnote^a (8 men and 3 women, total 11), the following duplications occur: A.M. (Teachers College) and Teachers College diploma, 1 man and 2 women, 3 total.

ADDENDA

Degrees Awarded in 1941-42 as of Dates Prior Thereto

<i>Degree</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bachelor of Arts (Bard College)	1	...	1
Bachelor of Arts (Barnard College)	...	1	1
Bachelor of Arts (Columbia College)	6	...	6
Bachelor of Science (Business)	1	...	1
Bachelor of Science (Engineering)	1	...	1
Bachelor of Science (Library Service)	1	...	1
Bachelor of Science (University Course)	2	...	2
Master of Arts (Teachers College)	...	1	1
Master of Science (Engineering)	1	...	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>15</i>

TABLE 7

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS (EXCLUDING STUDENTS IN EXTRAMURAL AND SPECIAL COURSES
IN UNIVERSITY EXTENSION) 1941-42

Residence	Columbia College	Law	Medicine	Engineering	Architecture	Journalism	Business	Dentistry	Dental Hygiene	Graduate Faculties	University Undergraduates	Library Service	Optometry	Barnard College	Teachers College	Pharmacy	Bard College	Nursing	New York School of Social Work	Total	University Extension	Summer Session 1942 (Regular)
UNITED STATES	1,621	970	380	293	50	42	378	226	47	1,845	99	321	92	912	4,401	306	127	293	1,182	12,949	4,553	5,334
North Atlantic Division	48	6	24	5	1	1	9	7	12	45	3	12	1	34	276	4	11	18	39	556	149	288
Connecticut	1	3	7	1				3	1	43				2	24		1		4	58	7	30
Maine	29	6	26	1			7	3		6		8		20	132	1	22	19	15	336	43	164
Massachusetts	3	1	5							3				3	23		3	4	1	55		30
New Hampshire	224	35	62	49	4	3	43	17		209	11	39	5	98	694	28	18	72	116	1,727	660	709
New Jersey	1,284	316	234	223	44	39	308	194	28	1,451	81	242	84	728	2,992	270	68	121	973	9,675	3,629	3,640
New York	1,27	2	16	8		1	10	1		22	2	2	2	22	214	3	1	23	24	438	60	420
Pennsylvania	5		6	1						4		2		2	27				9	61	4	27
Rhode Island										10	1	3		3	19		3	1	2	43	1	26
Vermont		1																				
New York City	880	252	188	191	34	26	262	166	17	1,232	68	198	71	483	1,917	228	29	79	812	7,083	2,922	2,402
(46.32 percent) ^a																						
South Atlantic Division	18	9	19	5	3		10	3		67	1	15		25	236			14	40	465	57	883
(3.04 percent) ^a																						
Delaware										2		1		3	17			2	2	27		17
District of Columbia	4	1	3	2			2			11		1		3	19			2	5	53	7	73
Florida	4	2	7	1				1		9				5	24			3	7	63	5	72
Georgia	3	2	1	1						9	1			3	24			3	1	63	1	59
Maryland	5						1			6		2		4	27				1	53	14	126
North Carolina	1	2	3		2		2	1		10		1		1	36			2		59	11	152
North Carolina	1	1	3				2			5		4		1	23				5	42	5	53
South Carolina							1			8		5		4	42				11	75	11	240
Virginia			1	2			1			7		8		1	12			1	3	30	3	91
West Virginia				1				1		8												
South Central Division	23	14	15	2		2	4			32		8		14	127		2	1	28	272	19	376
(1.78 percent) ^a																						
Alabama	1	3	5				1			3		3		2	17			1	6	42	6	55

TABLE 7—(Continued)

Residence	Columbia College																				
	Law	Medicine	Engineering	Architecture	Journalism	Business	Dentistry	Dental Hygiene	Graduate Faculties	University Undergraduates	Library Service	Optometry	Barnard College	Teachers College	Pharmacy	Bard College	Nursing	New York School of Social Work	Total	University Extension	Summer Session 1942 (Regular)
Arkansas.....	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	15	1	1	1	1	30	3	18
Kentucky.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	13	1	44
Louisiana.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	1	1	1	1	33	1	43
Mississippi.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	20	1	30
Oklahoma.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	24	1	35
Tennessee.....	7	7	5	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	18	1	1	1	2	32	3	51
Texas.....	9	7	1	1	1	2	1	1	11	2	2	2	4	32	1	1	1	2	77	4	100
North Central Division (5.40 percent) ^a	32	28	33	8	2	7	12	1	111	53	7	3	3	435	9	18	42	42	825	65	1,154
Illinois.....	1	3	6	1	1	4	1	1	20	7	7	7	7	76	1	1	2	5	131	13	150
Indiana.....	1	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	16	9	1	2	2	20	1	1	1	3	46	3	98
Iowa.....	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	19	9	1	1	1	40	1	1	2	1	77	6	87
Kansas.....	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	1	1	1	41	1	56
Michigan.....	4	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	1	1	1	31	2	4	8	9	74	11	121
Minnesota.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	2	2	2	1	35	1	1	1	6	61	6
Missouri.....	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	2	2	1	36	1	1	1	1	71	8	182
Nebraska.....	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	2	2	1	17	1	1	1	2	34	2	32
North Dakota.....	16	7	8	5	2	3	1	1	26	17	9	9	3	109	3	6	10	10	222	10	272
Ohio.....	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	2	10	50	5	73
South Dakota.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	29	1	1	2	2	50	5	73
Wisconsin.....	24	13	33	5	1	12	3	1	48	7	8	8	8	139	1	1	3	23	321	28	161
Western Division (2.10 percent) ^a	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	57	1	1	1	2	10	14	68
Arizona.....	9	3	8	2	7	1	1	1	20	8	3	3	3	37	1	1	1	14	128	14	277
California.....	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	35	3	27
Colorado.....	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	11	1	6
Idaho.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	14	1	7
Montana.....	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	9	2	6
Nevada.....	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	5	28	2	9
New Mexico.....	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	5	23	2	12
Oregon.....	1	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	26	1	12
Utah.....	1	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	26	1	12

Washington.....	4	5	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8	.....	1	.....	1	24	.....	.....	.....	1	52	5	17
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
<i>Insular and Noncontiguous Territories</i>	9	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	6	21
0-41 percent).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Canal Zone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Hawaiian Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	4
Puerto Rico.....	7	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	5	10
Virgin Islands.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	4
<i>Total United States.</i>	1,727	436	481	814	57	68	409	230	41	2,114	101	406	94	998	5,368	307	138	299	1,321	4,728	7,929
<i>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</i>																					
Albania.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Argentina.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2
Austria.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Belgium.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Bermuda.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Bolivia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
British Guiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	3
British West Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
British West Indies.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Bulgaria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Canada.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Chile.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
China.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Colombia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Costa Rica.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Cuba.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Czechoslovakia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	23
Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Dominican Republic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Ecuador.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Egypt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Eire.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
El Salvador.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Finland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
France.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Germany.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Great Britain.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
Greece.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
Guatemala.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Haiti.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Honduras.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Hungary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Iceland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Ireland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Iran.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....

[illegible]

^a Exclusive of University Extension and Summer Session.

^b Transfers at midyear within the University.

TABLE 7A
PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS FROM THE SEVERAL GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS,
EXCLUSIVE OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION AND OF SUMMER SESSION

Division	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
North Atlantic Division.....	83.76	86.82	85.27	84.80	83.95	83.35	83.69	83.53	84.28	84.63
South Atlantic Division.....	3.34	2.71	2.86	2.83	2.23	3.14	3.08	3.07	3.16	3.04
North Central Division.....	1.83	1.80	2.01	2.02	2.04	2.16	2.04	2.06	1.89	1.78
South Central Division.....	6.68	4.95	5.69	5.98	6.25	6.29	6.27	6.20	5.70	5.40
Western Division.....	1.84	1.53	1.84	2.12	2.27	2.39	2.27	2.50	2.60	2.10
Insular Territories.....	0.21	0.26	0.28	0.25	0.27	0.26	0.30	0.38	0.52	0.42
Foreign Countries.....	2.29	1.93	2.02	2.02	2.03	2.25	2.25	2.46	2.17	2.53
New York City.....	45.96	48.08	47.14	46.41	44.97	44.85	44.18	44.24	44.83	46.32
Out of Town.....	51.01	51.92	52.86	53.59	55.03	55.15	55.82	55.76	55.17	53.68

TABLE 8

AGGREGATE ATTENDANCE IN ALL COURSES, 1941-42 (EXCLUSIVE OF COURSES
IN THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, SCHOOL OF DENTAL AND ORAL SURGERY,
SUMMER SESSION, UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, TEACHERS COLLEGE,
BARNARD COLLEGE, COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, BARD COLLEGE,
AND THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK)

<i>Department</i>	<i>Number of Half-Year Courses</i>	<i>Number of Registrations</i>
Agriculture.....	6	27
Anthropology.....	27	382
Architecture.....		
Architecture.....	42	395
Drawing and painting.....	8	74
Sculpture.....	2	8
Astronomy.....	5	67
Navigation.....	1	41
Botany.....	30	187
Business.....		
Accounting.....	25	568
Advertising.....	6	92
Banking.....	15	255
Economics.....	29	399
Finance.....	10	212
Geography.....	9	68
Industrial relations.....	6	35
Insurance.....	8	48
Law.....	2	64
Marketing.....	9	177
Statistics.....	6	250
Stenography and typewriting.....	5	51
Transportation.....	7	57
Chemical Engineering.....	34	521
Chemistry.....	59	1,894
Chinese and Japanese.....		
Chinese.....	11	38
Japanese.....	6	36
Oriental civilization.....	2	8
Civil Engineering.....	36	297
Colloquium.....	4	96
Contemporary Civilization.....	8	2,054
Drafting.....	12	516
East European Languages.....		
Altaic.....	2	2
Polish.....	4	7
Russian.....	10	23
Slavonic.....	5	11
Economics.....	56	1,104
Electrical Engineering.....	38	360
English and Comparative Literature.....		
Comparative literature.....	16	347
English.....	84	3,623
Fine Arts and Archaeology.....		
Archaeology.....	4	15
Fine arts.....	31	190
Geography.....	2	171
Geology.....	47	370
Germanic Languages.....		
Dutch.....	2	9
German.....	42	345
Gothic.....	1	5
Scandinavian.....	2	5
Greek and Latin.....		
Classical civilization.....	4	45
Classical literature.....	2	15
Classical philology.....	2	13
Greek.....	15	47
Latin.....	18	117
History.....	123	1,519
Humanities.....	7	1,540
Indo-Iranian and Comparative Linguistics.....		
Comparative linguistics.....	6	11
Indo-Iranian.....	7	15
Industrial Engineering.....	18	150
Journalism.....	14	695
Law.....	75	2,838

TABLE 8—(Continued)

<i>Department</i>	<i>Number of Half-Year Courses</i>	<i>Number of Registrations</i>
Library Service		
Book arts.....	5	157
Library service.....	59	1,634
Mathematics.....	37	1,496
Mechanical Engineering.....	34	575
Mining and Metallurgy		
Metallurgy.....	21	123
Mineral dressing.....	6	23
Mining.....	16	124
Music.....	32	371
Naval Science.....	1	19
Philosophy.....	55	613
Physical Education		
Hygiene.....	2	615
Physical education.....	5	2,141
Physics		
Mechanics.....	5	195
Optometry.....	19	799
Physics.....	51	1,429
Psychology.....	33	838
Public Law and Government		
Government.....	37	797
Public administration.....	9	133
Public law.....	14	76
Religion.....	6	67
Romance Languages		
Celtic.....	4	7
French.....	71	893
Italian.....	12	34
Portuguese.....	1	1
Romance philology.....	10	78
Spanish.....	23	308
Science.....	4	375
Semitic Languages		
Akkadian.....	2	4
Arabic.....	7	20
Egyptian.....	2	2
Hebrew.....	3	8
Semitic.....	4	15
Syriac.....	2	2
Turkish.....	1	5
Social Science		
Sociology.....	37	730
Statistics.....	17	338
Theoretical Engineering Chemistry.....	4	145
Zoology.....	29	404
Miscellaneous Course		
Engineering.....	2	253
<i>Total.....</i>	<i>1,749</i>	<i>38,356</i>

TABLE 9
STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITY EXTENSION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO
PRIMARY REGISTRATION

<i>Primary Registration</i>	<i>University Classes</i>	<i>Extra- mural</i>	<i>Special</i>	<i>Total</i>
Architecture.....	24	.....	.....	24
Barnard College.....	33	.....	.....	33
Business.....	315	.....	.....	315
Columbia College.....	699	.....	.....	699
Dental and Oral Surgery.....	2	.....	.....	2
Engineering.....	144	.....	.....	144
Graduate Faculties.....	520	.....	.....	520
Journalism.....	25	.....	.....	25
Law.....	8	.....	.....	8
Library Service.....	48	.....	.....	48
New York School of Social Work.....	9	.....	.....	9
Optometry.....	53	.....	.....	53
Pharmacy.....	24	.....	.....	24
Teachers College.....	209	.....	.....	209
University Undergraduate.....	100	.....	.....	100
University Extension.....	4,791	936	751	6,478
<i>Total.....</i>	<i>7,004</i>	<i>936</i>	<i>751</i>	<i>8,691</i>

TABLE 10

AGGREGATE ATTENDANCE IN COURSES IN UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, RESIDENT
AND EXTRAMURAL, 1941-42

Courses	Number of Half-year Courses		Number of Registrations	
	Resident	Extra-mural	Resident	Extra-mural
Acting technique.....	6	..	75	
Anthropology.....	18	..	172	
Architecture.....	18	..	116	
Armenian.....	1	..	1	
Astronomy.....	5	..	34	
Book arts.....	4	..	61	
Botany.....	2	..	55	
Business.....				
Accounting.....	30	..	661	
Advertising.....	16	..	326	
Agriculture.....	4	..	28	
Banking.....	4	..	32	
Bookkeeping.....	2	..	47	
English (business).....	8	..	133	
Finance.....	5	2	51	26
Industrial relations.....	2	..	190	
Insurance.....	4	..	36	
Law.....	7	..	79	
Marketing.....	10	2	137	19
Office procedure.....	7	..	80	
Printing practice.....	2	..	36	
Real estate.....	7	..	111	
Salesmanship.....	5	..	93	
Stenography.....	20	..	298	
Stenotypy.....	2	..	16	
Transportation.....	13	..	44	
Typewriting.....	13	..	138	
Celtic.....	2	..	19	
Chemical engineering.....	3	..	37	
Chemistry.....	20	..	458	
Pharmacy chemistry.....	1	..	1	
Chinese.....	3	..	12	
Civil engineering.....	2	..	14	
Commercial art.....	6	..	17	
Comparative literature.....	13	..	151	
Cookery.....	1	..	9	
Czechoslovak.....	2	..	12	
Drafting.....	19	..	257	
Dramatic arts.....	9	..	125	
Drawing.....	16	..	161	
Drawing and painting.....	3	..	7	
Economics.....	16	..	364	
Education.....	..	40	..	691
Electrical engineering.....	9	..	128	
Engineering.....	2	..	17	
English.....	45	2	1,336	8
Fine arts.....	11	..	68	
Occupational therapy fine arts.....	5	..	69	
Finnish.....	2	..	3	
French.....	20	..	357	
Geography.....	10	..	136	
Geology.....	5	..	43	
German.....	16	..	291	
Government.....	6	..	71	
Greek.....	3	..	37	
History.....	20	1	394	56
Hungarian.....	2	..	2	
Hygiene.....	..	1	..	28
Indo-Iranian.....	2	..	16	
Industrial engineering.....	3	..	110	
Italian.....	13	..	80	
Japanese.....	1	..	23	
Laboratory technology.....	7	..	8	
Landscape architecture.....	13	..	127	
Latin.....	12	..	50	

TABLE 10—(Continued)

Courses	Number of Half-Year Courses		Number of Registrations	
	Resident	Extra-mural	Resident	Extra-mural
Law.....	5	..	94	
Library service.....	5	..	82	
Lithuanian.....	2	..	2	
Mathematics.....	25	..	582	
Mechanical engineering.....	3	..	27	
Medical records.....	2	..	21	
Medical terminology.....	2	..	34	
Modern Greek.....	3	..	4	
Motion pictures.....	2	..	12	
Music.....	37	..	320	
Nursing.....	..	6	..	119
Nutrition.....	2	..	2	
Occupational therapy.....	2	..	28	
Painting.....	12	..	79	
Pharmacy.....	2	..	3	
Philosophy.....	10	..	195	
Physical training.....	2	..	15	
Physics.....	11	..	192	
Physiology.....	3	..	77	
Polish.....	4	2	22	9
Professional writing.....	29	..	672	
Psychology.....	32	..	815	
Radio.....	4	..	106	
Religion.....	2	..	14	
Rumanian.....	2	..	2	
Russian.....	7	..	24	
Sculpture.....	10	..	51	
Sociology.....	12	..	195	
Spanish.....	27	..	966	
Speech.....	14	..	564	
Statistics.....	8	..	173	
Swedish.....	2	..	4	
Teachers College English.....	..	1	..	29
Teachers College fine arts.....	10	..	18	
Teachers College hygiene.....	2	..	7	
Teachers College music.....	6	1	8	6
Teachers College speech.....	..	1	..	10
Textiles.....	10	..	229	
Zoölogy.....	5	..	88	
<i>Total.....</i>	<i>848</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>18,935</i>	<i>1,001</i>

TABLE 11

STUDENTS IN SPECIAL COURSES IN UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
NOT INCLUDED IN OTHER TABLES

Courses	Winter Session Only	Spring Session Only	Both Sessions	Total
Chemical engineering.....	17	6	..	23
Dentistry.....	66	68	17	151
French.....	6	5	5	16
Government.....	7	..	..	7
Medicine.....	305	74	31	410
Portuguese.....	23	4	12	39
Recreation (Barnard).....	39	..	..	39
Spanish.....	41	12	13	66
<i>Total.....</i>	<i>504</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>751</i>

TABLE 12
SUMMER SESSION 1942

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>New Students</i>	<i>Per-centage of New Students</i>
A. ENROLLMENT					
Regular Summer Session ^a	2,587	5,515	8,102	2,696	33.28
Accelerated courses in					
Bard College.....	98	..	98	20	20.41
School of Dental and Oral Surgery.....	201	2	203	50	24.63
Engineering.....	234	..	234	135	57.69
Law.....	137	14	151	36	23.84
Medicine.....	422	26	448	123	27.46
Pharmacy.....	19	..	19	....	....
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,698</i>	<i>5,557</i>	<i>9,255</i>	<i>3,060</i>	
B. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FACULTIES					
I. Regular Summer Session					
a. Nonmatriculated (23.57 percent) ^b	897	1,013	1,910		
b. Matriculated (76.43 percent) ^c	1,690	4,502	6,192		
Columbia College.....	547	....	547		
University Undergraduates.....	14	8	22		
Architecture B. Arch.....	1	5	6		
Barnard College.....	..	171	171		
Business B.S.....	17	15	32		
Business M.S.....	15	4	19		
Business certificate.....	..	1	1		
Business unclassified.....	4	4	8		
Library Service B.S.....	34	124	158		
Library Service M.S.....	5	63	68		
Library Service certificate.....	1	3	4		
Library Service unclassified.....	5	33	38		
Graduate Faculties.....					
A.M.....					
Political Science.....	38	43	81		
Philosophy.....	58	119	177		
Pure Science.....	25	17	42		
Union Theological Seminary.....	1	1	2		
Ph.D.....					
Political Science.....	47	18	65		
Philosophy.....	70	68	138		
Pure Science.....	60	8	68		
Education.....	77	93	170		
Business.....	2	....	2		
Teachers College.....					
B.S.....	40	560	600		
A.M.....	401	2,257	2,658		
M.S.....	1	2	3		
Ed.D.....	73	83	156		
Unclassified.....	154	802	956		
<i>Total I</i>	<i>2,587</i>	<i>5,515</i>	<i>8,102</i>		
II. Accelerated Courses					
Bard College.....	98	....	98		
Dentistry D.D.S.....	200	2	202		
Dentistry unclassified.....	1	....	1		
Engineering B.S.....	174	....	174		
Engineering M.S.....	9	....	9		
Engineering unclassified.....	42	....	42		
Chemical Engineer.....	9	....	9		
Law LL.B.....	131	12	143		
Law LL.M.....	1	..	1		
Law unclassified.....	5	2	7		
Medicine M.D.....	419	26	445		
Medicine Med. Sc. D.....	3	....	3		
Pharmacy B.S.....	19	....	19		
<i>Total II</i>	<i>1,111</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>1,153</i>		
<i>Grand Total I and II</i>	<i>3,698</i>	<i>5,557</i>	<i>9,255</i>		

^a Previously registered: 5,406. Men, 1,610, or 29.78 percent; women, 3,796, or 70.22 percent. New: 2,696. Men, 977, or 36.24 percent; women, 1,719, or 63.76 percent.

^b Nonmatriculated: Men, 46.96 percent; women, 53.04 percent.

^c Matriculated: Men, 27.29 percent; women, 72.71 percent.

TABLE 12—(Continued)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
C. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TEACHING POSITION			
I. Not engaged in teaching (44.45 percent) ^a	1,747	1,854	3,601
II. Engaged in teaching (55.55 percent) ^a	840	3,661	4,501
Elementary schools.....	88	1,455	1,543
Secondary schools.....	340	1,144	1,484
Higher educational institutions.....	182	290	472
Normal schools.....	8	23	31
Principals.....	64	81	145
Assistant principals.....	1	7	8
Supervisors.....	21	83	104
State supervisors.....	1	...	1
Superintendents.....	23	...	23
Assistant superintendents.....	...	1	1
Special teachers.....	15	73	88
Private school teachers.....	29	62	91
Private kindergarten teachers.....	...	40	40
Librarians.....	30	216	246
Technical schools.....	...	1	1
Vocational schools.....	8	24	32
Business schools.....	...	4	4
Hospitals and nurses' training schools.....	1	63	64
Private teachers.....	8	20	28
Institutes.....	7	19	26
Deans of women.....	...	13	13
College deans.....	2	9	11
Nursery schools.....	...	15	15
Registrars.....	1	3	4
Assistant registrars.....	1	1	2
Directors of religious education.....	1	2	3
Vocational guides.....	6	7	13
Bursar.....	...	1	1
Directors of admission.....	2	1	3
Home demonstration agents.....	...	3	3
Y.M.C.A. instructor.....	1	...	1
<i>Total I and II.....</i>	<i>2,587</i>	<i>5,515</i>	<i>8,102</i>
D. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RESIDENCE (See Table 7)			

^a Regular Summer Session.

TABLE 12—(Continued)

<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Number of Courses</i>	<i>Number of Registrations</i>
E. AGGREGATE ATTENDANCE IN COURSES		
I. Regular Summer Session		
Accounting.....	9	94
Advertising.....	3	26
Agriculture.....	4	17
Anatomy.....	3	5
Anthropology.....	2	23
Arabic.....	2	21
Astronomy.....	3	57
Bacteriology.....	1	1
Banking.....	2	12
Biochemistry.....	1	1
Biology.....	3	77
Book arts.....	3	54
Botany.....	8	36
Business English.....	1	5
Chemical engineering.....	3	6
Chemistry.....	32	523
Teachers College chemistry.....	5	63
Christian ethics.....	4	61
Clothing.....	5	117
Comparative literature.....	3	58
Contemporary civilization.....	3	199
Cookery.....	6	176
Demonstration school.....	1	18
Doctoral candidate.....	1	27
Drafting.....	5	107
Dramatic arts.....	1	13
Drawing and painting.....	2	33
Economics.....	13	201
Education.....	371	8,990
English.....	37	829
Teachers College English.....	3	181
Family economics.....	4	56
Finance.....	2	18
Fine Arts.....	7	66
Teachers College fine arts.....	20	413
French.....	23	195
Geography.....	8	103
Teachers College geography.....	2	33
Geology.....	5	84
German.....	12	82
Government.....	7	119
Greek.....	3	12
History.....	21	459
Teachers College history.....	4	97
Home economics.....	2	122
Home management.....	1	15
Household engineering.....	3	39
Humanities.....	1	39
Hygiene.....	1	49
Teachers College hygiene.....	7	206
Industrial engineering.....	4	13
Industrial relations.....	1	47
Institution management.....	9	203
Italian.....	5	31
Japanese.....	2	50
Laboratory technology.....	1	3
Latin.....	6	24
Law.....	1	14
Library service.....	47	750
Marketing.....	2	8
Mathematics.....	18	372
Mechanics.....	2	2
Modern Persian.....	1	10
Music.....	8	71
Teachers College music.....	35	493
New Testament.....	4	84
Nursing.....	10	263
Nutrition.....	3	132
Office procedure.....	1	1

TABLE 12—(Continued)

<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Number of Courses</i>	<i>Number of Registrations</i>
Old Testament.....	2	83
Pathology.....	1	1
Philosophy.....	5	72
Philosophy of religion.....	4	68
Physical education.....	1	59
Teachers College physical education.....	26	268
Physics.....	16	378
Physiology.....	2	16
Portugese.....	2	24
Practical theology.....	2	39
Professional writing.....	5	92
Psychology.....	14	299
Public administration.....	1	8
Radio.....	1	28
Recreation.....	1	5
Religion.....	1	3
Religious education.....	13	197
Russian.....	4	60
Sculpture.....	1	12
Service.....	3	49
Social Work (New York School of Social Work).....	2	2
Teachers College social work.....	1	17
Sociology.....	6	139
Spanish.....	13	330
Speech.....	3	109
Teachers College speech.....	7	177
Statistics.....	4	67
Stenography.....	4	47
Textiles.....	1	30
Theoretical engineering chemistry.....	1	2
Typewriting.....	3	84
Zoology.....	5	318
<i>Total I.....</i>	<i>988</i>	<i>19,892</i>
II. Accelerated Courses in Engineering and Law		
Chemical engineering.....	10	130
Chemistry.....	2	58
Civil engineering.....	12	102
Electrical engineering.....	8	181
Engineering.....	1	111
Geology.....	2	18
Industrial engineering.....	6	34
Law.....	13	494
Mechanical engineering.....	9	255
Mechanics.....	2	96
Metallurgy.....	4	35
Mineral dressing.....	5	14
Mining.....	4	9
Physics.....	3	224
Theoretical engineering chemistry.....	2	76
<i>Total II.....</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>1,837</i>
<i>Total I and II.....</i>	<i>1,071</i>	<i>21,729</i>

In addition to the foregoing tables which are published annually, the statistical material listed below is maintained by the office of the Registrar and will be supplied on request to those interested:

Major interest of students registered for higher degrees, exclusive of the Summer Session.

Major interest of recipients of higher degrees 1941-42, exclusive of the Master's degree in Teachers College and Union Theological Seminary, and the Doctor's degree in pharmacy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNIVERSITY

1941-1942

AT THE INSTALLATIONS

- Of Paul F. Douglass as President of the American University, Washington, D. C. (October 10, 1941): HERALD L. STENDEL, A.B.
- Of Herbert Carleton Mayer as President of Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa (October 13, 1941): HUGH ROLAND BROWER, A.M.
- Of Walter Theodore Brown as Chancellor and President of Victoria University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada (October 15, 1941): GEORGE C. ATKINS, A.B.
- Of Henry Gadd Harmon as President of Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa (October 17, 1941): CYRIL TIBBITS CARNEY, E.M.
- Of John Rood Cunningham as President of Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina (October 17-18, 1941): JOHN RAINEY ASHE, M.D.
- Of Harry Morehouse Gage as President of Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Missouri (October 23, 1941): FRANK Y. GLADNEY, LL.B.
- Of Frank Hugh Sparks as President of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana (October 25, 1941): Professor IRWIN EDMAN.
- Of Henry Elisha Allen as President of Keuka College, Keuka Park, New York (November 7, 1941): HARVEY G. KNUTH, A.B., Professor ESTHER LLOYD-JONES.
- Of Vernon Franklin Schwalm as President of Manchester College, North Manchester, Indiana (November 8, 1941): CLARENCE F. MERRELL, LL.B., A.M.
- Of Robert Livingston Johnson as President of Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (December 4, 1941): W. EMERSON GENTZLER, A.M.
- Of Ernest Oscar Melby as President of Montana State University, Missoula, Montana (December 8, 1941): WILLIAM LARKIN MURPHY, LL.B.
- Of C. Q. Smith as President of Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (January 16, 1942): WEBSTER L. BENHAM, C.E.
- Of the Reverend John Walter Malone as Vice-President of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Chicago, Illinois (April 28, 1942): ROBERT COLSTON, M.E.
- Of Herman Lee Donovan as President of the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky (May 6, 1942): ARTHUR W. LISSAUER, Ch.E.
- Of Edwin Edgar Voigt as President of Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa (May 24, 25, 1942): CYRIL T. CARNEY, E.M.
- Of Mary Moore Dabney Thomson as President of Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio (May 30, 1942): JOHN C. WALTER, E.E.

AT THE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

- Of the Centenary of Fordham University, New York City (September 15-17, 1941): President NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, Dean HERBERT EDWIN HAWKES, Professor CARLTON JOSEPH HUNTLEY HAYES.
- Of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois (September 27-29, 1941): Dean GEORGE BRAXTON PEGRAM, Professor WILLIAM LINN WESTERMANN, Professor JOHN MAURICE CLARK.
- Of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania (October 3-5, 1941): Dean JOSEPH WARREN BARKER.
- Of the One Hundred Seventy-fifth Anniversary of Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey (October 9-11, 1941): President NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, Dean HERBERT EDWIN HAWKES, Professor ADRIAAN JACOB BARNOUW, Professor BERGEN DAVIS, MARCELLUS HARTLEY DODGE, A.B.
- Of the Centennial Celebration of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan (October 15, 1941): Professor ALBERT CHARLES JACOBS.
- Of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of Western Maryland College, Westminster, Maryland (May 16, 1942): NORMAN HOAG ANGELL, A.B.
- Of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Hollins College, Hollins College, Virginia (May 17-19, 1942): JOHN A. PECK, JR., M.E.
- Of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Rhode Island State College and Inauguration of Carl Raymond Woodward as President, Kingston, Rhode Island (May 23, 1942): MORTIMER A. SULLIVAN, LL.B.
- Of the Centennial Celebration of Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia (May 29-31, 1942): WILLIAM RUSH WHITMAN, M.D.
- Of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of Drew University, Madison, New Jersey (June 8, 1942): MARCELLUS HARTLEY DODGE, A.B., WILLARD V. KING, A.B.

MISCELLANEOUS

- At the Convocation and Dinner Honoring William Pearson Tolley and Dedication of Anna Cloyde Brooks and Walker Halls, Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania (October 24-25, 1941): HENRI G. CHATAIN, E.E.
- At the Conference of the Association of American Universities, Lincoln, Nebraska (October 30-November 1, 1941): Dean GEORGE BRAXTON PEGRAM, FRANK HAMILTON BOWLES, A.M.
- At the Meetings of the Advisory Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, Hartford, Connecticut (December 29-31, 1941): Professor MOSES HADAS.
- At the First Pan American Congress of Mining and Geology, Santiago, Chile (January 1-14, 1942): HORACE R. GRAHAM, E.M.
- At the Meetings of the Institute of Women's Professional Relations, Wash-

ington, D. C. (March 20-21, 1942): KATHARINE SWIFT DOTY, A.M., MARGARET B. PICKEL, Ph.D.

At the Annual Meeting of the American Council on Education, Chicago, Illinois (May 1-2, 1942): Dean HERBERT EDWIN HAWKES.

At the Conference on Higher Education, New York City (May 14, 1942): Dean GEORGE BRAXTON PEGRAM.

At the Dedication of the Northwestern Technological Institute, Evanston, Illinois (June 15-16, 1942): Dean JOSEPH WARREN BARKER.

At the Biennial Conference of the North Atlantic Region of the American Association of University Women, Storrs, Connecticut (June 18-20, 1942): Professor ALMA DE L. LEDUC.

At the Annual Meeting of the Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry, Dallas, Texas (June 21, 1942): Professor CLIFFORD L. TRELEAVEN.

At the Fiftieth Annual Meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, New York, New York (June 27-29, 1942): Dean JOSEPH WARREN BARKER.



Columbia University
in the City of New York

Report of the Treasurer

June 30, 1942

NEW YORK

1942

REPORT

To the Trustees of Columbia University of the City of New York

The Treasurer makes the following report of the financial affairs of the Corporation for the year ended June 30, 1942.

CONTENTS

Income and Expense Statement	5
Income of the Corporation	6-9
Expenses—Educational Administration and Instruction	10-26
Expenses—Buildings and Grounds	27-28
Expenses—Library	29-31
Expenses—Business Administration	32
Expenses—Retiring and Widows' Allowances	33
Expenses—Student Aid	33-41
Expenses—Annuities	42
Expenses—Special Appropriations	42
Expenses—Interest	43
Expenses—Summary	44-45
Student Loan Funds	46-47
Balance Sheet	48-49
Detailed Fund Balance Sheet	50-51
Summary of Capital Account	52
Auditors' Certificate	53
Payments by Allied Corporations	54
Arrears of Rent	55-56
Undergraduate and Service Activities	57
Receipts and Disbursements of Income of Special Endowments	58-73
Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes: Receipts and Disbursements	74-103
Securities Owned for Account of Special Endowments, General Funds, etc.	104-116
Securities Summary	117
University Land, Buildings and Equipment	118-124
Rental Property	125-133
Special Endowments	134-198
Permanent Funds	199-201
Gifts and Bequests Received for the Purchase of Land and Erection and Equipment of Buildings	202-213
Gifts and Bequests Received During 1941-1942	214-228

INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT (GENERAL FUNDS) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1942

INCOME

From Students:		
Fees (see page 9).....	\$2,637,824.01	
Residence Halls (see page 57).....	60,581.00	
Dining Halls (see page 57).....	3,361.67	
Other Income.....	21,537.59	
		\$2,723,304.27
From Endowments:		
Rents (Net) (see page 8).....	\$3,750,140.66	
Income of Special Endowments (see page 8).....	1,433,925.47	
		\$5,184,066.13
From Other Properties—Rents—(Net).....		1,513.11
From Investments, etc. (see page 8).....		23,060.55
From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes.....		663,213.26
From Allied Corporations (see page 9).....		1,751,458.16
From Institute of Arts and Sciences.....		37,726.74
From American Institute of Banking.....		44,923.17
From School of Dental and Oral Surgery Clinics.....		109,252.12
From Civil Engineering Testing Laboratory and Fire Test- ing Station.....		4,950.61
From Department of Buildings and Grounds (see page 9)..		63,824.63
From Miscellaneous Sources.....		14,337.72
Total Income.....		\$10,618,604.25

EXPENSES

Educational Administration and Instruction.....	\$7,537,161.09	
Buildings and Grounds—Maintenance (see page 28).....	926,576.27	
Library (see page 31).....	516,095.65	
Business Administration of the Corporation:		
Salaries, Office Expenses, etc. (see page 32).....	\$243,137.88	
Insurance on Academic Buildings (Fire and Liability) (see page 32).....	41,629.07	
		284,766.95
Retiring and Widows' Allowances (see page 33).....	425,418.89	
Student Aid (see page 41).....	463,267.38	
Annuities (see page 42).....	56,326.55	
Special Appropriations—Schedule J (see page 42).....	119,688.30	
Interest on Corporate Debt (see page 43)...	125,215.76	
Total Expenses.....	\$10,451,516.84	
Deduct:		
Partial Reimbursement Toward Indirect Cost of Government Contracts.....	277,977.68	
		\$10,176,539.16
Balance, being excess of Income over Ex- penses before providing for Amortization of Loan of 1941.....		\$442,065.09
Deduct:		
Amount Provided for Amortization of Loan of 1941.....		390,641.59
Balance, being excess of Income over Ex- penses after providing for Amortization of Loan of 1941.....		\$51,423.50

INCOME OF THE CORPORATION—YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1942

	From Students		From Other Sources	Total
	Fees	Other Income		
From Students:				
Morningside Heights:				
University Fees.....	\$93,925.22			
Graduation Fees.....	49,153.66			
Entrance, Late and Deficiency Examination Fees.....	11,129.00			
Tuition Fees.....	1,260,063.06			
	\$1,414,275.94			\$1,414,275.94
Summer Session:				
University Fees.....	64,253.00			
Tuition Fees.....	\$725,479.46			
Less Teachers College, Union Theological Seminary, College of Pharmacy and New York School of Social Work Proportions.....	197,617.42			
	1,962.00			
Privileges of Late Registration.....	263,832.42			263,832.42
University Extension:				
University Fees.....	31,235.00			
Tuition Fees.....	538,006.45			
Institute of Arts and Sciences.....			\$37,726.74	
American Institute of Banking.....			44,923.17	
			\$82,649.91	
Degree, Examination and Late Fees.....	340.25			
Medical School:				
University Fees.....	569,581.70			652,231.61
	9,210.00			

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Tuition Fees.....	219,099.02				
Graduation Fees.....	2,555.00				
Deficiency and Late Examination Fees.....	33.00				
			230,897.02		230,897.02
School of Nursing:					
University Fees.....	6,790.00				
Tuition Fees.....	21,875.00				
Late Fees	24.00				
Graduation Fees.....	640.00				
			29,329.00		29,329.00
School of Dental and Oral Surgery:					
University Fees.....	4,100.00				
Tuition Fees.....	102,553.60				
Deficiency and Late Examination Fees.....	69.00				
Graduation Fees.....	960.00				
Oral Hygiene:					
University Fees.....	790.00				
Tuition Fees.....	14,820.00				
Graduation Fees.....	380.00				
Deficiency and Late Examination Fees.....	27.00				
Graduate Courses:					
University Fees.....	340.00				
Tuition Fees.....	5,708.33				
Graduation Fees	160.00				
Miscellaneous.....			129,907.93		129,907.93
			\$20,543.17		20,543.17
Material Furnished Students.....			994.42		994.42
Residence Halls.....			60,581.00		60,581.00
Dining Halls			3,361.67		3,361.67

	From Students		From Other Sources	Total
	Fees	Other Income		
From Endowment:				
Rents:				
Upper Estate (Net).....			\$3,706,955.64	
Lower Estate (Net).....			43,185.02	
			\$3,750,140.66	\$3,750,140.66
From Income of Special Endowments:				
For Specific Purposes.....			987,760.64	
For General Purposes.....			446,164.83	
			1,433,925.47	1,433,925.47
From Other Properties—Rent, etc.—(Net).....			1,513.11	1,513.11
From Investments, etc.:				
Interest:				
On General Investments.....			961.82	
On Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes.....			22,656.27	
On Notes Receivable.....			1,366.10	
			23,060.55	23,060.55
From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes.....			663,213.26	663,213.26
From Payments by Allied Corporations:				
For Salaries and Annuities:				
Barnard College.....			442,108.20	
Carnegie Foundation.....			148,203.16	
Presbyterian Hospital.....			230,715.60	
Teachers College.....			682,312.55	
Bard College.....			48,178.58	
New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.....			73,454.97	

EXPENSES—EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND INSTRUCTION

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
GENERAL UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries.....	\$331,231.58	.....	\$274,008.18	\$9,740.00	\$47,483.40
Departmental Appropriation.....	12,125.55	.....	12,058.41	45.31	21.83
Deans' Appropriations.....	2,879.93	.....	2,879.93	.....	.....
Alumni Records.....	3,150.00	.....	3,150.00	.....	.....
Clerk's Office Sundries.....	789.47	.....	789.47	.....	.....
President's Emergency Fund.....	9,774.08	.....	9,674.47	99.61	.....
President's Fund.....	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00	.....	.....
Printing.....	46,100.00	.....	45,600.00	500.00	.....
Public Ceremonies.....	10,628.57	.....	10,628.57	.....	.....
Social Club Kindergarten Class for Faculty Children.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....
Student Activities, King's Crown.....	11,964.45	.....	11,950.00	14.45	.....
University Representation.....	6,490.81	.....	6,470.81	.....	20.00
Expenditures from Graduate Schools Social Room Gift.....	84.29	.....	.....	.....	84.29
Expenditures from Cabot Fund.....	12.70	.....	.....	12.70	.....
Expenditures from Beaumont Trust Gift.....	9,349.25	.....	.....	.....	9,349.25
Expenditures from Earl Hall Rehabilitation Fund.....	92.48	.....	.....	.....	92.48
Expenditures from Class of 1901 Fund.....	12.78	.....	.....	12.78	.....
Expenditures from Columbiana Gift.....	11.38	.....	.....	.....	11.38
Expenditures from Class of 1927 Fund.....	180.66	.....	.....	180.66	.....
Expenditures from Lee Gift.....	550.00	.....	.....	.....	550.00
Expenditures from Committee of the Board of Visitors to the School of Law Gift.....	40.77	.....	.....	.....	40.77
Expenditures from Anonymous Gift.....	1,028.70	.....	.....	.....	1,028.70
Expenditures from Ditson Fund.....	16.00	.....	.....	16.00	.....

Expenditures from Campbell Gift.....	270.87	.....	.....	270.87
Expenditures from Carnegie Corporation Gift.....	303.79	.....	.....	303.79
Expenditures from Dodge Gift.....	323.46	.....	.....	323.46
Expenditures from Oppenheimer Gift.....	356.00	.....	.....	356.00
Expenditures from Williams-Waterman Fund Gift.....	447.36	.....	.....	447.36
Expenditures from Ross Fund.....	776.25	.....	776.25	.....
Expenditures from Shepherd Foundation.....	3.50	.....	3.50	.....
Expenditures from Tremaine Fund.....	32.00	.....	32.00	.....
Expenditures from Studies in History, Economics and Public Law Fund.....	233.04	.....	233.04	.....
Public Information.....	1,400.00	.....	1,400.00	.....
OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR				
Salaries.....	65,740.00	.....	57,740.00	8,000.00
Conduct of Examinations.....	4,074.39	.....	4,074.39	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	7,889.26	.....	7,889.26	.....
Diplomas.....	4,196.03	.....	4,196.03	.....
ADVISER TO GRADUATE WOMEN STUDENTS				
Salaries.....	2,400.00	.....	2,400.00	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	653.55	.....	653.55	.....
OFFICE OF UNIVERSITY ADMISSIONS				
Salaries.....	20,958.59	.....	20,958.59	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	4,788.08	.....	4,788.08	.....
Traveling Expenses.....	341.53	.....	341.53	.....
OFFICE OF STUDENT APPOINTMENTS				
Salaries.....	21,550.73	.....	21,499.63	51.10
Departmental Appropriation.....	3,595.43	.....	3,403.25	182.93
Emergency Assistance to Students.....	2,999.75	.....	2,999.75	9.25
OFFICE OF ALUMNI FEDERATION				
Departmental Appropriation.....	5,194.36	.....	194.36	5,000.00

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
UNIVERSITY MEDICAL OFFICER					
Salaries.....	\$53,430.50	.....	\$45,908.89	\$2,871.61	\$4,650.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	7,091.02	.....	3,101.02	.....	3,990.00
PUBLICATION AND RESEARCH					
Special Publication Fund.....	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00	.....	.....
Fund for Research.....	16,394.77	.....	15,994.29	400.48	.....
Phoenix Fund.....	16,745.06	.....	.....	16,745.06	.....
Research in the Social Sciences.....	18,225.45	.....	531.51	.....	17,693.94
Research in the Humanities.....	969.55	.....	969.55	.....	.....
Research in Bio-Physics.....	4,967.52	.....	.....	4,967.52	.....
History of Public Education in America.....	900.00	.....	.....	.....	900.00
Radio Research.....	25,315.98	.....	.....	.....	25,315.98
		\$780,581.27	.....	.....	.....
MAISON FRANCAISE					
Salaries.....	1,705.50	.....	1,523.00	182.50	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,434.25	.....	1,434.25	.....	.....
Library.....	1,222.46	.....	1,222.46	.....	.....
		4,362.21	.....	.....	.....
CASA ITALIANA					
Salaries.....	3,862.40	.....	3,556.15	306.25	.....
Promotion of Italian Studies and Publications.....	2,309.46	.....	.....	.....	2,309.46
Departmental Appropriation.....	921.66	.....	921.66	.....	.....
		7,093.52	.....	.....	.....
DEUTSCHES HAUS					
Maintenance.....	.....	1,807.68	.....	652.36	1,155.32

HISPANIC INSTITUTE						
Maintenance.....		3,955.97	1,500.00			2,455.97
INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION						
Salaries.....	12,000.00					
For Research.....	3,000.00		4,700.00	7,300.00		
		15,000.00	3,000.00			
INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS						
Salaries.....	8,409.31					8,409.31
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,199.19					1,199.19
Research.....	1,050.00					1,050.00
		10,658.50				
ANTHROPOLOGY						
Salaries.....	37,100.00		24,150.00	3,650.00		9,300.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	472.98		472.98			
Research.....	10,097.63	47,670.61	5,819.61			4,278.02
ARCHITECTURE						
Salaries.....	51,077.12		40,452.80	4,374.32		6,250.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	3,543.41		3,543.41			
Maintenance of Nevis, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.....	11,680.97		10,197.09	1,483.88		
Dean's Fund.....	337.01		337.01			
Town Planning.....	954.38					954.38
Special Planting.....	413.31		305.81			107.50
Maintenance of Glencoe, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.....	428.05		428.05			
		68,434.25				
ASTRONOMY						
Salaries.....	11,978.44		11,978.44			
Departmental Appropriation.....	436.51		436.51			
Rental of Tabulating Machines.....	144.70		144.70			
		12,559.65				
BOTANY						
Salaries.....	41,299.98		28,499.98			12,800.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	3,783.25		3,583.25	200.00		
Gardener.....	1,900.00		1,900.00			

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts and for Designated Purposes
Research.....	\$4,386.60	\$51,369.83	\$679.39	.....	\$3,707.21
BUSINESS (SCHOOL OF)					
Salaries.....	153,897.64	.....	122,810.69	\$31,086.95	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	2,144.30	.....	.....	1,962.75	181.55
Research.....	9,291.22	.....	.....	.....	9,291.22
		165,333.16			
CHEMISTRY					
Salaries.....	151,099.89	.....	118,650.68	7,878.40	24,570.81
Assistance.....	26,050.89	.....	26,050.89	.....	.....
Equipment and Supplies.....	5,781.83	.....	3,199.33	2,582.50	.....
Laboratory Costs.....	30,731.44	.....	30,731.44	.....	.....
Research.....	30,620.37	.....	.....	.....	30,620.37
Departmental Appropriation.....	5,538.25	.....	5,538.25	.....	.....
		249,822.67			
CHINESE AND JAPANESE					
Salaries.....	19,700.00	.....	16,200.00	3,500.00	.....
Japanese Studies.....	1,261.54	.....	.....	.....	1,261.54
Departmental Appropriation.....	338.97	.....	165.72	.....	173.25
		21,300.51			
EAST EUROPEAN LANGUAGES					
Salaries.....	11,200.00	.....	11,200.00	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	914.12	.....	308.59	.....	605.53
		12,114.12			
ECONOMICS					
Salaries.....	128,047.83	.....	108,747.83	.....	19,300.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	756.53	.....	756.53	.....	.....

Research.....	2,630.56	131,434.92	.....	.....	2,630.56
ENGINEERING (SCHOOL OF)					
ADMINISTRATION					
Supplies and Apparatus.....	4,239.62	.....	726.29	403.16	3,110.17
For Research.....	5,383.87	.....	900.00	.....	4,483.87
Camp Columbia.....	5,558.78	15,182.27	4,760.00	.....	798.78
ENGINEERING (CHEMICAL)					
Salaries.....	56,016.63	.....	51,516.63	4,500.00	.....
Laboratory Servants.....	4,580.00	.....	4,580.00	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	5,485.63	.....	4,902.72	582.91	.....
Research.....	3,491.74	69,574.00	.....	.....	3,491.74
ENGINEERING (CIVIL)					
Salaries.....	33,970.05	.....	33,970.05	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,110.10	.....	1,110.10	.....	.....
Research.....	5,451.53	.....	.....	1,915.97	3,535.56
Research Laboratories.....	4,950.61	.....	4,950.61	.....	.....
Laboratory Appropriation.....	3,600.00	49,082.29	3,600.00	.....	.....
ENGINEERING (ELECTRICAL)					
Salaries.....	37,282.54	.....	36,282.54	.....	1,000.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	4,091.59	41,374.13	4,091.59	.....	.....
ENGINEERING DRAFTING					
Salaries.....	9,911.01	.....	9,911.01	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	3,892.69	13,803.70	3,892.69	.....	.....
ENGINEERING (INDUSTRIAL)					
Salaries.....	16,000.00	.....	16,000.00	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	675.98	16,675.98	675.98	.....	.....

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
ENGINEERING (MECHANICAL)					
Salaries.....	\$51,200.00	.....	\$51,200.00	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,881.79	.....	1,881.79	.....	.....
		\$53,081.79			
ENGINEERING (MINING AND METALLURGY)					
Salaries.....	51,444.73	.....	51,444.73	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	4,375.25	.....	4,053.49	.....	\$321.76
For Research.....	104.59	.....	.....	.....	104.59
		55,924.57			
ENGLISH AND COMPARATIVE LITERATURE					
Salaries.....	195,867.93	.....	141,279.43	\$4,343.50	50,245.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	690.34	.....	690.34	.....	.....
Dramatic Museum.....	2,213.82	.....	.....	2,213.82	.....
Columbia Theatre Associates.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....
		199,772.09			
FINE ARTS AND ARCHAEOLOGY					
Salaries.....	49,702.25	.....	35,252.25	2,650.00	11,800.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,556.90	.....	1,556.90	.....	.....
		51,259.15			
GEOLOGY					
Salaries.....	80,999.97	.....	66,849.97	3,650.00	10,500.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	4,139.65	.....	4,139.65	.....	.....
Summer Field Work.....	580.93	.....	580.93	.....	.....
Equipment.....	123.24	.....	.....	123.24	.....
		85,843.79			
GERMANIC LANGUAGES					
Salaries.....	61,200.00	.....	41,877.60	730.00	18,592.40

Departmental Appropriation.....	187.24	.....	127.91	59.33	.....
GREEK AND LATIN		61,387.24			
Salaries.....	45,183.28	.....	32,583.28	.....	12,600.00
Greek: American School at Athens.....	250.00	.....	250.00	.....	.....
Latin: American School at Rome.....	250.00	.....	250.00	.....	.....
Equipment.....	147.95	.....	.....	147.95	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	30.89	.....	.....	30.89	.....
		45,862.12			
HISTORY					
Salaries.....	167,175.00	.....	130,277.50	12,022.50	24,875.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,011.54	.....	1,011.54	.....	.....
Research.....	2,060.75	.....	.....	581.57	1,479.18
History of Columbia University.....	5,300.00	.....	5,300.00	.....	.....
		175,547.29			
INDO-IRANIAN LANGUAGES					
Salaries.....	8,500.00	.....	7,952.50	547.50	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	14.00	.....	14.00	.....	.....
		8,514.00			
JOURNALISM					
Salaries.....	47,575.00	.....	33,418.30	13,806.70	350.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	4,615.81	.....	615.81	3,500.00	500.00
Traveling Expenses.....	306.17	.....	306.17	.....	.....
Classroom Printing and Independent Journal.....	1,051.14	.....	.....	1,051.14	.....
		53,548.12			
LAW SCHOOL					
Salaries.....	165,996.69	.....	156,171.69	9,825.00	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,060.77	.....	1,060.77	.....	.....
Legislative Drafting Research Fund.....	3,514.49	.....	.....	3,514.49	.....
Plus and Minus Examinations.....	82.28	.....	82.28	.....	.....
Subvention to Columbia Law Review.....	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	.....
Moot Courts.....	581.98	.....	581.98	.....	.....
Mimeograph Office.....	5,349.35	.....	5,349.35	.....	.....
Research.....	5,140.61	.....	.....	657.12	4,483.49

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Dean's Fund.....	\$631.25	.....	\$631.25	.....	.....
LIBRARY SERVICE (SCHOOL OF)		\$182,857.42			
Salaries.....	83,724.50	.....	75,178.39	\$8,546.11	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	4,635.11	.....	1,832.78	.....	\$2,802.33
MATHEMATICS		88,359.61			
Salaries.....	68,679.00	.....	53,779.00	.....	14,900.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	106.21	.....	106.21	.....	.....
MUSIC		68,785.21			
Salaries.....	54,234.60	.....	33,614.60	14,020.00	6,600.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	2,120.03	.....	2,120.03	.....	.....
Undergraduate Music.....	4,375.42	.....	3,891.92	.....	483.50
PHILOSOPHY		60,730.05			
Salaries.....	82,457.41	.....	53,479.97	5,357.63	23,619.81
Departmental Appropriation.....	243.68	.....	243.68	.....	.....
Work in Religion.....	3,537.03	.....	1,316.84	2,220.19	.....
Research.....	400.00	.....	.....	400.00	.....
PHYSICAL EDUCATION		86,638.12			
Salaries.....	77,195.85	.....	47,181.32	1,114.53	28,900.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	2,573.03	.....	2,573.03	.....	.....
Care of Swimming Pool.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....
Use of Tennis Courts.....	625.00	.....	625.00	.....	.....
		81,893.88			

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

ATHLETICS				
Cost of Conducting Intercollegiate Athletics.....		43,250.48	42,258.53	990.64
PHYSICS				
Salaries.....	115,663.39		107,558.39	8,105.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	11,474.72		11,464.72	10.00
Research.....	1,248.89			1,248.89
		128,387.00		
PSYCHOLOGY				
Salaries.....	63,499.98		37,149.98	3,650.00
Assistance.....	2,000.00		2,000.00	
Departmental Appropriation.....	2,712.01		2,712.01	
Research.....	371.65			371.65
Preparation of Index.....	127.50			127.50
		68,711.14		
PUBLIC LAW AND GOVERNMENT				
GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS				
Salaries.....	40,150.00		30,600.00	9,550.00
PUBLIC LAW				
Salaries.....	44,898.19		35,863.38	6,234.81
Departmental Appropriation.....	352.58		352.58	
		85,400.77		
RELIGION				
Salaries.....	18,850.00		8,771.46	7,878.54
Chapel Services.....	3,481.87		316.12	3,165.75
Chapel Music.....	1,520.87		1,437.99	82.88
Religious Work.....	36.50			36.50
Contingent Fund.....	1,173.88		1,173.88	
Chapel Choir.....	5,677.42			5,677.42
		30,740.54		
ROMANCE LANGUAGES				
Salaries.....	168,207.01		122,182.00	6,000.00
				40,025.01

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Departmental Appropriation.....	\$328.20	.....	\$328.20	.....	.....
Bibliographical Assistance and Materials.....	3,500.00	.....	3,500.00	.....	\$300.00
Publications.....	300.00	\$172,335.21	.....	.....	.....
SEMITIC LANGUAGES					
Salaries.....	10,000.00	.....	9,327.49	\$672.51	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	7.00	.....	7.00	.....	.....
American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem.....	100.00	.....	100.00	.....	.....
Arabic Studies.....	932.17	.....	317.50	.....	614.67
		11,039.17			
SOCIOLOGY					
Salaries.....	62,483.26	.....	40,055.44	11,844.56	10,583.26
Departmental Appropriation.....	347.46	.....	347.46	.....	.....
Equipment.....	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	.....
Bulletin of Social Legislation.....	141.24	.....	.....	141.24	.....
Research.....	3,829.15	.....	.....	.....	3,829.15
		67,301.11			
ZOOLOGY					
Salaries.....	98,494.03	.....	66,183.13	3,160.90	29,150.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	5,199.35	.....	5,199.35	.....	.....
Marine Table, Wood's Hole.....	500.00	.....	303.42	196.58	.....
Research.....	2,435.71	.....	.....	502.50	1,933.21
		106,629.09			
SUMMER SESSION					
Administration and Instruction.....	179,005.26	.....	179,005.26	.....	.....
Entertainment.....	232.62	.....	.....	.....	232.62
		179,237.88			

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Administration and Instruction.....	410,169.76	.....	410,169.76	.....	.....
Institute of Arts and Sciences.....	47,217.66	.....	47,217.66	.....	.....
American Institute of Banking.....	44,423.17	.....	44,423.17	.....	.....
Printing and Postage.....	24,663.47	.....	24,663.47	.....	.....
Departmental.....	30,825.37	.....	30,825.37	.....	.....
		557,299.43			

Medical School

ADMINISTRATION

Salaries.....	20,500.00	.....	20,186.10	313.90	.....
Dean's Appropriation.....	332.32	.....	332.32	.....	.....
Alcohol.....	1,366.26	.....	1,366.26	.....	.....
Care of Animals.....	4,092.00	.....	4,000.00	.....	92.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	4,338.37	.....	4,338.37	.....	.....
Student Health.....	4,936.56	.....	4,436.56	.....	500.00
Post Graduate Studies.....	6,786.00	.....	.....	.....	6,786.00
Hospital Instruction.....	275.40	.....	75.40	200.00	.....
		42,626.91			

ANATOMY

Salaries.....	98,126.10	.....	96,759.44	1,200.00	166.66
Departmental Appropriation.....	8,706.41	.....	8,706.41	.....	.....
Research.....	19,923.33	.....	.....	.....	19,923.33
Supplies.....	971.41	.....	945.51	.....	25.90
		127,727.25			

NEUROANATOMY

Salaries.....	9,435.00	.....	9,435.00	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	960.40		960.40		
		10,395.40			

BACTERIOLOGY

Salaries.....	76,356.65		54,013.32	10,940.00	11,403.33
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	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts and for Designated Purposes
Departmental Appropriation.....	\$15,195.22	.....	\$14,695.22	.....	\$500.00
Research.....	16,996.45	.....	.....	.....	16,996.45
		\$108,548.32			
BIOCHEMISTRY					
Salaries.....	71,066.65	.....	52,637.67	\$2,828.98	15,600.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	6,783.57	.....	6,783.57	.....	.....
Research.....	47,454.12	.....	.....	.....	47,454.12
		125,304.34			
DERMATOLOGY					
Salaries.....	24,779.50	.....	24,179.50	600.00	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	2,589.25	.....	2,589.25	.....	.....
Research.....	18,429.43	.....	.....	.....	18,429.43
		45,798.18			
PEDIATRICS					
Salaries.....	87,604.68	.....	26,966.68	650.00	59,988.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	7,918.20	.....	1,676.20	.....	6,242.00
Normal Child Development Study.....	6,308.61	.....	.....	.....	6,308.61
Research.....	9,203.98	.....	.....	.....	9,203.98
		111,035.47			
NEUROLOGY					
Salaries.....	65,733.57	.....	17,013.10	54.75	48,665.72
Departmental Appropriation.....	11,291.23	.....	3,499.90	.....	7,791.33
Research.....	54,190.97	.....	.....	1,625.00	52,565.97
		131,215.77			
NURSING					
Salaries.....	59,452.67	.....	3,604.99	.....	55,847.68
Physical Examinations.....	1,250.00	.....	1,250.00	.....	.....

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

23

General Duty Nursing	7,119.20	7,119.20	4,863.07	4,863.07
Clerical and Laboratory Supplies	792.89	792.89	792.89	792.89
Student Recreation	840.80	840.80	840.80	840.80
Public Health Nursing		74,318.63		
OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY				
Salaries	44,665.25	37,585.25	1,558.25	4,080.00
Departmental Appropriation	1,558.25	1,558.25	1,558.25	
Pathologist and Pathological Equipment	8,761.10	8,761.10	8,761.10	
Bacteriologist and Bacteriological Equipment	1,898.78	1,898.78	1,898.78	
Equipment and Supplies	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Research	6,957.85			6,957.85
		64,841.23		
OPHTHALMOLOGY				
Salaries	77,074.17	5,767.50	1,738.33	60,022.34
Departmental Appropriation	1,738.33	1,738.33	1,738.33	
Research	3,709.48			3,709.48
Supplies	11,422.46		4,499.47	6,922.99
Laboratory Equipment	4,546.61	34.70	4,511.91	
		98,491.05		
OTO-LARYNGOLOGY				
Salaries	3,416.67	2,216.67		1,200.00
Departmental Appropriation	1,789.69	1,739.17		50.52
Research	1,280.00			1,280.00
		6,486.36		
PATHOLOGY				
Salaries	79,927.82	42,749.53	30,367.48	6,810.81
Departmental Appropriation	11,179.38		9,899.38	1,280.00
Research	10,754.65			10,754.65
		101,861.85		
NEUROPATHOLOGY				
Salaries	10,607.00	1,500.00		9,107.00

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Departmental Appropriation.....	\$1,111.53	\$11,718.53			\$1,111.53
PHARMACOLOGY					
Salaries.....	24,341.66		\$24,341.66		
Departmental Appropriation.....	4,475.99		4,475.99		
Research.....	3,195.27				3,195.27
PHYSIOLOGY		32,012.92			
Salaries.....	66,651.38			\$57,375.80	225.58
Departmental Appropriation.....	11,478.04		9,050.00	10,478.04	1,000.00
Research.....	8,620.07			702.63	7,917.44
MEDICINE		86,749.49			
Salaries.....	159,959.12				
Departmental Appropriation (Bellevue Hospital).....	818.82		87,082.55	48,659.13	24,217.44
Departmental Appropriation.....	13,217.74		818.82		
Research.....	65,449.40			9,127.74	4,090.00
Tropical Diseases.....	1,188.00				65,449.40
PSYCHIATRY		240,633.08	1,188.00		
Salaries.....	25,792.85				
Departmental Appropriation.....	593.30		25,292.85		500.00
Research.....	17,181.82		593.30		
RADIOLOGY		43,567.97			17,181.82
Salaries.....					
		1,900.00	900.00	1,000.00	

SURGERY				
Salaries.....	177,489.81	.....	56,626.31	76,253.13
Departmental Appropriation.....	25,654.99	.....	14,383.16	.....
Research.....	13,583.39	.....	.....	3,232.69
		216,728.19	.....	10,350.70
UROLOGY				
Salaries.....	10,138.52	.....	10,138.52	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,265.89	.....	1,194.79	71.10
		11,404.41	.....	.....
DE LAMAR INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH				
Salaries.....	74,457.86	.....	.....	73,024.53
Departmental Appropriation.....	7,868.46	.....	.....	7,868.46
Research.....	201.29	.....	.....	.....
Equipment.....	462.44	.....	462.44	201.29
		82,990.05	.....	.....
INSTITUTE OF CANCER RESEARCH				
Salaries.....	34,095.00	.....	.....	34,095.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	3,218.29	.....	.....	3,218.29
Research.....	2,011.52	.....	.....	150.42
Supplies.....	517.68	.....	.....	517.68
		39,842.49	.....	.....
TROPICAL MEDICINE (SCHOOL OF)				
Salaries.....	27,525.00	.....	8,600.00	18,925.00
Research.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....
PRIMATE COLONY				
Salaries.....	3,225.80	.....	3,225.80	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	2,274.20	.....	2,274.20	.....
		35,025.00	.....	.....
PHOTOGRAPHIC LABORATORY				
Photographer.....	3,900.00	.....	.....	3,900.00
Supplies.....	519.12	.....	.....	519.12
		4,419.12	.....	.....
JOINT ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD EXPENSES.....				
		1,182.13	1,182.13	.....

	Expenditures	Depart- mental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
SLOANE HOSPITAL AND VANDERBILT CLINIC OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE					
Payments toward Operation and Maintenance	.....	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	.....	.....
DENTAL AND ORAL SURGERY (SCHOOL OF)					
Salaries	\$249,184.10	.....	246,281.53	\$2,902.57	.....
Dean's Appropriation	443.98	.....	443.98	.....	.....
Equipment and Supplies	37,071.87	.....	37,071.87	.....	.....
Research	373.78	.....	.....	.....	\$373.78
Student Health	389.50	.....	389.50	.....	.....
NEW YORK POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL Salaries	287,463.23	.....	.....	.....	66,668.97
TEACHERS COLLEGE Salaries	66,668.97	.....	.....	.....	630,733.54
BARD COLLEGE Salaries	630,733.54	.....	.....	.....	45,943.70
	45,943.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
	\$7,537,161.09	.....	\$4,779,395.51	\$685,985.88	\$2,071,779.70

EXPENSES—BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS					
Salaries.....	\$12,400.00		\$12,400.00		
Wages.....	202,600.25		202,600.25		
Heat, Light and Power.....	151,852.65		139,397.54	\$12,455.11	
Gas.....	1,347.59		1,347.59		
Maintenance of Buildings and Grounds.....	196,259.58		179,959.58	16,300.00	
Water.....	20,794.04		20,794.04		
Telephone Service.....	64,338.10		64,338.10		
Maintenance of Faculty House.....	6,978.72		6,431.12	547.60	
Special Equipment.....	11.75		11.75		
Maintenance of Hispanic Institute.....	1,250.53		1,250.53		
Maintenance of South Hall.....	72,817.78		72,817.78		
President's House Furnishing.....	1,099.55			1,099.55	
Renovations and Improvements.....	2,138.24		2,138.24		
Care of Class of 1881 Flag Pole.....	98.00			98.00	
Maintenance of Deutsches Haus.....	495.81		495.81		
Maintenance of Maison Francaise.....	1,109.51		1,109.51		
Maintenance of Earl Hall.....	36.67			36.67	\$36.67
Indoor Batting Cage.....	250.00		250.00		
Maintenance of Brander Matthews Hall.....	2,861.26		2,861.26		
		\$738,740.03			
BAKER FIELD AND BOAT HOUSES					
Maintenance.....	20,642.37		20,562.37	80.00	
Boat Houses.....	4,932.68		4,932.68		
		25,575.05			

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
MEDICAL AND DENTAL SCHOOLS					
Salaries.....	\$6,500.00	.....	\$6,500.00	.....	.....
Wages.....	64,028.01	.....	64,028.01	.....	.....
Steam and Refrigeration.....	25,798.88	.....	25,798.88	.....	.....
Gas.....	1,114.91	.....	1,114.91	.....	.....
Maintenance.....	21,935.63	.....	19,535.63	\$2,400.00	.....
Supplies.....	10,784.88	.....	10,784.88	.....	.....
Electricity.....	12,917.90	.....	12,917.90	.....	.....
Maintenance of Ophthalmology Laboratories.....	2,200.00	.....	.....	.....	\$2,200.00
		\$145,280.21	.....	.....	.....
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION					
Maintenance of West 59th Street Property.....	.....	16,980.98	16,980.98	.....	.....
		\$926,576.27	\$891,359.34	\$32,980.26	\$2,236.67

EXPENSES—LIBRARY

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
LIBRARY					
Salaries.....	\$243,510.60	.....	\$237,197.19	\$2,713.41	\$3,600.00
Sunday Opening.....	2,247.65	.....	2,247.65	.....	.....
		\$245,758.25			
AVERY LIBRARY					
Salaries.....	11,148.00	.....	11,148.00	.....	.....
Purchase of Books.....	2,764.10	.....	704.06	2,060.04	.....
Binding.....	984.06	.....	984.06	.....	.....
		14,896.16			
BUSINESS (SCHOOL OF) READING ROOM					
Salaries.....	13,737.03	.....	13,737.03	.....	.....
Books and Binding.....	6,391.70	.....	6,155.54	.....	236.16
		20,128.73			
ENGINEERING LIBRARY					
Salaries.....	8,960.00	.....	8,960.00	.....	.....
Books and Binding.....	3,819.31	.....	3,819.31	.....	.....
		12,779.31			
JOURNALISM LIBRARY					
Salaries.....	7,150.00	.....	.....	7,150.00	.....
Books and Binding.....	1,433.19	.....	.....	1,433.19	.....
Newspapers.....	758.79	.....	.....	758.79	.....
		9,341.98			
LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY					
Salaries.....	25,857.15	.....	25,857.15	.....	.....
Books and Binding.....	23,990.69	.....	11,986.84	12,003.85	.....
Traveling Expenses.....	731.54	.....	731.54	.....	.....
		50,579.38			

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
LIBRARY SERVICE (SCHOOL OF)					
Salaries.....	\$9,336.81	.....	\$9,336.81	.....	.....
Books and Binding.....	2,634.46	.....	2,634.46	.....	.....
		\$11,971.27			
MEDICAL SCHOOL LIBRARY					
Salaries.....	15,990.00	.....	15,990.00	.....	.....
Books and Binding.....	7,605.17	.....	7,605.17	.....	.....
Draper Library.....	74.03	.....	.....	\$74.03	.....
Grosvenor Library.....	58.73	.....	.....	58.73	.....
Huber Library.....	162.86	.....	.....	162.86	.....
Jacobi Library.....	111.68	.....	.....	111.68	.....
E. G. Janeway Library.....	826.31	.....	.....	826.31	.....
Phi Delta Epsilon.....	16.10	.....	.....	.....	\$16.10
Webster Library.....	515.03	.....	.....	.....	515.03
Weinstein Library.....	20.97	.....	.....	20.97	.....
Auchincloss.....	75.00	.....	.....	.....	75.00
Jarcho.....	24.77	.....	.....	.....	24.77
		25,480.65			
		2,643.65			2,643.65
CATALOGUING CHINESE AND JAPANESE COLLECTION.....		29,823.77	20,690.17	8,969.17	164.43
BOOKS AND SERIALS.....					
PURCHASES FROM SPECIAL FUNDS					
Class of 1886.....	84.32	.....	.....	84.32	.....
Class of 1898.....	232.01	.....	.....	232.01	.....
Currier.....	2,085.60	.....	.....	2,085.60	.....

Hamilton.....	36.50	.....	.....	36.50	.....
Manners.....	109.50	.....	.....	109.50	.....
Pulitzer.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	.....
Reisinger (Hugo).....	498.96	.....	.....	498.96	.....
Schurz.....	236.10	.....	.....	236.10	.....
		3,782.99	.....		
PURCHASES FROM GIFTS					
Beaumont Trust.....		3,192.01	.....		3,192.01
PHOTOGRAPH DIVISION		5,635.74	5,635.74		.....
BINDING		21,300.14	21,300.14		.....
EMERGENCIES		1,999.67	1,999.67		.....
SUPPLIES		9,023.28	8,805.28	150.00	68.00
LENDING SERVICE		7,452.56	7,452.56		.....
PURCHASE OF AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS LIBRARY		38,500.00	38,500.00		.....
EQUIPMENT		1,806.11	1,806.11		.....
		\$516,095.65	\$465,284.48	\$40,276.02	\$10,535.15

EXPENSES—BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

	Expenditures	Depart- mental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Salaries.....	\$108,701.34	.....	\$88,701.34	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
Extraordinary Legal Expenses.....	6,453.45	.....	6,453.45	.....	.....
Treasurer's Office Sundries.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....
Auditing Accounts.....	6,500.00	.....	6,500.00	.....	.....
Special Corporation Expenses.....	13,378.35	.....	7,692.23	5,686.12	.....
Office Rent.....	4,500.00	.....	4,500.00	.....	.....
116th Street Tunnels—Franchises.....	845.00	.....	845.00	.....	.....
Amsterdam Avenue Tunnel Franchise.....	505.00	.....	505.00	.....	.....
Attorney's Office Expenses.....	7,000.00	.....	7,000.00	.....	.....
Legal Expenses.....	1,250.00	.....	1,250.00	.....	.....
Glencoe Expenses.....	494.01	.....	494.01	.....	.....
		\$151,627.15			
		413.61	413.61		
Camp Columbia Taxes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Office of the Bursar:					
Clerical Assistance.....	51,735.96	.....	50,735.96	.....	1,000.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	9,671.82	.....	9,671.82	.....	.....
		61,407.78			
Office of the Purchasing Agent:					
Assistance and Supplies.....	29,629.34	.....	29,629.34	.....	.....
Testing Fund.....	60.00	.....	60.00	.....	.....
		29,689.34			
		41,629.07	41,629.07	.....	.....
Insurance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		\$284,766.95	\$258,080.83	\$15,686.12	\$11,000.00

EXPENSES—RETIRING AND WIDOWS' ALLOWANCES

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Retiring Allowances		\$209,654.75	\$80,884.34	\$3,399.24	\$125,371.17
Widows' Allowances		49,354.33	8,396.25	1,380.29	39,577.79
Payment to Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association		166,409.81	118,713.00	.....	47,696.81
		\$425,418.89	\$207,993.59	\$4,779.53	\$212,645.77

EXPENSES—STUDENT AID

FELLOWSHIPS					
Adams Publication	\$188.04	.....	.....	\$188.04	.....
American Library Association	3,500.00	.....	.....	.....	\$3,500.00
American Council of Learned Societies	150.00	.....	.....	.....	150.00
Baier (Victor) Music	766.50	.....	.....	766.50	.....
Bolton	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00
Campbell	1,500.00	.....	.....	1,500.00	.....
Carnegie Corporation	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Cutting (W. Bayard)	6,000.00	.....	.....	6,000.00	.....
Drisler (Classical Philology)	1,500.00	.....	\$1,500.00	.....	.....
DoPont	2,583.26	.....	.....	.....	2,583.26
Duse	121.00	.....	.....	.....	121.00
Ellis	3,200.00	.....	.....	3,200.00	.....
Emmons	1,200.00	.....	.....	1,200.00	.....
Evans (Traveling)	1,500.00	.....	.....	1,500.00	.....

	Expenditures	Depart- mental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Garth.....	\$1,204.50	.....	.....	\$1,204.50	.....
Gilder (R. W.) (Political Science).....	750.00	.....	.....	750.00	.....
Hopkinson Laboratories.....	900.00	.....	.....	.....	\$900.00
Kemp (Geology).....	730.00	.....	.....	730.00	.....
Kendall (Edward Hale) (Architecture).....	1,373.00	.....	.....	1,373.00	.....
Lydig.....	1,700.00	.....	.....	1,700.00	.....
McKim.....	1,825.00	.....	.....	1,825.00	.....
Mitchell (William) (Letters or Science).....	365.00	.....	.....	365.00	.....
National Lead Company.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00
Proudh (Letters).....	525.00	.....	.....	525.00	.....
Resident (Law).....	4,250.00	.....	\$4,250.00	.....	.....
Roberts (Lydia C.).....	11,796.73	.....	.....	11,796.73	.....
Schiff.....	1,300.00	.....	.....	1,300.00	.....
Seidl.....	850.00	.....	.....	850.00	.....
Trowbridge (Engineering).....	600.00	.....	.....	600.00	.....
University.....	33,475.00	.....	33,475.00	.....	.....
		\$87,853.03			
SCHOLARSHIPS					
Aid to Foreign Students.....	1,467.14	.....	.....	1,467.14	.....
Aldrich (James Herman) (College).....	182.50	.....	.....	.....	182.50
Alma Mater (College).....	730.00	.....	.....	730.00	.....
Alumni (College).....	72.25	.....	.....	.....	72.25
Aldridge.....	760.00	.....	.....	760.00	.....
Anonymous.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Anonymous (Graduate Faculties Social Sciences).....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	50.00
Anonymous (School of Business).....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00

Bangs (Law).....	127.50	.....	.....	127.50	.....
Barker (Engineering).....	34.00	.....	.....	34.00	.....
Barker (Music).....	1,058.50	.....	.....	1,058.50	.....
Beck (College).....	70.00	.....	.....	70.00	.....
Beta Gamma Sigma.....	250.00	.....	.....	250.00	.....
Beck Prize (Law).....	293.44	.....	.....	293.44	.....
Blossom (Engineering).....	150.00	.....	.....	150.00	.....
Britton (Nathaniel Lord) (Geology).....	461.33	.....	.....	461.33	.....
Bronner.....	266.09	.....	.....	266.09	.....
Brooklyn (Barnard College).....	1,800.00	.....	.....	1,800.00	.....
Brooklyn (College).....	1,710.00	.....	.....	1,710.00	.....
Burgess (Annie P.) (College).....	182.50	.....	.....	182.50	.....
Burgess (Daniel M.) (College).....	182.50	.....	.....	182.50	.....
Business Alumni.....	300.00	.....	.....	300.00	.....
Butler (Richard).....	219.00	.....	.....	219.00	.....
Campbell (College).....	219.00	.....	.....	219.00	.....
Class of 1848 (College).....	365.00	.....	.....	365.00	.....
Class of 1884.....	146.00	.....	.....	146.00	.....
Class of 1885, School of Mines.....	514.00	.....	.....	514.00	.....
Class of 1887 (Mines).....	277.50	.....	.....	277.50	.....
Class of 1891.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	.....
Class of 1892 (Rooms in Residence Halls).....	444.00	.....	.....	444.00	.....
Class of 1896 (College, Applied Science or Architecture).....	584.00	.....	.....	584.00	.....
Class of 1904 (College).....	642.40	.....	.....	642.40	.....
Class of 1907.....	260.00	.....	.....	260.00	.....
Class of 1908.....	220.00	.....	.....	220.00	.....
Class of 1909.....	400.00	.....	.....	400.00	.....
Class of 1911.....	164.25	.....	.....	164.25	.....
Class of 1913.....	400.00	.....	.....	400.00	.....
Class of 1915.....	600.00	.....	.....	600.00	.....
Class of 1916.....	200.00	.....	.....	200.00	.....
Class of 1917 (College and Journalism).....	165.16	.....	.....	165.16	.....
Class of 1917 (Engineering).....	219.06	.....	.....	219.06	.....
Class of 1920 (Decennial) (Rooms in Residence Halls).....	164.25	.....	.....	164.25	.....

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Class of 1921.....	\$100.00	.....	.....	\$100.00	.....
Class of 1924.....	180.00	.....	.....	.....	\$180.00
Class of 1925.....	120.00	.....	.....	.....	120.00
Collins (Perry McDonough) (College).....	20,324.34	.....	.....	20,324.34	.....
Columbia College.....	925.08	.....	.....	.....	925.08
Columbia Scholastic Press.....	300.00	.....	.....	300.00	.....
Columbia University Club.....	3,500.00	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00
Curtis (University).....	750.00	.....	\$750.00	.....	.....
Cushman.....	116.92	.....	.....	.....	116.92
Dean's Emergency Fund.....	182.18	.....	.....	.....	182.18
Dean's Fund.....	434.00	.....	.....	.....	434.00
Deller.....	400.00	.....	.....	.....	400.00
De Witt (Law).....	562.10	.....	.....	562.10	.....
Dibblee (Ezra Reed) (Law).....	262.50	.....	.....	262.50	.....
Dibblee (Frances M.).....	400.00	.....	.....	400.00	.....
Downing.....	145.00	.....	.....	.....	145.00
Edson.....	182.50	.....	.....	182.50	.....
Edwards.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	200.00
Engineering Foundation.....	1,067.00	.....	.....	.....	1,067.00
Essex County Columbia Law School Alumni.....	104.00	.....	.....	.....	104.00
Evans (College).....	365.00	.....	.....	365.00	.....
Faculty.....	22,608.00	.....	22,608.00	.....	.....
Fund in Aid of Deserving Students.....	80,959.93	.....	76,266.53	3,235.74	1,457.66
Garibaldi.....	450.00	.....	.....	450.00	.....
Gibson (College).....	365.00	.....	.....	365.00	.....
Gladney.....	152.53	.....	.....	152.53	.....
Glendon.....	88.00	.....	.....	.....	88.00

Hall (George Henry) (College).....	571.88	.....	.....	571.88	.....
Harrison.....	365.00	.....	.....	365.00	.....
Hayden.....	9,650.00	.....	.....	.....	9,650.00
Hervey.....	256.24	.....	.....	256.24	.....
Hitchcock (Journalism).....	500.00	.....	.....	.....	500.00
Horn (College).....	504.03	.....	.....	504.03	.....
Horn (Engineering).....	275.00	.....	.....	275.00	.....
Huber (College).....	182.50	.....	.....	182.50	.....
Hudec.....	500.00	.....	.....	.....	500.00
Jouet.....	182.50	.....	.....	182.50	.....
Killough (College).....	1,493.92	.....	.....	1,493.92	.....
Lahey.....	182.50	.....	.....	182.50	.....
MacMahon (Journalism).....	219.00	.....	.....	219.00	.....
Mason.....	365.00	.....	.....	365.00	.....
Mayer (Ralph Edward) (Engineering).....	400.00	.....	.....	400.00	.....
McClymonds (Louis K.) (College).....	1,002.01	.....	.....	1,002.01	.....
Megrue (Roi Cooper) (College).....	255.50	.....	.....	255.50	.....
Megrue (Stella Cooper) (College).....	255.50	.....	.....	255.50	.....
Mitchel (John F.).....	2,345.32	.....	.....	2,345.32	.....
Mofiat (College).....	73.00	.....	.....	73.00	.....
Muir.....	1,605.00	.....	.....	1,605.00	.....
Murtha.....	182.50	.....	.....	182.50	.....
New York State Library Association.....	370.00	.....	.....	.....	370.00
New York State Scholarships.....	19,150.00	.....	.....	.....	19,150.00
Palmer.....	250.00	.....	.....	.....	250.00
Perkins (History or Economics).....	690.84	.....	.....	690.84	.....
Phillips (Journalism).....	730.00	.....	.....	730.00	.....
Phillipson (Brainerd F.) (Engineering).....	499.34	.....	.....	499.34	.....
Pope.....	400.00	.....	.....	.....	400.00
Prentiss.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00
President's Scholarship.....	2,270.00	.....	.....	2,270.00	.....
President's University.....	1,125.00	.....	.....	1,125.00	.....
Professors (Sons of).....	14,890.62	.....	.....	14,890.62	.....
Pulitzer Scholars.....	13,988.00	.....	.....	13,988.00	.....

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Pulitzer Scholarship.....	\$400.00	.....	.....	.....	\$400.00
Pulitzer Scholarships.....	11,120.28	.....	.....	\$11,120.28	.....
Residence Halls Graduate.....	20,624.55	.....	\$20,624.55	.....	.....
Ritchie.....	165.00	.....	.....	165.00	.....
Rogers.....	197.10	.....	.....	197.10	.....
Sackett (Henry W.) (Journalism).....	438.00	.....	.....	438.00	.....
Sanderson (Library Service).....	300.00	.....	.....	.....	300.00
Sandham (Anna M.) (Barnard College).....	365.00	.....	.....	365.00	.....
Saunders (Alex) (College of Engineering).....	438.00	.....	.....	438.00	.....
Saunders (Leslie M.) (College).....	219.00	.....	.....	219.00	.....
Schermhorn (College).....	182.50	.....	.....	182.50	.....
Seranton.....	491.70	.....	.....	491.70	.....
Society for Promotion of Religion and Learning (College).....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....
State Aid for Blind Pupils.....	1,050.00	.....	.....	219.00	1,050.00
Stuart (College).....	219.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Student Aid (College).....	3,360.00	.....	3,360.00	.....	.....
Summer Session.....	533.00	.....	533.00	.....	.....
Todd.....	300.00	.....	.....	300.00	.....
Townsend.....	182.50	.....	.....	182.50	.....
Turner (Charles Wesley) (College).....	262.73	.....	.....	262.73	.....
Vanderpoel.....	380.00	.....	.....	380.00	.....
Van Sinderen (Howard) (Law).....	365.00	.....	.....	365.00	.....
Warren.....	415.00	.....	.....	.....	415.00
Westchester Alumni.....	300.00	.....	.....	.....	300.00
Wheeler (H. A.) (Applied Science).....	219.00	.....	.....	219.00	.....
Wheeler (John Visscher) (College).....	438.00	.....	.....	438.00	.....
		\$276,291.01			

PRIZES AND MEDALS

Anonymous (Auditing Laboratory)	50.00			50.00
Bearns Prize	900.00			900.00
Bearns Prize (For Administration)	250.00			250.00
Bennett Prize	50.00			50.00
Bjorkwall Prize	57.30			57.30
Bouvier (Rowing)	49.50			49.50
Brinard (Edward Suthff) (College)	43.80			43.80
Cabot (Maria Moors) Prize	13,393.45			13,393.45
Chandler Medal	269.10			269.10
Chanler Historical Prize	54.00			54.00
Class of 1912	54.75			54.75
Curtis Medal	65.00			65.00
Darling (Mechanical Engineering)	53.50			53.50
Deutscher Verein	50.00			50.00
Earle	75.25			75.25
Einstein	50.00			50.00
Elsberg (Albert Marion) Prize (Modern History)	50.00			50.00
Field (Otis W.) Prize (College)	109.50			109.50
Fox (College)	20.48			20.48
Green (Albert Asher) Prize (College)	36.50			36.50
Haughton	275.00			275.00
Michaels Prize (College)	36.50			36.50
Montgomery (Robert H.) Prize (School of Business)	73.37			73.37
Newberry Prize	250.00			250.00
Ordonaux (John) Prize (Law)	111.33			111.33
Peele Prize	50.00			50.00
Philolexian Prize	70.00			70.00
Promotion Competition	345.20			345.20
Pulitzer Prizes	13,150.00			13,150.00
Pulitzer Prizes (For Administration)	6,920.03			6,920.03
Roller (Charles M. Jr.) Prize (College)	36.50			36.50
Rosoff	25.00			25.00

	Expenditures	Depart- mental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Seligman Prize.....	\$200.00				\$200.00
Toppan Prize.....	210.00				
Van Am Prize.....	415.88				\$210.00
Van Amringe Mathematical Prize (College).....	200.00				415.88
Van Buren (John Dash Jr.) Prize (Mathematics: College).....	200.75				200.00
Van Rensselaer (English Verse).....	50.00				200.75
Vernon (Susan Huntington).....	17.42				50.00
		\$38,319.11			17.42
FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES AT THE MEDICAL SCHOOL					
Abbott Fellowship.....	650.00				650.00
Anonymous Scholarships.....	2,030.00				
Anonymous Scholarships.....	11,000.00				2,030.00
Beekman Fellowship.....	182.50				
Blumenthal (George Jr.) Scholarships.....	875.00				182.50
Clark (Alonzo) Scholarship.....	500.00				875.00
Cock Prize.....	70.00				500.00
Dennett (Scholarships).....	7,778.00				70.00
Dental and Oral Surgery Scholarship.....	2,250.00				7,778.00
Dental Columbian Prize.....	25.00				
Devendorf (David M.) Scholarship.....	250.00				25.00
Doughty (Francis E.) Scholarship.....	303.10				250.00
Du Bois (Dr. Abram) Fellowship.....	657.00				303.10
Eichner Scholarship.....	450.00				657.00
Gies Fellowship.....	785.06				450.00
Harsen Scholarships.....	1,350.00				785.06
Hartley (Frank) Scholarship.....	200.00				1,350.00
					200.00

Hayden Foundation Scholarships.....	1,846.89	.....	.....	1,846.89
Hemingway (W. H.) Scholarship.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00	.....
Holt Fellowship.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	.....
Huber (Francis) Scholarship.....	225.00	.....	225.00	.....
Jacobi (Abraham) Scholarship.....	750.00	.....	750.00	.....
James (Walter Belknap) Fellowship.....	2,025.18	.....	2,025.18	.....
Janeway Prize.....	36.50	.....	36.50	.....
Koplik Children's Scholarship.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....
Markoe (Scholarships).....	250.00	.....	250.00	.....
McAneny (Marjorie) Scholarship.....	212.50	.....	212.50	.....
Meierhof Prize.....	43.00	.....	43.00	.....
Proudfit Fellowship.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	.....
Research Fellowship.....	5,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....
Residence Hall Scholarships.....	9,661.90	.....	9,323.40	338.50
Smith Prize.....	247.00	.....	247.00	.....
Special Scholarship.....	840.00	.....	840.00	.....
Tilney Fellowship.....	1,800.00	.....	1,800.00	.....
Tucker Fellowship.....	1,770.80	.....	1,770.80	.....
Van Woert Scholarship.....	50.00	.....	50.00	.....
Watson (Dr. William Perry) Prize.....	189.80	.....	189.80	.....
	\$60,804.23	.....	.....	.....
	\$463,267.38	\$214,314.10	\$159,826.28	\$89,127.00

EXPENSES—ANNUITIES

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Anonymous Fund for Department of Metallurgy.....	\$5,000.00	.....	.....	\$5,000.00	.....
Anonymous Fund for Department of Physics.....	9,300.00	.....	.....	9,300.00	.....
Anonymous Fund for Student Aid.....	3,387.50	.....	.....	3,387.50	.....
Frederic D. Barstow Fund.....	1,750.00	.....	.....	1,750.00	.....
W. S. Barstow Fund.....	5,250.00	.....	.....	5,250.00	.....
John W. Burgess Fund.....	600.00	.....	\$600.00	.....	.....
William Campbell Fellowship Fund.....	6,356.60	.....	.....	6,356.60	.....
Edward R. Carpentier Fund.....	2,700.00	.....	.....	2,700.00	.....
H. W. Carpentier Fund.....	7,500.00	.....	7,500.00	.....	.....
Carlton C. Curtis Fund.....	2,242.23	.....	.....	2,242.23	.....
W. Bayard Cutting, Jr. Fellowship Fund.....	300.00	.....	.....	300.00	.....
Hall J. How Fund.....	1,639.00	.....	.....	1,639.00	.....
Stanwood Cockey Lodge Foundation.....	3,598.95	.....	.....	3,598.95	.....
Harriet S. Phillips Fund.....	4,365.51	.....	.....	4,365.51	.....
Schuyler Fiske Seager Fund.....	1,836.76	.....	.....	1,836.76	.....
Shepherd Foundation.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	.....
	\$56,326.55	.....	\$8,100.00	\$48,226.55	.....

EXPENSES—SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

President's Reserve Fund.....	\$8,155.34	.....	\$8,155.34	.....	.....
Retiring Allowance Reserve Fund.....	111,532.96	.....	102,190.74	.....	\$9,342.22
	\$119,688.30	.....	\$110,346.08	.....	\$9,342.22

INTEREST ACCOUNT

INTEREST PAID:

On Current Loans.....	\$38,830.57
On Loan of 1941.....	86,385.19

\$125,215.76

EXPENSES—SUMMARY

	Total	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes	From Allied Corporations
Educational Administration and Instruction	\$7,537,161.09	\$4,779,395.51	\$685,985.38	\$2,071,779.70	.....
Buildings and Grounds	926,576.27	891,359.34	32,980.26	2,236.67	.....
Library	516,095.65	465,284.48	40,276.02	10,535.15	.....
Business Administration	284,766.95	258,080.83	15,686.12	11,000.00	.....
Retiring and Widows' Allowances	425,418.89	207,993.59	4,779.53	212,645.77	.....
Student Aid	463,267.38	214,314.10	159,826.28	89,127.00	.....
Annuities	56,326.55	8,100.00	48,226.55	.....	.....
Special Appropriations	119,688.30	110,346.08	.....	9,342.22	.....
Interest	125,215.76	125,215.76	.....	.....	.....
Transferred from Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes	\$10,454,516.84	\$7,060,089.69	\$987,760.64	\$2,406,666.51	.....
	.....	.....	.....	1,751,458.16	\$1,751,458.16
Transferred from Income of Special Endowments and Gifts .....	.....	\$454,169.74	.....	\$655,203.35	.....
Altschul (Benjamin) .....	.....	.....	\$105.39	.....	.....
Alumni Federation of Columbia University .....	.....	.....	4,631.88	.....	.....
Alumni War Bonus .....	.....	.....	10,427.82	.....	.....
Burgess (John W.) .....	.....	.....	3,650.00	.....	.....
Carpentier (H. W.) .....	.....	.....	96,840.50	.....	.....
Class of 1892 .....	.....	.....	92.55	.....	.....
Class of 1893 .....	.....	.....	37.97	.....	.....
Class of 1897 .....	.....	.....	307.63	.....	.....
Class of 1902 .....	.....	.....	620.50	.....	.....
Class of 1912 .....	.....	.....	134.41	.....	.....
Class of 1914 .....	.....	.....	325.58	.....	.....

Class of 1929.....	38.93	.....	.....	.....
Eno (Amos F.).....	231,798.26	.....	.....	.....
Fire Insurance.....	1,825.00	.....	.....	.....
Gregory (Henry Elsworth).....	2,579.45	.....	.....	.....
Hemingway (W. H.).....	6.36	.....	.....	.....
Kennedy (John Stewart).....	33,384.11	.....	.....	.....
Killough for Economics.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Killough for English.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Pell (Mary B.).....	25,244.45	.....	.....	.....
Reussner (Ella).....	2,177.08	.....	.....	.....
Van Cortlandt (Robert B.).....	29,850.60	.....	.....	.....
Year End Club.....	86.36	.....	.....	.....
Alumni Federation Gift.....	.....	6,194.91	.....	.....
Anonymous Gift.....	.....	810.00	.....	.....
King Gift.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....
		\$663,213.26		\$1,751,458.16
	\$1,433,925.47			
	\$6,605,919.95			
	\$10,454,516.84			

STUDENT LOAN FUNDS

	Principal at June 30, 1941	Additions	Principal at June 30, 1942	Loans	Balance
SPECIAL LOAN FUNDS					
Alumni of The School of Architecture.....	\$1,210.50	.....	\$1,210.50	.....	\$1,210.50
Alumni of The College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	2,052.51	\$1,076.81	3,129.32	\$1,175.50	1,953.82
Benedict.....	45.00	.....	45.00	45.00	.....
Bertuch (Frederick).....	29,964.50	762.89	30,727.39	20,380.59	10,346.80
Bishop (Cortlandt F.).....	661.71	4.00	665.71	115.00	550.71
Blumenthal (George, Jr.).....	56,198.30	2,460.90	58,659.20	39,617.52	19,041.68
Class of 1879, School of Mines.....	6,093.45	237.01	6,330.46	3,396.20	2,934.26
Class of 1886.....	652.18	.....	652.18	.....	652.18
Class of 1887, School of Mines.....	17,786.89	731.10	18,517.99	12,242.92	6,275.07
Class of 1901.....	14,280.44	166.28	14,446.72	8,871.14	5,575.58
Class of 1904.....	354.43	.....	354.43	.....	354.43
Class of 1905, Physicians and Surgeons.....	3,257.94	1,022.49	4,280.43	1,235.00	3,045.43
Class of 1908.....	1,156.17	4.47	1,160.64	131.30	1,029.34
Class of 1910.....	1,004.40	.....	1,004.40	187.00	817.40
Class of 1914, War Memorial.....	1,323.23	29.15	1,357.38	682.50	674.88
Class of 1916.....	1,207.98	7.99	1,215.97	159.70	1,056.27
Clyde (Mrs. Ethel and Miss Edith).....	4,196.37	.....	4,196.37	2,594.54	1,601.83
Collins (Perry McDonough).....	6,241.91	61.85	6,303.76	3,956.75	2,347.01
Dolbin.....	462.17	.....	462.17	.....	462.17
Engineering School.....	2,632.04	61.33	2,693.37	850.00	1,843.37
Gies (William J.).....	8,048.08	.....	8,048.08	.....	8,048.08
Graham (Newton).....	19,264.79	364.73	19,629.52	12,693.99	6,935.53
Homes (Henry F.).....	6,011.40	74.40	6,085.80	3,530.82	2,554.98
Huber (Frederick W.).....	117.17	.....	117.17	.....	117.17
Kearney (Phil).....	2,786.38	48.35	2,834.73	557.00	2,277.73
Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation (Public Health).....	.....	5,200.00	5,200.00	.....	5,200.00
Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation (Dental School).....	.....	8,000.00	8,000.00	.....	8,000.00

Knapp.....	2,667.40	12.34	2,679.74	547.50	2,132.24
Koenig.....	10.00	.....	10.00	.....	10.00
Law School.....	81.36	.....	81.36	.....	81.36
Megrué (Rol Cooper) Emergency.....	6,228.83	380.67	6,609.50	3,116.50	3,493.00
Moore.....	200.00	.....	200.00	133.00	67.00
Payne (C. Q.).....	4,268.51	24.50	4,293.01	1,259.50	3,033.51
Porter (David B. and Wife).....	5,488.94	1,103.03	6,541.97	.....	6,541.97
Seth Low Junior College.....	1,010.40	71.46	1,081.86	510.00	571.86
School of Engineering (Harrington Scholarship).....	535.50	10.00	545.50	.....	545.50
Shoemaker (William Brock).....	11,348.90	416.13	11,765.03	7,520.45	4,244.58
Stabler (Edward L.).....	1,491.53	11.15	1,502.68	711.00	791.68
Students.....	43,069.85	1,203.01	44,272.86	27,801.12	16,471.74
University Extension.....	4,852.07	140.02	4,992.09	3,906.55	1,085.54
Wright (Palmer).....	835.61	9.12	844.73	515.00	329.73
Total Special.....	\$269,053.84	\$23,695.18	\$292,749.02	\$158,443.09	\$134,305.93
GENERAL LOAN FUNDS.....	\$665,864.64	\$15,251.20	\$681,115.84	\$411,183.50	\$269,932.34
Total of Special and General Loan Funds.....	\$984,918.48	\$38,946.38	\$973,864.86	\$569,626.59	\$404,238.27
Less Reserves.....	.....	.....	.....	91,858.15	.....
LOANS TO STUDENTS (Net).....	.....	.....	.....	\$477,768.44	.....

BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 1942

ASSETS	General Funds	Special Endowments and Funds	Total
Cash.....			
Notes Receivable.....	\$25,216.40		
Mortgage Receivable—Bard College.....	319,717.17		
	<u>\$344,933.57</u>		
Accounts Receivable—			
United States Government Agencies.....	\$1,110,742.71		
Sundry.....	167,291.04		
Students (Gross).....	58,552.31		
Arrears of Rent (See Page 56).....	118,577.95		
	<u>\$1,455,164.01</u>		
Total Notes, Mortgage and Accounts.....	\$1,800,097.58		
Less Reserves.....	162,297.37		
	<u>\$1,637,800.21</u>		
Inventories of Materials and Supplies.....	\$1,482,611.93	155,188.28	1,637,800.21
Loans to Students (Less Reserves: General Funds, \$69,365.42; Special Endowments and Funds, \$22,492.73) (See Page 47)....	462,169.92	6,474.75	468,644.67
Deferred Charges—Unexpired Insurance, Etc. Advances—	341,818.08	135,950.36	477,768.44
Against Future Appropriations and Be-quests.....	62,298.10	43,227.63	105,525.73
On Account of Income of Special Endowments and Gifts (See Pages 72 and 102)	51,155.21		51,155.21
Investments of Deposits—Book Value (See Contra).....		18,534.51	18,534.51
Securities Owned—Book Values (See Page 117)	9,800.00	34,974.34	44,774.34
Bonds.....	\$2,529,419.05		
Stocks.....	11,204,775.88		
Bonds and Mortgages.....	12,408,013.14		
Guaranteed and Participation Certificates and Miscellaneous.....	339,062.39		
	<u>\$26,481,270.46</u>		
	23,548.73	26,457,721.73	26,481,270.46
Rental Property—			
*Upper Estate Land at 1935 Assessed Valuation.....	\$28,230,310.76		
*Lower Estate Land at 1935 Assessed Valuation, \$2,394,000., Plus Subsequent additions at Cost.....	2,399,701.85		
Other Property, including Buildings on Lower Estate Land, at Net Book Value			
General Funds (Less Reserve for Depreciation \$181,417.21) (See Page 127)	2,367,938.41		
Special Funds (Less Reserve for Depreciation \$1,162,861.22) (See Page 133).....	16,275,596.12		
	<u>\$49,273,547.14</u>		
	32,997,951.02	16,275,596.12	49,273,547.14
University Land, Buildings and Equipment, at Cost (See Page 124).....	\$39,736,970.20		
Less Reserve for Depreciation of Dining Halls Equipment.....	85,585.94		
	<u>39,651,384.26</u>		
	74,525,821.81	43,243,230.66	118,769,052.47
Loans—Due from Other Funds.....		1,769,697.97	1,769,697.97
	<u>\$75,525,821.81</u>	<u>\$45,012,928.63</u>	<u>\$120,538,750.44</u>

*Upper Estate Land at 1941-1942 Assessed Valuation.....\$29,835,926.32

*Lower Estate Land at 1941-1942 Assessed Valuation.....\$2,462,500.00

BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 1942

LIABILITIES, RESERVES, FUNDS AND CAPITAL	General Funds	Special Endowments and Funds	Total
Notes Payable	\$820,000.00		\$820,000.00
Accounts Payable	305,548.37	\$5,390.30	310,938.67
Deposits—			
Students	\$47,051.91		
Others (See Contra)	103,802.17		
	<u>\$150,854.08</u>		
	63,895.25	86,958.83	150,854.08
Payments Received in Advance—			
Students' Fees	\$146,670.55		
Prepaid Rents—Rental Properties	8,073.33		
	<u>\$154,743.88</u>		
	146,782.05	7,961.83	154,743.88
Interest Payable Accrued	31,772.23	2,996.18	34,768.41
Deferred Credits	22,341.62		22,341.62
Mortgages Payable—			
Loan of 1941 (Secured by Mortgage on Up- per Estate)	\$4,174,453.75		
Rental Property	1,207,909.62		
Note Payable—Secured by Mortgage	100,000.00		
	<u>\$5,482,363.37</u>		
	4,174,453.75	1,307,909.62	5,482,363.37
Sundry Reserves; For:			
Requisitions Outstanding; Estimates	139,296.14		
Contingencies	55,403.04		
Amortization of Debt	127,008.29		
	<u>\$321,707.47</u>		
	269,064.86	52,642.61	321,707.47
Unexpended Income of Special Endowments (See Page 72)		1,042,650.78	1,042,650.78
Unexpended Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes (See Page 102)		769,801.15	769,801.15
Endowments—			
Special Endowments (See Page 198)	\$42,835,112.46		
Less Undistributed Losses	1,391,244.15		
Student Loan Endowments (See Page 47)		41,443,868.31	41,443,868.31
General Funds—		292,749.02	292,749.02
Student Loan Funds (See Page 47)	681,115.84		
Permanent Funds (See Page 201)	30,653,419.63		
Amortization—Loan of 1941	1,685,546.25		
Capital Account	34,902,183.99		
	<u>67,922,265.71</u>		
	67,922,265.71		67,922,265.71
	73,756,123.84	45,012,928.63	118,769,052.47
Loans—Due to Other Funds (See Contra)	1,769,697.97		1,769,697.97
	<u>\$75,525,821.81</u>	<u>\$45,012,928.63</u>	<u>\$120,538,750.44</u>

DETAILED FUND BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 1942

ASSETS	General Funds	Special Endowment Principal	Endowment Funds Income	Gift Funds	Student Loan Funds	Invested in Plant	Total
Cash.....	\$443,084.56	\$75,842.10	\$12,290.07	\$1,271.41	\$26,159.36		\$558,647.50
Notes Receivable.....							
Bard College.....							
Mortgage Receivable—Bard College.....							
Accounts Receivable—United States Government Agencies.....							
Sundry.....							
Students (Gross).....							
Arrears of Rent.....							
Total.....							
Total Notes, Mortgage and Accounts.....							
Less Reserves.....							
Inventories of Materials and Supplies.....							
Loans to Students (Less Reserves: General Funds, \$69,365.42; Student Loan Funds, \$22,492.75).....							
Deferred Charges—Unexpired Insurance, Etc.....							
Advances Against Future Appropriations and Bequests.....							
Advances to be Refunded.....							
Increment of Deposits (See Contra).....							
Securities Owned—Book Values—Bonds.....							
Stocks.....							
Bonds and Mortgages.....							
Guaranteed and Participation Certificates and Miscellaneous.....							
Rental Property—*Upper Estate Land at 1935 Assessed Valuation.....							
*Lower Estate Land at 1935 Assessed Valuation.....							
\$2,394,000.00, Plus Subsequent Additions at Cost.....							
Other Property Including Buildings on Lower Estate Land (Less Reserves for Depreciation—General Funds \$181,417.21; Special Endowments \$1,162,861.22).....							
University Land, Buildings and Equipment, at Cost.....							
Less Reserve for Depreciation of Dining Halls Equipment.....							
Loans—Due from Other Funds.....							
*Upper Estate Land at 1941-1942 Assessed Valuation.....							
*Lower Estate Land at 1941-1942 Assessed Valuation.....							

*Upper Estate Land at 1941-1942 Assessed Valuation.....\$29,835,926.32
 *Lower Estate Land at 1941-1942 Assessed Valuation.....\$2,462,500.00

LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUNDS	General Funds	Special Endowment Funds Principal	Gift Funds	Student Loan Funds	Invested in Plant	Total
Notes Payable.....	\$820,000.00					\$820,000.00
Accounts Payable.....	305,548.37					310,938.67
Deposits.....						
Students.....	47,051.91					47,051.91
Others (See Contra).....	16,843.34	\$1,712.50				103,802.17
Payments Received in Advance—						
Students.....	146,670.55					146,670.55
Students' Fees.....	111.50					8,073.33
Prepaid Rents—Rental Properties.....	31,772.23					31,768.41
Interest Payable Accrued.....	22,341.62					22,341.62
Deferred Credits.....						
Mortgages Payable—						
Loan of 1941.....	\$4,174,453.75					
Rental Property.....	1,207,909.62					
Note Payable—Secured by Mortgage.....	100,000.00					
	\$5,482,363.37	1,307,909.62				5,482,363.37
Sundry Reserves; For:						
Requisitions Outstanding; Estimates.....	139,296.14					139,296.14
Contingencies.....	2,760.43					55,403.04
Amortization of Debt.....	127,008.29		\$35,468.95			127,008.29
Unexpended Income of Special Endowments.....						
Principal of Gifts.....	\$42,835,112.46					1,042,650.78
Principal of Special Endowments.....	1,391,244.15					769,801.15
Less Undistributed Losses.....		41,443,868.31				41,443,868.31
Student Loan Funds.....	681,115.84			\$292,749.02		973,864.86
Plant Funds (Permanent).....	1,685,546.25				\$30,653,419.63	30,653,419.63
Amortization—Loan of 1941.....	25,904,219.36				8,997,964.63	1,685,546.25
*Capital.....						34,902,183.99
	34,104,739.58					
	1,769,697.97	42,753,490.43	805,270.10	292,749.02	39,651,384.26	118,769,052.47
Loans—Due to Other Funds.....	\$35,874,437.55	\$42,753,490.43	\$805,270.10	\$292,749.02		1,769,697.97
						\$120,538,750.44

*In preparing this detailed fund balance sheet, there has been subtracted from capital account in general funds a sufficient amount to balance the total invested in plant in excess of permanent plant funds.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1942

Capital, June 30, 1941		\$34,776,290.10
Add:		
Cancellation of accrued Water Rents of Prior Years	\$135,408.48	
Unexpended Balance of Requisitions Outstanding at June 30, 1941	2,335.16	
Gift Received as Partial Re-imburse- ment of Expense of Prior Year	2,000.00	
Adjustment of Fees and Expenses Ap- plicable to Prior Years (Net)	3,380.84	
		<u>\$143,124.48</u>
Deduct:		
Reinstatement of Portion of Permanent Funds Pre- viously Invested in Old School of Dental and Oral Surgery, covering Equipment Transferred to New School	68,654.09	74,470.39
		<u>\$34,850,760.49</u>
Add:		
Excess of Income over Expenses for the Year Ended June 30, 1942, after Providing for Amortization of Loan of 1941		51,423.50
Capital, June 30, 1942		<u><u>\$34,902,183.99</u></u>

NEW YORK, N.Y.
BOSTON, MASS.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
CHICAGO, ILL.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
SYRACUSE, N.Y.
BUFFALO, N.Y.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Scovell, Wellington & Company

Accountants and Auditors
Management Consultants

C. OLIVER WELLINGTON
HAROLD S. MORSE
JOHN F. SENGSTACK
RESIDENT PARTNERS

111 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, N.Y.

New York, September 8, 1942

To the Board of Trustees,
Columbia University in the City of New York.

We have examined the balance sheets of Columbia University in the City of New York as at June 30, 1942, and the statements of income and expenses and capital account for the fiscal year then ended, have reviewed the system of internal control and the accounting procedures of the University and, without making a detailed audit of the transactions, have examined or tested accounting records of the University and other supporting evidence by methods and to the extent we deemed appropriate.

Securities are carried at book values which represent purchase costs less amortization of premiums, or market values at the dates of acquisition through gift.

The University land, buildings and equipment are carried at cost, or assessed value at the date of acquisition through gift. No depreciation has been provided except on equipment in the dining halls.

The land holdings known as the Upper and Lower Estates are carried at 1935 City of New York assessed valuations plus subsequent additions at cost. In accordance with practices adopted in prior years, other rental properties of the University, including buildings on the Lower Estate, are carried on various bases, such as cost, cost plus carrying charges, assessed valuations or, in a few instances, appraised or nominal values. In providing for depreciation, the practice has not been consistent as between properties, and in general the provisions have not been adequate to amortize the costs of the properties over reasonable estimates of their useful lives.

For comparison with the budget there is included on the income and expense statement \$ 390,641.59 for amortization of Loan of 1941, which, together with amounts provided in previous years, or a total of \$ 1,685,546.25, will be restored to capital account when the Loan of 1941 is fully paid.

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheets and related statements of income and expenses and capital account (pages 5 and 48 to 52), subject to the explanations in the preceding paragraphs, present fairly the position of the University at June 30, 1942 and the results of its operations for the fiscal year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles which have been applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Scovell Wellington & Company

PAYMENTS BY ALLIED CORPORATIONS

- (1) Salaries and Annuities Account Barnard College. Credited to the following Departments:

General University Administration	\$38,700.00
Office of the Registrar	8,000.00
Anthropology	5,500.00
Botany	12,800.00
Chemistry	22,800.00
Economics	16,900.00
English and Comparative Literature	48,745.00
Fine Arts	11,800.00
Geology	9,000.00
Germanic Languages	17,000.00
Greek and Latin	11,600.00
History	21,500.00
Mathematics	14,900.00
Music	6,300.00
Philosophy and Psychology	37,200.00
Physical Education	28,900.00
Physics	6,225.00
Public Law	9,550.00
Religion	2,200.00
Romance Languages	38,025.01
Sociology	6,750.00
Zoology	29,150.00
Library	3,600.00
Business Administration	10,000.00
Annuity Contributions	8,787.83
Retiring Allowances	16,175.36

\$442,108.20

- (2) Salaries and Annuities Account Teachers College. Credited to the following Departments:

General University Administration	8,783.40
Education and Practical Arts	630,733.54
Annuity Contributions	33,882.95
Retiring Allowances	8,912.66

682,312.55

- (3) Carnegie Foundation. Credited to the following:

Retiring Allowances	108,625.37
Widows' Allowances	39,577.79

148,203.16

- (4) Presbyterian Hospital. Credited to the following:

Laboratories	26,500.00
Ophthalmology	68,561.66
School of Nursing	50,279.26
Annuity Contributions	1,272.32
Scientific Research	84,102.36

230,715.60

- (5) Bard College. Credited to the following:

Salaries	45,943.70
Annuity Contributions	2,234.88

48,178.58

- (6) The New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. Credited to the following:

Salaries	73,454.97
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73,454.97

- (7) Babies Hospital. Credited to the following:

Salaries	67,752.50
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67,752.50

- (8) Neurological Institute. Credited to the following:

Salaries	57,213.77
Annuity Contributions	1,518.83

58,732.60

\$1,751,458.16

ARREARS OF RENT, JUNE 30, 1942

RENTAL PROPERTIES

LOWER ESTATE

51 Barclay Street	\$106.05	
53 Barclay Street	43.50	
55-7 Barclay Street	384.20	
61 Barclay Street	2.10	
63 Barclay Street	.75	
69-73 Barclay Street	172.77	
75-9 Barclay Street	130.00	
83 Barclay Street	425.01	
231-5 Greenwich Street	156.00	
237 Greenwich Street	.30	
239-43 Greenwich Street	264.60	
245-7 Greenwich Street	107.50	
253-9 Greenwich Street	993.50	
261-7 Greenwich Street	75.00	
42 Murray Street	8.70	
44 Murray Street	1.05	
46 Murray Street	2.25	
50 Murray Street	17.25	
52-4 Murray Street	3.60	
56-8 Murray Street	1.20	
68 Murray Street	267.60	
70 Murray Street	51.35	
72 Murray Street	293.50	
26 West Broadway	261.43	
28-30 West Broadway	274.70	
40 West Broadway	190.00	
42 West Broadway	82.35	
44 West Broadway	11.70	
48 West Broadway	2.00	
52 West Broadway	27.50	\$4,357.46

OTHER PROPERTIES

18 East 16th Street	1,043.36	
524 East 73rd Street	708.34	
115th Street and Amsterdam Avenue	1,483.14	
403 West 115th Street	34.62	
400 West 118th Street	293.21	
		3,562.67

CARDOZO ESTATE

234 Rivington Street	249.93	
376 Sterling Place, Brooklyn	50.00	
224 East 7th Street	127.33	
		427.31

H. W. CARPENTIER ESTATE

88 Morningside Drive	2,095.35	
90 Morningside Drive	588.75	
		2,684.10

ENO ESTATE

1556-60 Broadway	56,458.35
1680 Broadway	22,903.77
1910 Broadway	350.00
27 Coenties Slip	128.40

293 Front Street.....	\$20.00	
136 MacDougal Street.....	2.50	
138 MacDougal Street.....	2,000.00	
5-7 Mercer Street.....	316.65	
21 South Street.....	46.80	
23 South Street.....	20.00	
40 Washington Square South.....	127.50	
50 Washington Square South.....	3,039.80	
19 South William St.....	34.00	
426-8 West Broadway.....	683.34	
427-31 West Broadway.....	549.18	
456 West Broadway.....	20.00	
474-8 West Broadway.....	543.65	
13-15 West 60th Street.....	256.50	
44 West 64th Street.....	197.00	
46 West 64th Street.....	398.00	
423 West 120th Street.....	666.70	
		\$88,762.14

KNAPP ESTATE

500 West 57th Street.....	2,103.78	
		2,103.78

PHOENIX ESTATE

92 First Avenue.....	28.00	
94 First Avenue.....	31.00	
411 East 5th Street.....	40.00	
		99.00

POOL ACCOUNT

21 Claremont Avenue.....	517.08	
29-35 Claremont Avenue.....	745.50	
39 Claremont Avenue.....	283.50	
70 Haven Avenue.....	697.25	
70 Morningside Drive and 400 West 118th Street.....	2,302.22	
445 Riverside Drive.....	151.67	
460-64 Riverside Drive.....	1,255.67	
403 West 115th Street.....	778.21	
404 West 116th Street.....	359.67	
424-30 West 116th Street.....	641.40	
430 West 118th Street.....	2,103.47	
		9,835.64

SPECIAL FUNDS—UNALLOCATED

636 Eighth Avenue.....	793.65	
812 Eighth Avenue.....	361.83	
106-8 Fulton Street.....	1,095.33	
306 Lexington Avenue.....	267.00	
450 Riverside Drive.....	1,376.81	
136-40 West 23rd Street.....	775.00	
15-19 East 30th Street.....	237.50	
335-43 West 35th Street.....	1,130.23	
40-42 West 37th Street.....	708.50	
		6,745.85
		\$118,577.95

UNDERGRADUATE AND SERVICE ACTIVITIES

RESIDENCE HALLS		
Income.....	.....	\$419,801.03
Expense.....	.....	359,220.03
Net Income (See Page 5).....		\$60,581.00
DINING HALLS		
Income.....	.....	\$312,743.74
Expense.....	.....	309,382.07
Net Income (See Page 5).....		\$3,361.67
ATHLETICS		
INCOME		
General Athletics—		
Receipts.....	\$19,939.15	
From University Appropriation.....	42,258.53	
Football—Receipts.....		\$62,197.68
		252,760.39
		\$314,958.07
EXPENSE		
General Athletics.....	\$103,136.79	
Football.....	211,821.28	
		\$314,958.07
SUMMARY		
Total Credit to Income.....		\$40,939.11
Total Charge to Expense.....		83,197.64
Total Deficit from Athletics.....		\$42,258.53

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF INCOME OF SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

	Debit Balances June 30, 1941	Credit Balances June 30, 1941	Received 1941-1942	Total Credits	Expended 1941-1942	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942
FOR GENERAL PURPOSES							
Altschul (Benjamin).....			\$105.39	\$105.39	\$105.39	.....	.....
Alumni War Bonus.....			1,249.80	10,427.82	10,427.82	.....	.....
Burgess (John W.).....		\$9,178.02	3,650.00	3,650.00	3,650.00	.....	.....
Carpentier (H. W.).....			96,840.50	96,840.50	96,840.50	.....	.....
Civil Engineering Testing Laboratories Fund.....		4,656.78	2,143.81	6,800.59	.....	.....	\$6,800.59
Class of 1897.....			307.63	307.63	307.63	.....	.....
Class of 1902.....			620.50	620.50	620.50	.....	.....
Class of 1912 College, Engineering and Architecture.....			134.41	134.41	134.41	.....	.....
Columbia University Permanent Alumni.....			4,631.88	4,631.88	4,631.88	.....	.....
Eno (Amos F.).....			241,798.26	241,798.26	241,798.26	.....	.....
Fire Insurance.....							
Gregory (Henry Elsworth).....			1,825.00	1,825.00	1,825.00	.....	.....
Kennedy (John Stewart).....			2,579.45	2,579.45	2,579.45	.....	.....
Killough (Walter H. D.) for Economics.....			33,384.11	33,384.11	33,384.11	.....	.....
Killough (Walter H. D.) for English Literature.....			1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....
Krumb (Henry).....			1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....
Pell (Mary B.).....			871.56	871.56	.....	.....	871.56
Reussner (Ella).....			25,244.45	25,244.45	25,244.45	.....	.....
Van Cortlandt (Robert B.).....			2,177.08	2,177.08	2,177.08	.....	.....
Year End Club.....			29,850.60	29,850.60	29,850.60	.....	.....
			86.36	86.36	86.36	.....	.....
FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES							
Adams (Ernest Kempton).....		1,790.00	2,372.50	4,162.50	188.04	.....	3,974.46
Aldrich (James Herman).....			182.50	182.50	182.50	.....	.....
Aldridge (Walter H.).....		1,476.25	912.50	2,388.75	760.00	.....	1,628.75

Alumni News Endowment.....	36	39	75			75
Alumni Scholarship.....	88.67	118.18	206.85	72.25		134.60
Anonymous for Church and Choral Music.....		3,686.50	3,686.50	3,686.50		
Anonymous for the Department of Metallurgy.....	\$11,197.22	3,650.00	2,452.78		2,547.22	
Anonymous for Department of Physics.....		14,831.59	23,502.28	9,300.00		14,202.28
Anonymous for School of Business.....		2.02	2.02			2.02
Anonymous for Student Aid.....		3,387.50	3,387.50	3,387.50		
Art Professorship.....		3,650.00	3,650.00	3,650.00		
Avery Architectural.....	202.50	1,825.00	2,027.50	2,027.50		
Baier (Victor).....		766.50	766.50	766.50		
Bangs (Francis Sedgwick).....	262.00	219.00	481.00	127.50		353.50
Barker (Clarence) Musical.....	1,022.10	1,053.50	2,080.60 (1)	2,080.60		
Barker (Mary Perin).....		101.69	101.69 (2)	101.69		
Barlow Medals.....	563.96	80.30	644.26			644.26
Barnard Fellowship.....	3,476.31	365.00	3,841.31			3,841.31
Barnard Library.....	1,721.42	2,768.52	4,489.94 (3)	4,002.44		487.50
Barnard (Margaret).....		593.12	593.12 (4)	593.12		
Barstow (Frederic D.).....	84.29	1,768.37	1,852.66	1,750.00		102.66
Barstow (W. S.).....	826.21	5,201.56	6,027.77	5,250.00		777.77
Bearns (Joseph H.).....	1,102.63	770.00	1,872.63	1,150.00		722.63
Beck Prize.....	1.47	292.00	293.47	293.44		.03
Beck Scholarship.....		73.00	73.00	70.00		3.00
Beekman (Gerard).....		365.00	365.00	365.00		
Beer (Julius).....	2,496.57	590.48	3,087.05			3,087.05
Bennett Prize.....	423.88	36.50	460.38	50.00		410.38
Bergh (Henry).....	2,790.47	3,653.00	6,443.47	3,241.24		3,202.23
Bertuch (Frederick).....	595.95	3,304.06	3,900.01	2,951.25		948.76
Bjorkwall (Charles H.) Prize.....		57.30	57.30	57.30		
Blumenthal Endowment.....	4,052.72	6,896.34	10,949.06	6,234.81		4,714.25
Boring Fellowship.....	511.61	226.30	737.91			737.91
Bourvier (W. Sergeant) Cup.....	28.67	36.50	65.17	49.50		15.67
Brainard (Edward Suthiff) Memorial.....		43.80	43.80	43.80		

	Debit Balances June 30, 1941	Credit Balances June 30, 1941	Received 1941-1942	Total Credits	Expended 1941-1942	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942
Bridgman (Samuel Willard)		\$931.25	\$930.75	\$1,862.00			\$1,862.00
Britton (Nathaniel Lord and Elizabeth Gertrude)		1,255.79	877.04	2,133.83	\$661.33		1,472.50
Bronner (Harry) Scholarship			292.74	292.74	266.09		26.65
Bunner		812.89	73.00	885.89			885.89
Burgess (Annie P.) Scholarship			182.50	182.50	182.50		
Burgess (Daniel M.) Scholarship			182.50	182.50	182.50		
Business Alumni Scholarship		267.48	74.83	342.31	300.00		42.31
Butler (Nicholas Murray) Medal		1,130.08	109.50	1,239.58			1,239.58
Butler (Richard)			219.00	219.00	219.00		
Butler (Susanna Edwards Schuyler)			100.11	100.11	99.61		.50
Cabot (Maria Moors)			6,000.00	6,000.00	12.70		5,987.30
Caldwell (Eugene Wilson)		355.85		355.85			355.85
Campbell Scholarship			219.00	219.00	219.00		
Campbell (William)		498.70	8,306.35	8,805.05	7,856.60		948.45
Cardozo (Benjamin N.)		11,010.25	10,278.15	21,288.40			21,288.40
Carnegie (Andrew)		77.60	2,737.50	2,815.10	2,815.90	\$.80	
Carnegie Corporation Professorship		155.21	5,475.00	5,630.21	5,730.21	100.00	
Carnegie Corporation		2,436.97	547.50	2,984.17			2,984.17
Carpentier (Edward R.)			9,125.00	9,125.00	9,125.00		
Carpentier (James S.)		3,190.76	11,000.91	14,191.67	14,000.00		191.67
Casa Italiana Endowment			306.25	306.25	306.25		
Castner (Hamilton Young)			10,402.50	10,402.50	10,402.50		
Center Fund			6,570.00	6,570.00	6,570.00		
Chamberlain (Joseph P.)		4,224.62	5,540.43	9,765.05	6,000.00		3,765.05
Chamberlain (Lydia C.)		15,756.46		15,756.46 (5)	12,553.19		3,203.27
Chandler (Charles Frederick)		1,032.00	273.75	1,305.75	269.10		1,036.65
Chanler Prize		111.15	40.15	151.30	54.00		97.30
Chapel Furnishing		204.14	13.91	218.05			218.05

Chapel Music.....	44.56	38.32	82.88	82.88	.....
Class of 1848 Scholarship.....	.....	365.00	365.00	365.00	.....
Class of 1869.....	81.95	3.65	85.60	85.60	.....
Class of 1881 Arts and Mines.....	472.22	73.00	545.22	98.00	447.22
Class of 1884.....	.....	146.00	146.00	146.00	.....
Class of 1885 Mines.....	1.57	515.56	517.13	514.00	3.13
Class of 1886.....	.....	84.32	84.32	.....	.....
Class of 1887 Mines.....	46.00	292.00	338.00	277.50	60.50
Class of 1888 Arts and Mines.....	178.60	14.60	193.20	.....	193.20
Class of 1888 College and Engineering.....	174.52	91.98	266.50	.....	266.50
Class of 1889 Medal.....	15.45	18.25	33.70	.....	33.70
Class of 1892 Arts and Mines.....	.....	536.55	536.55	.....	.....
Class of 1893 Memorial.....	.....	37.97	37.97	.....	.....
Class of 1896 Arts and Mines.....	.....	660.65	660.65	584.00	76.65
Class of 1898.....	.....	232.01	232.01	232.01	.....
Class of 1899 College and Engineering.....	16.07	9.12	25.19	.....	25.19
Class of 1900 College and Engineering.....	11.05	18.25	29.30	.....	29.30
Class of 1901 College and Mines.....	.....	30.90	30.90	12.78	18.12
Class of 1901 Decennial.....	.....	51.10	51.10	51.10	.....
Class of 1904.....	7.56	660.65	668.21	642.40	25.81
Class of 1905.....	131.40	131.40	262.80	80.00	182.80
Class of 1907 College and Engineering.....	64.99	260.50	325.49	260.00	65.49
Class of 1909.....	517.28	36.50	553.78	.....	553.78
Class of 1911.....	.....	164.25	164.25	164.25	.....
Class of 1912 Law.....	65.93	54.75	120.63	54.75	65.93
Class of 1913 Scholarship.....	.01	199.99	200.00	400.00	200.00
Class of 1914 College and Engineering.....	.....	325.58	325.58	325.58	.....
Class of 1916 College and Engineering.....	.....	200.75	200.75	200.00	.75
Class of 1916 Law Scholarship.....	82.85	34.25	117.10	.....	117.10
Class of 1917 College and Journalism.....	.36	165.89	166.25	165.16	1.09
Class of 1917 Engineering.....	.34	.11	.45	.....	.45
Class of 1920.....	.....	164.25	164.25	164.25	.....
Class of 1921 Scholarship.....	.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	.....
Class of 1922.....	93.76	30.59	124.35	124.35	124.35

	Debit Balances June 30, 1941	Credit Balances June 30, 1941	Received 1941-1942	Total Credits	Expended 1941-1942	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942
Class of 1924.....		\$33.37	\$8.91	\$42.28			\$42.28
Class of 1926.....		52.04	15.77	67.81			67.81
Class of 1927.....			180.66	180.66	\$180.66		
Class of 1927 Library Endowment.....		22.15	5.88	28.03			28.03
Class of 1929.....			38.93	38.93	38.93		
Class of 1930.....		.02	45.29	45.31	45.31		
Class of 1931.....			55.00	55.00			55.00
Class of 1932.....		23.14	5.16	28.30			28.30
Class of 1935.....		2.01	2.01	4.02			4.02
Collins (Perry McDonough).....			20,659.00	20,731.86	20,324.34		407.52
Columbia Alumni in Memoriam.....		72.86	48.36	72.54	48.36		24.18
Columbia Alumni in Perpetuity.....		24.18	146.00	219.00	146.00		73.00
Columbia Hudson Fulton Prize.....		73.00	36.50	387.73			387.73
Columbia Scholastic Press Association.....		351.23	305.00	457.50	300.00		157.50
Columbia Endowment.....		152.50	1,166.61	1,333.14	1,213.41		119.73
Columbia University Football Association.....		166.53	366.38	366.38	366.38		
Convers (E. B.).....			3.65	173.43			173.43
Cotheal (Alexander I.).....		169.78	621.41	835.66	425.45		410.21
Cowles (Justus A. B.).....		214.25	91.25	150.06	150.05		.01
Crosby (William O.).....		53.81	62.05	135.76	77.92		57.84
Currier (Nathaniel).....		73.71	1,825.00	2,085.60	2,085.60		
Curtis (Carlton C.).....		23,944.08	2,242.23	26,186.31	2,242.23		23,944.08
Curtis Fellowship.....		5,282.72	365.00	5,647.72			5,647.72
Curtis (George William).....		256.54	47.45	313.99	65.00		248.99
Cutting (W. Bayard).....		4,267.71	5,840.00	10,107.71	6,000.00		4,107.71
Cutting (W. Bayard, Jr.).....			680.04	680.04	680.04		
Da Costa Professorship.....			3,160.90	3,160.90	3,160.90		
Darling (Edward A.).....		200.67	39.05	239.72	53.50		186.22

Davis (Edwin F.)	70.56	185.54	256.10	73.00	183.10
Dean Lung Professorship	3,592.00	9,125.00	12,717.00	6,500.00	6,217.00
Deutscher Verein Prize	429.44	36.50	465.94	50.00	415.94
Deutsches Haus		652.36	652.36		
De Witt (George G.)		562.10	562.10		
Dibblee (Ezra Reed and Frances M.)		450.41	1,451.59	662.50	789.09
Ditson (Alice M.)	2,027.86	14,113.08	16,140.34	4,016.00	12,124.34
Ditson (Charles H.)		3,650.00	3,650.00	3,650.00	
Donaldson (Mrs. John Wilcox)	4.76	91.25	96.01	73.00	23.01
Drisler Classical	2,324.38	419.75	2,744.13	178.84	2,565.29
Dunning (William A.)	2,444.07	1,587.75	4,031.82	581.57	3,450.25
Dwight	304.18	53.29	357.47		357.47
Dyckman	649.50	419.75	1,069.25	337.50	731.75
Earle Prize	223.58	48.36	271.94	75.25	196.69
Eaton Professorship		3,650.00	3,650.00	3,650.00	
Edson (Herman Aldrich)		182.50	182.50	182.50	
Eimer (August O.) Medal	298.90	36.50	335.40		335.40
Einstein	3,353.70	182.50	3,536.20	50.00	3,486.20
Ellis (George Adams) Scholarship	233.36	292.00	525.36		525.36
Ellis (George W.)	2,313.19	2,737.50	5,050.69	3,200.00	1,850.69
Elsberg (Albert Marion)	7.44	93.65	101.09	50.00	51.09
Emmons (Samuel Franklin)	1,293.52	611.38	1,904.90	1,200.00	704.90
Evans Fellowship	2,545.00	1,095.00	3,640.00	1,500.00	2,140.00
Evans (Henry) Scholarship		730.00	730.00	365.00	365.00
Faculty House Maintenance		547.60	547.60	547.60	
Ferguson (David W. and Ellen A.)	323.59	365.00	688.59		688.59
Field (Otis W.)		109.50	109.50	109.50	
Fine Arts Endowment		21,138.53	21,138.53 (7)	21,138.53	
Fox (Richard H.) Prize		20.48	20.48	20.48	
Friends of the Library	133.29	27.75	161.04		161.04
Garibaldi (Giuseppe)	213.61	365.00	578.61	450.00	128.61

	Debit Balances June 30, 1941	Credit Balances June 30, 1941	Received 1941-1942	Total Credits	Expended 1941-1942	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942
Garth Memorial.....		\$1,995.32	\$602.25	\$2,597.57	\$1,204.50		\$1,393.07
Gebhard Professorship.....			730.00	730.00	730.00		
Geological Society of America.....		43.54	428.27	471.81	400.48		71.33
German Lecture.....		362.34	45.63	407.97	59.33		348.64
Gibson (William Henry).....			365.00	365.00	365.00		
Gifford (Ralph Waldo).....		13.87	4.75	18.62			18.62
Gilder (Richard Watson).....		154.39	1,843.25	1,997.64	750.00		1,247.64
Gladney (Frank Y.).....		57.36	159.38	216.74	152.53		64.21
Goldschmidt (Samuel Anthony).....		1,095.00	1,095.00	2,190.00			2,190.00
Gottheil (Gustav).....			672.51	672.51	672.51		
Gottsberger (Cornelius Heeney).....			346.75	2,880.16			2,880.16
Gould (Edwin J.).....		2,533.41	255.21	2,552.1	255.21		
Green Prize.....			36.50	36.50	36.50		
Hall (George Henry).....			529.25	571.88	571.88		
Hamilton (John Church).....		42.63	36.50	36.50	36.50		
Hand (Ellen King).....			108.48	108.48			108.48
Harriman (Reverend Orlando).....			4,343.50	4,343.50	4,343.50		
Harris (Ellen C.).....		116.81	5,815.66	5,932.47	5,932.47		273.77
Harrison (James Renwick) Scholarship.....		468.49	365.00	833.49	365.00		468.49
Houghton (Percy D.).....		48.64	241.43	290.07	275.00		15.07
Hepburn (A. Barton) Endowment.....			33,253.86	34,145.65	33,049.70		1,095.95
Hepburn (A. Barton) Professorship.....		891.79	5,475.00	5,475.00	5,475.00		
Hervey (William Addison).....		766.35	128.12	894.47	256.24		638.23
Horn (James T.) Scholarship, College.....		47.78	456.25	504.03	504.03		
Horn (James T.) Scholarship, Engineering.....		381.68	273.75	655.43	275.00		380.43
How (Hall J.).....		1,193.73	2,849.74	4,043.47	1,639.00		2,404.47
Huber (Frederick Jr.) Scholarship.....			182.50	182.50	182.50		
Illig Medal.....		187.03	83.95	270.98			270.98

Indo-Iranian.....	.....	547.50	547.50	.....	547.50	.....	.....
Instituto Hispanica Endowment.....	1,121.88	204.22	1,326.10	.....	.....	1,326.10	.....
Instituto Hispanica Permanent.....	48.23	3.84	52.07	.....	.....	52.07	.....
Intercollegiate Chess League.....	.....	14.45	14.45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian Societies Endowment.....	.....	159.14	159.14	.....	14.45	.....	.....
Jackson (A. V. Williams) Fellowship.....	1,113.95	363.90	1,477.85	.....	159.14	.....	1,477.85
James (D. Willis).....	.....	3,650.00	3,650.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson Statue Maintenance.....	1,413.60	65.70	1,479.30	.....	3,650.00	.....	1,479.30
Johnston (Edward W. S.).....	40.39	73.00	113.39	.....	18.54	.....	94.85
Jones (Adam Leroy) Memorial Prize.....	80.30	40.15	120.45	.....	.....	120.45	.....
Jouet (Cavaller Hargrave) Scholarship.....	73.50	182.50	256.00	.....	182.50	.....	73.50
Kellett (Euretta J.).....	20,683.38	7,784.87	28,468.25	.....	.....	28,468.25	.....
Kemp (James F.).....	.....	730.00	730.00	.....	730.00	.....	.....
Kemp (James Furman) Memorial.....	6,281.55	1,524.08	7,805.63	.....	.....	7,805.63	.....
Kendall (Edward Hale).....	3,502.12	1,259.16	4,761.28	.....	1,373.00	.....	3,388.28
Killough (James H.) Scholarship.....	2,307.41	1,490.18	3,797.59	.....	1,493.92	.....	2,303.67
Killough (Walter H. D.) for International Peace.....	860.85	1,900.32	2,761.77	.....	1,467.14	.....	1,294.63
Killough (Walter H. D.) for Scientific Research.....	8,914.01	950.46	9,864.47	.....	.....	9,864.47	.....
Kunz (George F.).....	68.86	54.75	123.61	.....	45.32	.....	78.29
Labey Scholarship.....	.50	182.50	183.00	.....	182.50	.....	.50
Lasher (John K.).....	.....	36.50	36.50	.....	36.50	.....	.....
Law Library.....	1,758.42	191.63	1,950.05	.....	3.85	.....	1,946.20
Law Scholarship.....	4.74	3.23	8.02	.....	.....	8.02	.....
Legislative Drafting Research.....	8,947.58	6,272.37	15,219.95	.....	3,514.49	.....	11,705.46
Libbey (Jonas M.).....	.....	7,911.89	7,911.89	.....	7,911.89	.....	.....
Lodge (Stanwood Coekey).....	.....	3,598.95	3,598.95	.....	3,598.95	.....	.....
Loeb (James).....	721.57	188.90	910.47	.....	152.12	.....	758.35
Loubat.....	3,172.48	438.00	3,610.48	.....	.....	3,610.48	.....
Loubat Professorship.....	.....	3,650.00	3,650.00	.....	3,650.00	.....	.....
Lydig Fellowship.....	2,526.66	1,460.00	3,986.66	.....	1,700.00	.....	2,286.66
MacMahon (Katherine).....	.....	219.00	219.00	.....	219.00	.....	.....
Maison Francaise.....	.....	182.50	182.50	.....	182.50	.....	.....
Manners (Edwin).....	.....	109.50	109.50	.....	109.50	.....	.....
Marling (Alfred E.) Scholarship.....	19.34	182.50	201.84	.....	201.84	.....	.....

	Debit Balances June 30, 1941	Credit Balances June 30, 1941	Received 1941-1942	Total Credits	Expended 1941-1942	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942
Mason (William).....			\$365.00	\$365.00	\$365.00		
Mathews Lectureship.....		\$2,809.72	1,825.00	4,634.72	1,000.00		\$3,634.72
Mathews (James Brander).....		4,417.43	2,741.69	7,159.12	2,213.82		4,945.30
Mayer (Ralph Edward).....			488.87	488.87	(9)		
McClymonds Scholarship.....		.98	1,001.93	1,002.91	1,002.01		.90
McKim Fellowship.....		7,342.18	912.50	8,254.68	1,825.00		6,429.68
Mead (William Rutherford).....			3,374.32	3,360.66	3,374.32	\$13.66	
Megrue (Roi Cooper).....	\$13.66		365.00	365.00	(10)		
Megrue (Roi Cooper) Scholarship.....			255.50	255.50	255.50		
Megrue (Stella Cooper) Scholarship.....		.25	255.50	255.75	255.50		.25
Megrue (Stella Cooper) for Basketball.....			36.50	36.50	36.50		
Member of Class of 1885.....		115.73	38.33	154.06			154.06
Mergentime (James Henry).....			58.40	58.40	58.40		
Michaels (Dr. Alfred Moritz) Prize.....			36.50	36.50	36.50		
Miller (Nathan J.).....			9,782.00	10,707.07	9,932.70		774.37
Mitchel (John Purroy) Memorial.....		925.07	2,367.36	2,868.00	2,345.32		522.68
Mitchell (William).....		500.64	365.00	365.00	365.00		
Moffat Scholarship.....			73.00	73.00	73.00		
Montgomery (Robert H.) Prize.....			73.37	73.37	73.37		
Morris (Augustus Newbold).....		1,920.75	456.25	2,377.00			2,377.00
Morrow (Dwight W.).....			1,825.00	1,825.00	1,825.00		
Mosenthal Fellowship.....		1,231.14	273.75	1,504.89			1,504.89
Muir (Downie D.).....			1,624.25	1,624.25	1,605.00		19.25
Murray (George W.).....		2,992.07	912.50	3,904.57	657.12		3,247.45
Murtha (Thomas F.) Scholarship.....			182.50	182.50	182.50		
Newberry (John S.) Prize.....		119.81	182.50	301.81	250.00		51.81
Niven (Robert Johnston).....		491.67	7,300.00	7,791.67	6,000.00		1,791.67
Ochs (Adolph S.).....		997.86	912.50	1,910.36	1,051.14		859.22

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

67

Ordronaux (John)	111.33	111.33	111.33	111.33	
Parker	1,236.94	1,236.94	(11)	1,236.94	
Paterno Library Endowment	1,505.84	2,600.84	(12)	1,632.48	968.36
Peele (Robert)	143.34	107.12	(13)	107.12	
Perkins (Edward H., Jr.) Scholarship	293.93	547.50		690.84	501.98
Perkins Fellowship	339.63	2,427.25		501.98	
Peters (William Richmond, Jr.)	290.35	4,075.16		2,766.88	1,915.97
Phillips (Harriet S.) for Barnard College	44.36	730.00		4,365.51	850.91
Phillips (Harriet S.) for School of Journalism	501.12	456.76		730.00	
Phillipson (Brainerd F.) Scholarship	501.12	456.76		499.34	1.78
Philolexian Centennial Washington Prize	36.50	36.50		537.62	537.62
Philolexian Prize	21.30	54.75		76.05	70.00
Phoenix	19,823.99	31,500.66		51,324.65	23,123.46
Plummer (Mary Wright) Scholarship	1,098.17	265.04	(14)	1,363.21	1,363.21
Porter		1,103.03	(15)	1,103.03	
Pretence	23.48	182.50		182.50	
President's House Furnishing and Equipment	22.50	711.75		735.23	1,099.55
Proudfit (Alexander Moncrief)		547.50		570.00	364.32
Psychology		3,650.00		3,650.00	
Pultzter (Joseph) for School of Journalism	712.06	47,478.12		48,220.18	47,998.68
Pultzter Prize	8,657.09	20,075.00		28,732.09	20,415.23
Pultzter Scholarship	2,503.26	11,315.00		13,818.26	11,120.28
Raymond for Religious and Social Work	238.06	249.56		487.62	300.00
Raymond for University Medical Office		499.11		499.11	
Reckford (Louis J.)	165.84	91.25		257.09	
Reisinger (Hugo)	316.46	182.50		498.96	
Rhodes (F. B. F.)		120.88	(16)	120.88	
Ritchie (Peter C., Jr.)	6.35	161.92		168.27	165.00
Rogers (Howard Malcolm)		197.10		197.10	
Roller (Charles M., Jr.)		36.50		36.50	
Romaine (Benjamin F.)	20.49	2.19		22.68	
Ross (George)		2,435.93		2,435.93	1,890.78
Sackett (Henry W.)		438.00		438.00	
Sandham (Anna M.)		365.00		365.00	
					22.68
					545.15
					22.68
					545.15

	Debit Balances June 30, 1941	Credit Balances June 30, 1941	Received 1941-1942	Total Credits	Expended 1941-1942	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942
Saunders (Alexander)			\$438.00	\$438.00	\$438.00	.....	.....
Saunders (Leslie M.) Endowment			219.00	219.00	219.00	.....	.....
Schernerhorn (F. Augustus) Endowment			6,796.41	6,796.41	6,796.41	.....	.....
Schernerhorn (F. Augustus) Fellowship		\$3,274.28	456.25	3,730.53	.....	.....	\$3,730.53
Schernerhorn Scholarship			182.50	182.50	182.50	.....	.....
Schernerhorn (William C.)		1,857.36	18,250.00	20,107.36	18,290.20	.....	1,817.16
Schieffelin (Lucy Stella) for Musical Education		997.40	563.58	1,560.98	800.00	.....	760.98
Schiff Fellowship		3,069.87	657.00	3,726.87	1,300.00	.....	2,426.87
Schiff (Jacob H.) Endowment			3,650.00	3,650.00	3,650.00	.....	.....
Scholarship Endowment			9.65	9.65	9.65	.....	.....
Schurz (Carl) Fellowship		988.77	365.00	1,353.77	.....	.....	1,353.77
Schurz (Carl) Library		494.30	390.55	884.85	292.43	.....	592.42
Seranton		614.35	449.86	1,064.21	491.70	.....	572.51
Seager (Schuyler Fiske) No. 1		444.48	1,238.71	1,683.19	1,686.76	.....	.....
Seager (Schuyler Fiske) No. 2		6,105.40	2,652.11	8,757.51	150.00	.....	8,607.51
Seidl		876.00	438.00	1,314.00	850.00	.....	464.00
Shepherd Foundation		18,177.32	12,572.20	30,749.52	5,248.50	.....	25,501.02
Shoemaker (William Brock)		3.88	365.00	368.88 (17)	365.43	.....	3.45
Smyth (David W.)			730.00	730.00	730.00	.....	.....
Social and Political Ethics Professorship		267.47	1,380.29	1,647.76	1,330.29	.....	267.47
Stokes (Caroline Phelps)		90.00	730.00	820.00	730.00	.....	90.00
Stuart Scholarship			219.00	219.00	219.00	.....	.....
Studies in History, Economics and Public Law			149.04	149.04	233.04	.....	.....
Thompson (William B.)		6,625.28	3,711.96	10,337.24	403.16	.....	9,934.08
Todd (Henry Alfred) Prize		566.12	282.72	848.84	300.00	.....	548.84
Toppin Prize		334.05	153.30	487.35	210.00	.....	277.35
Townsend (Grace C.) Scholarship		71.08	182.50	253.58	182.50	.....	71.08
Tremaine			3,802.82	3,802.82	32.00	.....	3,770.82

Trowbridge Fellowship.....	772.89	492.75	1,265.64	600.00	.....	665.64
Turner (Charles W.).....	97.09	225.64	322.73	262.73	.....	60.00
Tyndall Fellowship.....	4,366.14	419.75	4,785.89	.....	.....	4,785.89
University Publication.....	198.44	14.67	213.11	.....	.....	213.11
Van Am Prize.....	501.82	237.25	739.07	415.88	.....	323.19
Van Amringe Mathematical.....	83.59	186.15	269.74	200.00	.....	69.74
Van Amringe Memorial.....	262.04	18.25	280.29	.....	.....	280.29
Van Buren Mathematical.....	.....	200.75	200.75	200.75	.....	.....
Vanderpoel.....	975.83	912.50	1,888.33	380.00	.....	1,508.33
Van Rensselaer (Mariana Griswold).....	34.90	36.50	71.40	50.00	.....	21.40
Van Sinderen (Howard).....	.....	365.00	365.00	365.00	.....	.....
Van Valkenburgh.....	74.79	25.76	100.55	.....	.....	100.55
Vernon (Susan Huntington).....	.....	17.42	17.42	17.42	.....	.....
Waring.....	.....	3,650.00	3,650.00	3,650.00	.....	.....
Watson.....	1,590.12	425.35	2,015.47	.....	.....	2,015.47
Wendell Medal.....	3.48	26.97	30.45	.....	.....	30.45
Wheeler (H. A.) Scholarship.....	.....	219.00	219.00	219.00	.....	.....
Wheeler (John Visscher) Scholarship.....	.....	438.00	438.00	438.00	.....	.....
Willis (Henry Parker) Fellowship.....	.....	99.50	99.50 (18)	99.50	.....	.....
Wilson (Edmund B.).....	939.51	365.00	1,304.51	361.58	.....	942.93
Wolfram (Adeline).....	.....	102.20	102.20	.....	.....	102.20
Wolfram (Charles Berthold).....	295.05	182.50	477.55	70.59	.....	406.96
Woodberry Prize.....	.....	58.40	58.40	.....	.....	58.40
Woodbridge.....	607.23	772.78	1,380.01	400.00	.....	980.01
Wright (Henry) Memorial.....	26.31	27.68	53.99	32.54	.....	21.45
Special Investments Account Unassigned Income.....	276,710.26	141,454.95	418,165.21	5,686.12	.....	412,479.09
MEDICAL SCHOOL						
Anonymous for Cancer Research.....	365.00	365.00	730.00	.....	.....	730.00
Anonymous for Department of Medicine.....	699.25	7,300.00	7,999.25	7,324.25	.....	675.00
Anonymous for Scholarships in the College of P. & S.....	1,557.98	1,825.00	3,382.98	2,030.00	.....	1,352.98
Beekman (Gerard) Fellowship.....	199.81	623.54	823.35	182.50	.....	640.85
Blumenthal (George, Jr.).....	1,644.65	1,497.18	3,141.83 (19)	1,623.59	.....	1,518.24

	Debit Balances June 30, 1941	Credit Balances June 30, 1941	Received 1941-1942	Total Credits	Expended 1941-1942	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942
Bondy (Emil C.)		\$4,200.00	\$3,650.00	\$7,850.00	\$5,599.98		\$2,250.02
Borne (John E.)		2,784.75	9,652.37	12,437.12	9,900.00		2,937.12
Bull (William T.)		1,291.49	1,177.13	2,468.62	1,300.00		1,168.62
Carnegie Corporation for Graduate Medical Instruction and Research							
Carpenter (Clarence)			1,825.00	1,850.00	1,800.00		50.00
Carpenter (R. S.)		25.00	730.00	1,460.00			1,460.00
Carter (Herbert S.)			3,650.00	3,650.00	3,650.00		
Cartwright Lectureship		6,428.15	693.50	7,121.65			7,121.65
Clark Scholarship			393.43	393.43	(20) 393.43		
Class of 1899 Scholarship		176.64	556.63	733.27	500.00		233.27
Class of 1912		389.98	182.50	572.48			572.48
Class of 1928		2,092.82	266.81	2,359.63			2,359.63
Class of 1938		11.09	6.64	17.73			17.73
Cock (Thomas F., M. D.)		11.08	2.45	13.53			13.53
Crocker (George)		562.76	41.06	603.82	70.00		533.82
Delafield Professorship		88,424.85	54,246.13	142,670.98	50,037.90		92,633.08
De Lamar (Joseph R.)		3,997.21	8,971.53	12,968.74	8,500.00		4,468.74
Dennett (Horace)	\$5,473.00		198,815.15	193,342.15	198,408.63	\$5,066.48	
Dental Columbian Scholarship		8,813.32	6,343.70	15,157.02	7,778.00		7,379.02
Devendorf (David M.)		12	6.22	6.34			6.34
Doughty (Francis, M. D.)		84.75	237.25	322.00	250.00		72.00
Draper Library		125.01	365.00	490.01	303.10		186.91
Du Bois (Dr. Abram)		8.44	73.00	81.44	74.03		7.41
Eichner (Joseph Herman & Hannah) Research			657.00	657.00	657.00		
Eichner (Joseph Herman & Hannah) Scholarship		150.42	313.02	463.44	150.42		313.02
Ewell (Ella Marie) Medal		225.64	469.53	695.17	450.00		245.17
Faulkner (Edward Daniels)		49.42	36.50	85.92			85.92
		132.45 Dr.	58.54	73.91			73.91

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

71

George and Charlie Scholarship.....	63.89	63.89	63.89	63.89	63.89	63.89
Gies (William J.).....	1,162.46	1,162.46	1,162.46	1,162.46	1,162.46	1,162.46
Griffiths (William).....	787.61	1,186.94	1,974.55	1,974.55	200.00	1,774.55
Grosvenor (Robert) Memorial.....	10.80	91.25	102.05	102.05	58.73	43.32
Harkness Funds.....	7,764.13	101,840.82	109,604.95	103,379.95	875.00	6,225.00
Harkness (Edward S.) for Surgery.....	375.00	21,900.00	22,275.00	23,150.00		
Harsen Scholarship.....	605.78	1,116.10	1,811.88	1,350.00		461.88
Hartley (Frank).....	250.00	219.00	469.00	200.00		269.00
Hays (Walter) Memorial.....		36.50	36.50	36.50		
Hemingway Scholarship.....		2,506.36	2,506.36	2,506.36		
Holt (L. Emmett).....	2,891.75	3,786.00	3,786.00	1,500.00		2,286.00
Huber (Francis) Scholarship.....	182.50	182.50	365.00	225.00		140.00
Huber (Joseph and Christina).....	2.87	182.50	179.63	162.86		16.77
Huber (Viola B.) Scholarship.....		182.50	182.50			182.50
Jacobi (Abraham) Library.....		183.41	241.99	111.68		130.31
Jacobi (Abraham) Scholarship.....	530.00	730.00	1,260.00	750.00		510.00
James (Walter Belknap).....	200.22	1,825.00	2,025.22	2,025.18		.04
Janeway (E. G.).....	94.51	976.38	1,070.92	826.31		244.61
Janeway Prize.....		36.50	36.50	36.50		
Knapp Memorial.....	32,111.41	32,928.05	65,039.46	20,295.71		44,743.75
Koplik.....	3,778.75	547.50	4,326.25	1,000.00		3,326.25
Lee.....	1,037.56	1,095.00	2,132.56	432.40		1,700.16
Markoe (Francis Hartman).....	68.33	365.00	433.33	250.00		183.33
McAnehy (Marjorie).....	154.84	182.50	337.34	212.50		124.84
Medical School Equipment Fund.....	883.32	450.41	1,333.73			1,333.73
Meierhof (Dr. Harold Lee).....	6.50	36.50	43.00	43.00		
Miller (Guy B.).....		365.00	365.00	365.00		
Openhym.....		3,292.41	13,496.34			13,496.34
Ottmann (Madelaine L.).....	2.07	1,825.00	1,822.93	1,625.00		197.93
Pierre (Charles and Lillian).....		365.00	365.00	71.10		293.90
Proudfit (Maria McLean).....	2,038.02	547.50	2,585.52	1,500.00		1,085.52
Robinson (Meyer B.).....		18.25	18.25	18.25		
School of Dental and Oral Surgery Endowment.....	121.98	2,773.83	2,895.81	2,902.57		6.76
Simon.....		313.90	313.90	313.90		

INCOME OF SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS—NOTES

TRANSFERS

(1) To Principal Mary Perin Barker Fund.....	\$1,022.10
(2) To Principal Mary Perin Barker Fund.....	67.69
(3) To Barnard Medal Gift.....	70.00
(4) To Barnard Library Fund.....	593.12
(5) Refund to Donor.....	756.46
(6) To Principal W. Bayard Cutting, Jr. Fellowship Fund.....	380.04
(7) To Principal Fine Arts Endowment Fund.....	21,138.53
(8) To Principal Italian Societies Endowment Fund.....	159.14
(9) To Principal Ralph Edward Mayer Fund.....	88.87
(10) To Megrue Loan Fund.....	365.00
(11) To Parker Gift.....	1,236.94
(12) To Paterno Library Gift.....	504.09
(13) To Principal Robert Peele Prize Fund.....	57.12
(14) To Principal Mary Wright Plummer Scholarship Fund.....	1,363.21
(15) To Porter Loan Fund.....	1,103.03
(16) To Principal F. B. F. Rhodes Scholarship Fund.....	120.88
(17) To Shoemaker Loan Fund.....	182.50
(18) To Principal Henry Parker Willis Fellowship Fund.....	99.50
(19) To Blumenthal Loan Fund.....	748.59
(20) To Principal Cartwright Lectureship Fund.....	393.43

 \$30,450.24

GIFTS AND RECEIPTS FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES, RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

	Debit Balances June 30, 1941	Credit Balances June 30, 1941	Received 1941-1942	Total Credits	Expended 1941-1942	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942
Accounting Department Gift.....		\$45.00		\$45.00			\$45.00
Accounting Department Gift in the School of Business.....				100.00	\$100.00		
Accountancy Publicity Gift.....		477.60	\$100.00	777.60	316.18		461.42
Allen Gift for Special Purposes.....		2,000.00	300.00	2,000.00			2,000.00
Allied Chemical and Dye Corp. Fellowship Gift.....		750.00	750.00	1,500.00	750.00		750.00
Alumni Club of Puerto Rico Gift.....		100.00		100.00			100.00
Alumni Federation of Columbia University Gift.....			12,827.41	12,827.41	12,827.41		
American Council of Learned Societies Gift for Cataloguing of Chinese and Japanese collec- tions.....			2,300.00	2,300.00	2,643.65	\$343.65	
American Council of Learned Societies Gift for Foreign Studies.....		150.00	1,500.00	1,650.00	1,411.54		238.46
American Council of Learned Societies Gift for Re- volving Fund for Purchase of Materials and Incidentals for work in Persian.....			300.00	300.00	146.21		153.79
American Council of Learned Societies Gift for work in Implementation of Persian.....			2,400.00	2,400.00	1,400.00		1,000.00
American Council of Learned Societies Gift for Awards in the Study of Egyptian, Arabic and Turkish.....			1,500.00	1,500.00	1,220.20		279.80
American Cyanamid Company Gift.....		1,161.61		1,161.61	1,155.43		6.18
American Friends Service Committee Gift for a Study of Refugee Adjustment.....		654.77	1,329.38	1,984.15 (1)	1,984.15		
American Jewish Committee Gift for Research in History.....		250.04		250.04			250.04

American Library Association Scholarship and Fellowship Gift.....		3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	.....
American Manufacturers of Toilet Articles Gift for Chemical Research.....	776.75	.....	776.75	.....	776.75
American Palestine Music Association Gift for Research in Jewish Music.....	192.80	.....	192.80	177.00	15.80
American Philosophical Society Gift for Purchase of Equipment, Materials, etc. for the Construction of an Electrophoresis Apparatus.....	.....	300.00	300.00	138.60	161.40
American Philosophical Society Gift for Research in Anthropology.....	.....	500.00	500.00	500.00	.....
American Philosophical Society Gift—Department of History.....	.....	1,300.00	1,300.00	229.18	1,070.82
American Society of Civil Engineers Gift for Research.....	225.00	.....	225.00	.....	225.00
Anderson (Arthur) Fellowship Gift.....	.....	500.00	500.00	.....	500.00
Anonymous Gift for American School of Indie and Iranian Studies.....	1,551.76	56.64	1,608.40	.....	1,608.40
Anonymous Gift for Hartley Hall.....	68.48	.....	68.48	.....	68.48
Anonymous Gift for School of Engineering.....	55,918.99	2,041.04	57,960.03	.....	57,960.03
Anonymous Gift for General Support of the University.....	.....	810.00	810.00	.....	.....
Anonymous Gift for General Purposes of the University No. 2.....	10.00	.....	10.00	.....	10.00
Anonymous Gift for Geology Assistance.....	213.37	1,500.00	1,713.37	1,500.00	213.37
Anonymous Gift for New Boat House at Baker Field.....	4,287.08	156.48	4,443.56	.....	4,443.56
Anonymous Gift for Prizes in the Auditing Laboratory.....	50.00	50.00	100.00	50.00	50.00
Anonymous Gift for Research in Department of Chemical Engineering.....	457.53	.....	457.53	.....	457.53
Anonymous Gift for Salaries—Department of Philosophy.....	2,000.00	600.00	2,600.00	2,000.00	600.00
Anonymous Gift for a Special Study.....	200.00	850.00	1,050.00	1,000.00	50.00

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	Debit Balances June 30, 1941	Credit Balances June 30, 1941	Received 1941-1942	Total Credits	Expended 1941-1942	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942
Anonymous Gift for Support of the Columbia University Statistical Bureau.....		\$20,689.66	\$1,130.60	\$31,820.26			\$31,820.26
Anonymous Gift for William Welsh Vibbert Memorial.....		177.68	6.49	184.17			184.17
Anonymous Gift to be Expended under the Direction of the Provost.....		14.43	1,035.00	1,049.43	\$1,028.70		20.73
Anonymous Gift to be Expended under the Direction of the President.....			700.00	700.00			700.00
Anonymous Gift for Student Aid for a Greene County Boy.....		1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00		
Anonymous Gift for a Scholarship in the School of Business.....			1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00		
Anonymous Gift for Student Aid under the Graduate Faculties of the Social Sciences.....			300.00	300.00	50.00		250.00
Armstrong Gift for Electrical Engineering Research and Equipment.....		123.29		123.29			123.29
Armstrong Gift for Salaries—Department of Electrical Engineering.....			1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00		
Astronomical Hollerith Computing Bureau.....		395.19	771.33	1,166.52			1,166.52
Auchincloss Gift for Chemical Research.....			1,500.00	1,500.00	841.56		658.44
Barnard College Gift for American Council on Education.....			20.00	20.00	20.00		
Barnard College Residence Halls Service Gift.....			2,490.00	2,490.00	2,490.00		
Barnard Glee Club Gift.....		.24	600.00	600.24	483.50		116.74
Barnard Medal.....		70.00	70.00	140.00			140.00
Bartow (W. S.) Gift for General Purposes.....		500.00		500.00			500.00
Beaumont (Louis D.) Trust Gift for General Purposes.....		16,043.63		16,043.63	12,541.26		3,502.37

Benjamin Gift for the Park Benjamin Collection of Books.....	31.20	.....	.....	31.20	.....	.....	31.20
Benjamin Gift for Students' Aid in University Extension.....	577.04	.....	.....	577.04	.....	.....	577.04
Beta Gamma Sigma Scholarship Gift.....	250.00	.....	.....	250.00	.....	250.00	.....
Blossom Gift for Engineering Scholarship.....	150.00	.....	.....	150.00	.....	150.00	.....
Bolton Gift for a Fellowship in English.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	.....
Books and Serials Gift—Library.....	.....	52.00	.....	.....	52.00	.....	.....
Bush (Wendell T.) Gift for Assistance and Supplies —Department of Philosophy.....	16.51	.....	.....	16.51	.....	16.51	.....
Cabot (Maria Moors) Prize Gift.....	7,839.30	10,000.00	.....	17,839.30	13,743.45	.....	4,095.85
Campbell for Special Purpose of the University.....	400.00	.....	.....	400.00	270.87	.....	129.13
Carleton Gift.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Isotope Research.....	307.63	.....	.....	307.63	.....	.....	307.63
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Legislative Drafting Research.....	14.31	.....	.....	14.31 (2)	14.31	.....	.....
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Preparation of a Subject Index.....	149.88	.....	.....	149.88	127.50	.....	22.38
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Research in Department of Anthropology No. 3.....	1,350.42	.....	.....	1,350.42	1,350.42	.....	.....
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Research in the Department of Anthropology No. 4.....	.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00 (3)	2,500.00	.....	.....
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Research on Cell Division.....	292.60	.....	.....	292.60	.....	.....	292.60
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Research in Genetics.....	1,350.00	3,600.00	.....	4,950.00	3,600.00	.....	1,350.00
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Salaries—Department of Economics.....	.....	2,400.00	.....	2,400.00	2,400.00	.....	.....
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Statistical Analysis.....	4,107.85	4,000.00	.....	8,107.85 (4)	4,490.56	.....	3,617.29
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Work in Town Planning.....	4,973.57	2,000.00	.....	6,973.57	4,704.38	.....	2,269.19
Carnegie Corporation Gift for School of Library Service.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Completion of a History of Public Education in America.....	1,600.00	2,500.00	.....	4,100.00	900.00	.....	3,200.00

	Debit Balances June 30, 1941	Credit Balances June 30, 1941	Received 1941-1942	Total Credits	Expended 1941-1942	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Research in Department of History.....			\$1,250.00	\$1,250.00	\$1,250.00		
Carnegie Corporation Gift for a Study of the Economy of Iceland.....			300.00	300.00	300.00		
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Research in Connection with National Defense.....			500.00	500.00	303.79		\$196.21
Carnegie Corporation Gift toward Support of the Emergency Program for Training in International Administration.....							
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Gift for Honorarium.....			3,750.00	3,750.00			3,750.00
Carnegie Institution of Washington Gift for the Expenses in Connection with Studies in Genetics.....			150.00	150.00			150.00
Casa Italiana Book Account.....		\$1,062.03		1,062.03	371.65		690.38
Casa Italiana Bulletin Gift.....		58.69		58.69	58.69		
Casa Italiana Scholarship Gift.....		106.05		106.05	96.15		9.90
Casa Italiana Special Account.....		642.23		642.23			642.23
Chapel Collection Gift.....		188.60		188.60			188.60
Chapel Organ Gift.....		379.90	20.65	400.55			400.55
Charak Furniture Company, Inc. Gift.....		1,050.25		1,050.25			1,050.25
Check Guarantee Gift.....			2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00		
Chemical Foundation Gift for Research in Biological Chemistry.....		511.60		511.60			511.60
Chemical Foundation Gift for Isotope Research.....		328.71		328.71	64.20		264.51
Chemical Foundation Gift for Research in the Field of Solvents Pertaining to the Oil Industry.....		12.90		12.90			12.90
		108.01	3,375.00	3,483.01	3,427.54		55.47

Circolo Italiano of Columbia College Gift for Student Aid.....	50.00	.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	50.00
Class of 1891 Scholarship Gift.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	500.00	.....	500.00
Class of 1906 College and Engineering Gift.....	2,101.33	.....	.....	2,101.33	.....	.....	2,101.33
Class of 1908 Gift for Rent of a Room for a Senior Student.....	.....	220.00	.....	220.00	220.00	.....	.....
Class of 1909 Scholarship Gift.....	.....	400.00	.....	400.00	400.00	.....	.....
Class of 1912 College Engineering and Architecture Gift for Equipment of the Rifle Team.....	182.66	.....	.....	182.66	.....	.....	182.66
Class of 1913 Scholarship Gift.....	.....	200.00	.....	200.00	.....	.....	200.00
Class of 1914 College and Engineering Gift.....	17.00	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	17.00
Class of 1915 Scholarship Gift.....	.....	600.00	.....	600.00	600.00	.....	.....
Class of 1917 College and Journalism 25th Anniversary Gift.....	20.00	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	20.00
Class of 1917 Engineering Gift for Rental of a Dormitory Room.....	219.06	.....	.....	219.06	219.06	.....	.....
Class of 1924 College Gift for Rental of a Scholarship Room in Hartley Hall.....	.....	.....	Dr.	180.00	180.00	\$360.00	.....
Class of 1925 College 15th Anniversary Scholarship Gift.....	515.00	.....	.....	515.00	120.00	.....	395.00
Class of 1929 Law Scholarship Gift.....	73.66	.....	.....	73.66	73.66	.....	.....
College of Pharmacy Gift for Salaries—Department of English.....	.....	1,200.00	.....	600.00	1,200.00	600.00	.....
College of Pharmacy Gift for Salaries—Department of Physics.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia College Scholarship Gift.....	1,880.00	.....	.....	940.00	1,880.00	940.00	.....
Columbia Engineering School Alumni Association Gift Toward Expenses of the Third Alumni Reunion at Camp Columbia.....	1,287.60	.....	.....	2,037.60	925.08	.....	1,112.52
Columbia University Club Scholarship Gift.....	.....	100.00	.....	100.00	100.00	.....	.....
Columbiana Gift.....	18.74	3,500.00	.....	3,518.74	3,500.00	.....	18.74
Committee of the Board of Visitors to the School of Law Gift.....	83.22	.....	.....	93.22	11.38	.....	81.84
.....	40.77	.....	.....	40.77	40.77	.....	.....

	Debit Balances June 30, 1941	Credit Balances June 30, 1941	Received 1941-1942	Total Credits	Expended 1941-1942	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942
Committee for Inter-American Artistic and Intellectual Relations Gift—Department of Anthropology.....		\$2,400.00	.....	\$2,400.00	\$2,400.00	.....	.....
Committee for Inter-American Artistic and Intellectual Relations Gift—Department of Spanish			\$2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....	.....
Committee of Fifty Fund for Purchase of Books.....		32.38	.....	32.38	.....	.....	\$32.38
Commonwealth Fund Gift for Research in Legal History.....		8.49	4,450.00	4,458.49	4,458.49	.....	.....
Commonwealth Fund Gift for Study of Control of Business in Medieval and Tudor England.....		144.43	.....	144.43	.....	.....	144.43
Contemporary Civilization Gift.....		21.83	.....	21.83	21.83	.....	.....
Coykendall (Frederick) Gift for the Support of Athletics.....		25.00	25.00	50.00	.....	.....	50.00
Crocchio Gohardico Gift for Student Aid for a Course in Italian.....		75.00	193.90	268.90	.....	.....	268.90
Crosby Gift for Dramatic Museum.....		2,105.38	76.85	2,182.23	.....	.....	2,182.23
Cushman Gift for Student Aid.....		49.92	1,000.00	1,049.92	116.92	.....	933.00
Cutting Gift in Commemoration of 175th Anniversary.....		555.56	674.59	1,230.15	.....	.....	1,230.15
Czecho-Slovak Culture Lectures Gift.....		26.00	.....	26.00	.....	.....	26.00
Czecho-Slovak Government Gift.....		97.00	.....	97.00	.....	.....	97.00
Davis Gift for Camp Columbia.....		50.00	.....	50.00	.....	.....	50.00
Dean's Emergency Fund.....		1,033.26	1,569.80	2,603.06	182.18	.....	2,420.88
Dean's Fund for Relief of Students in Columbia College.....		3,786.51	540.44	4,326.95	434.00	.....	3,892.95
Deller Scholarship Gift.....		400.00	200.00	600.00	400.00	.....	200.00
Deutsches Haus Maintenance Gift.....		394.54	563.00	957.54	699.32	.....	258.22

de Ynchausti Gift for the salary of a Lecturer in History.....				3,375.00	3,375.00	3,375.00		
Diario de la Marina Scholarship Gift.....				540.00	540.00	540.00		
Dickinson (Harold T.) Gift for Assistance of an Undergraduate in Mining Engineering Course..			100.00		100.00			100.00
Dodge (M. Hartley) Gift for General Purposes of the University.....				323.46	323.46	323.46		
Donaldson Gift for Maintenance of Nevis.....				17,293.81	17,293.81	17,293.81		
Douglas Gift for Furnishings and Fittings of the Manor House.....			1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00		
Downing (George) Scholarship Gift.....			145.00		145.00	145.00		
Du Pont Fellowship.....						2,583.26		166.74
Duse (Eleanora) Fellowship Gift.....			121.00		121.00	121.00		
Earl Hall Maintenance Gift.....			650.00		650.00 (5)	650.00		
Earl Hall Rehabilitation Gift.....		\$462.07				92.48		308.78
East Hall Changes for Alumni Federation Gift.....			1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Economic Geography Gift.....			1,365.77		1,365.77	70.27		1,295.50
Economic Geology Gift.....					45.00	45.00		45.00
Edwards Scholarship Fund Gift for Student Aid.....					200.00	200.00		
Ellis (George A.) Gift for Bust of Justice Stone.....					100.00	100.00		100.00
Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars Gift (Greek and Latin).....			100.00					
Engineering Foundation Gift for Barodynamic Research.....			10,931.59		500.00	500.00		
Engineering Foundation Gift for Welding Research.....					10,931.59	104.59		10,827.00
Engineering Laboratories Equipment Gift.....			467.00		1,067.00	1,067.00		
Epstein Gift for the Development of the Epstein Collection on Photography.....			2,716.57		2,721.57	321.76		2,399.81
Essex County Columbia Law School Alumni Student Aid Gift.....			122.63		93.63	216.26		144.85
Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars Gift (Philosophy).....					104.00	104.00		
Faculty Fellowship Gift.....			500.00			700.00		700.00
						500.00		500.00

	Debit Balances June 30, 1941	Credit Balances June 30, 1941	Received 1941-1942	Total Credits	Expended 1941-1942	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942
Florida Citrus Commission Gift for Research on the Nutritional Aspects of Citrus Fruits.....		\$6,333.14	.....	\$6,333.14	\$4,340.00	.....	\$1,993.14
French Government Gift for French Activities.....		1,957.50	.....	1,957.50	.....	.....	1,957.50
Geology Grinding Laboratory Account.....		255.34	\$308.09	563.43	.....	.....	563.43
General Motors Corporation Gift for Special Research.....			240.00	240.00	240.00	.....	.....
Germanistic Society of America Gift.....			848.00	848.00	456.00	.....	392.00
Glendon (Richard) Scholarship Gift.....		88.00	.....	88.00	88.00	.....	.....
Graduate Schools—Social Room Gift.....		72.29	31.21	103.50	84.29	.....	19.21
Grady Gift for University Medical Office.....		78.50	.....	78.50	.....	.....	78.50
Grosse Gift for Research on Atomic Energy.....			2,000.00	2,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00
Harkness (Edward S.) Gift for Construction and Equipment South Hall.....		4,460.34	.....	4,460.34	.....	.....	4,460.34
Hartley Corporation Gift for the Support of the Marcellus Hartley Laboratory.....			2,000.00	2,000.00	(6) 2,000.00	.....	.....
Hayden Foundation Scholarship Gift.....		10,800.10	20,625.98	31,426.08	9,650.00	.....	21,776.08
Heat Transfer Research Gift.....		1,100.00	1,739.89	2,839.89	.....	.....	2,839.89
Heavy Water Research Gift.....		655.18	.....	655.18	.....	.....	655.18
Herstein (Carl M.) Gift for Purchase of Books.....			138.00	138.00	.....	.....	138.00
Hispanic Institute General Account.....		2,956.90	.....	2,956.90	2,455.97	.....	500.93
Hispanic Institute Sephardic Studies Gift.....		373.37	.....	373.37	.....	.....	373.37
Hitchcock (Gilbert M.) Scholarship Gift—School of Journalism.....			1,000.00	1,000.00	500.00	.....	500.00
Hopkins Gift for Medal in Commemoration of Professor Frank Dempster Sherman.....		65.00	35.00	100.00	.....	.....	100.00
Hopkins (Mary D.) Gift for Student Aid in University Extension.....		200.50	.....	200.50	(7) 35.00	.....	165.50

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

83

Hudec Gift for Aid to Czechoslovak Students— University Extension.....	250.00	500.00	750.00	500.00	250.00
Heat Research Laboratory Account.....	.....	2,733.33	2,733.33	3,010.17	.....
Institute of French Studies Gift for Department of Romance Languages.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$276.84
Institute of Roumanian Culture Gift.....	2,192.55	80.03	2,272.58	.....	2,272.58
Italian Inter-University Bureau—Casa Italiana.....	1,087.72	39.70	1,127.42	.....	1,127.42
Jaffa Gift for Student Aid in Home Study.....	2,334.14	.....	2,334.14	2,030.52	303.62
Jordan (William Donald) Gift for Willis Fellowship Kalski (John) Gift for Support of Jewish Religion	10.00	.....	10.00	.....	10.00
Keeler (Floyd Y.) Gift for College Scholarships.....	5.00	.....	5.00	(8) 5.00	.....
Kilroe Gift for Library Supplies.....	5.00	.....	5.00	.....	5.00
King (Willard V.) Gift for General Purposes.....	.....	665.00	665.00	.....	665.00
King (Willard V.) Gift to be Expended under Direc- tion of the President.....	.....	68.00	68.00	.....	.....
Kings Crown Deposit Account.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
Kings Crown Scholarship Gift.....	1,102.17	.....	1,102.17	.....	1,102.17
Krumb Gift for Benefit of the Engineering Schools	5,292.38	2,267.64	7,560.02	.....	7,560.02
Krumb (Henry) Gift for Incidental Expenses— Camp Columbia.....	.....	25.00	25.00	.....	25.00
Law School Gift for Publication of Manuscripts.....	.....	162.44	162.44	.....	162.44
Law School Special Scholarship Gift.....	40.65	.....	40.65	.....	40.65
Lederle Laboratories, Inc. Gift for Research in Organic Chemistry.....	324.48	11.84	336.32	.....	336.32
Lee (Dr. and Mrs. Frederic) Gift.....	60.00	.....	60.00	60.00	.....
Lee (Mrs. Frederic S.) Gift for Department of Romance Languages.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	834.13	165.87
Legislative Drafting Research Fund.....	855.74	.....	855.74	550.00	305.74
Lending Service Account—Library.....	44.18	.....	44.18	.....	44.18
Lewisohn Gift for Cost of Pedestal and Installation of Bust of Justice Holmes.....	9,051.53	.....	9,051.53	.....	9,051.53
Low (William G.) Gift.....	5,908.93	.....	5,908.93	.....	5,908.93
Library Service News Gift.....	65.69	.....	65.69	.....	65.69
.....	133.26	.....	133.26	.....	133.26
.....	77.72	.....	77.72	5.24	72.48

	Debit Balances June 30, 1941	Credit Balances June 30, 1941	Received 1941-1942	Total Credits	Expended 1941-1942	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942
Lilly (Ely) and Company Gift for Research in Department of Chemistry.....			\$2,200.00	\$2,200.00	\$2,200.00	.....	.....
Lindberg Gift for the Library.....		\$497.75	.....	497.75	.....	.....	\$497.75
Lam Gift.....		100.00	.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for a Study of the Health Needs in a Group of New York City Families.....			2,200.00	2,200.00	2,200.00	.....	.....
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Research in Department of Zoology.....							
Magill Gift for Research in Corporation Finance.....		185.10	1,000.00	1,185.10	1,033.21	.....	151.89
Marcus Gift for Special Lecturer in Anthropology.....		25.00	.....	25.00	25.00	.....	.....
Marshall (Robert) Civil Liberties Trust Fellowship Gift.....		91.93	.....	91.93	.....	.....	91.93
Mendelson (Aaron) Trusts Gift for Research in the Field of International and Comparative Law.....			1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00
Metropolitan Retail Florists Association Gift for the Development of the Collection of Modern Greek Books.....			1,050.00	1,050.00	1,050.00	.....	.....
Montgomery (Robert H.) Gift for the Library.....		100.00	.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00
National Academy of Sciences Gift for Machine Computations of General Perturbations in Astronomy.....		203.88	250.00	453.88	236.16	.....	217.72
National Lead Company—Titanium Division Fellowship Gift.....		100.00	.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00
New England Tank and Tower Company Gift for Research on the Problems in the Field of Agitation.....		1,875.00	.....	1,875.00	1,500.00	.....	375.00
.....		500.00	.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00

New York State Library School Association Gift for Scholarship in the School of Library Service	1,331.50	900.00	2,231.50	670.00	1,561.50
Oberlander Trust Gift for Salaries—Department of Music		300.00	300.00	300.00	
Oberlander Trust Gift for Teaching Fellowships in Dramatics		300.00	300.00	300.00	
Odell (Isaac H.), Jr. Bequest	152.41		152.41		152.41
Oppenheimer (Blanche) Bequest		356.00	356.00	356.00	
Palmer Gift for Student Aid		250.00	250.00	250.00	
Parker Gift for Current Expenses of the Institute of International Affairs	21,503.05	17,503.22	39,006.27 (9)	19,608.50	19,397.77
Paterno Library Collection of Italian Studies Account	\$203.40	504.09	300.69	124.10	176.59
Pfizer (Charles) and Company Gift for Investigations in the Field of Vitamin "A" and Related Products	350.00	6,350.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	
Philosophy—Gift for Salary of Visiting Professor			2,803.30	2,803.30	
Physical Anthropology Gift		250.00	250.00	160.00	90.00
Pi Lambda Phi Foundation Gift		498.13	498.13		498.13
Plotz (Ella Sachs) Foundation Gift		100.00	100.00	100.00	
Pope Gift for Scholarships		400.00	400.00	400.00	
Prentiss Gift for Special Scholarship		1,400.00	2,000.00	1,500.00	500.00
Prentiss Gift for Cost of Hanging the Mural of the Visit of the King and Queen to Columbia		200.00	200.00 (27)	197.27	2.73
Prentiss Gift for Extension of Dining Room—Camp Columbia		1,242.00	1,242.00	798.78	443.22
Prentiss Gift for Hamilton Arboretum		200.00	200.00	107.50	92.50
President's Anonymous Gift		1,248.31	1,428.31		1,428.31
Publication Gift—School of Library Service		7,689.02	7,689.02	2,797.09	4,891.93
Publications in the Indo-Iranian Series		90.21	2,561.73		2,561.73
Pulitzer (Joseph) Biography Gift		500.00	500.00	500.00	
Pulitzer Scholarship Gift		100.00	2,035.50	400.00	1,635.50
Putnam Gift—Mathematics		167.28	167.28		167.28
Queen Wilhelmina Professorship Gift		1,592.40	1,592.40	1,592.40	

	Debit Balances June 30, 1941	Credit Balances June 30, 1941	Received 1941-1942	Total Credits	Expended 1941-1942	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942
Radio Research Consulting Service Account Gift.			\$1,015.92	\$1,015.92			\$1,015.92
Randolph (William Fitz) Bequest.			1,434.97	54,055.98			54,055.98
Redmond (Roland L.) Gift for the Columbia Law School.			782.50	782.50			782.50
Research Corporation Gift for the Advancement and Extension of Technical and Scientific Investigation, Research and Experimentation.		3,532.27	500.00	4,032.27	\$593.46		3,438.81
Research Corporation Gift for Research in Heat Transfers Through Solids.		56.77		56.77	980.51	\$923.74	
Research in Food Chemistry.		1,228.56	5,400.00	6,628.56	2,391.00		4,237.56
Research in Social Science Gift.		50,663.07	14,258.20	64,921.27	(10) 19,119.90		45,801.37
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Development of Far Eastern Studies.		2,157.29	386.71	2,544.00			2,544.00
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Department of Chinese and Japanese.			380.28	380.28	173.25		207.03
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Promotion of Japanese Studies.		524.74		524.74	(11) 524.74		
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research on the Enzyme Tyrosinase.			1,250.00	1,250.00			1,250.00
Rockefeller Foundation Gift toward Salary in Department of Chemistry.			2,500.00	2,500.00	1,770.31		729.19
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research in Food Chemistry.		3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00		
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Salaries in Public Law.			2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00		
Rockefeller (Laura Spelman) Memorial Gift for Social Research in France.		691.48		691.48			691.48

Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Purchase of Equipment for Research in Department of Botany...	\$589.77	.....	4,921.00	4,331.23	3,707.21	.....	624.02
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for General Support Radio Research.....	.....	.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	14,122.82	.....	5,877.18
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research in Radio	.....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	9,846.55	4,846.55	.....
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Department of Sociology.....	.....	1,000.00	4,000.00	5,000.00	3,833.26	.....	1,166.74
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for a Study of the Determinants of Occupational Choice.....	.....	.....	9,500.00	9,500.00	8,875.04	.....	624.96
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for a Research Assistant.....	.....	.....	1,200.00	1,200.00	900.00	.....	300.00
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Poll Panel Study...	.....	.....	1,346.61	1,346.61	1,346.61	.....	.....
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Study of the Economic Aspects of Public Finance.....	.....	.....	3,900.00	3,900.00	.....	.....	3,900.00
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Study of the Evolution of Russian Bolshevism 1917-1941.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00
Romantic Review Reserve Fund.....	.....	.....	300.00	300.00	300.00	.....	.....
Rosoff Gift for Prize in Accounting.....	.....	.....	25.00	25.00	25.00	.....	.....
Sammis (Walter H.) Scholarship Gift.....	.....	75.00	.....	75.00	.....	.....	75.00
School of Architecture Scholarship Gift.....	.....	.....	260.00	260.00	.....	.....	260.00
School of Business Accounting Scholarship Gift...	.....	270.00	20.00	290.00	.....	.....	290.00
Seidman (Edward S.) Scholarship Gift.....	.....	15.00	.....	15.00	15.00	.....	.....
Seligman Library Gift.....	.....	750.00	1,250.00	2,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00
Seligman (Edwin R. A.) Prize Gift.....	.....	.....	200.00	200.00	200.00	.....	.....
Seth Low Students Association Gift.....	.....	.....	.....	199.05	.....	.....	199.05
Sharp and Dohme, Inc. Gift for Research in Department of Chemistry.....	.....	199.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smith (David Eugene) Gift for the David Eugene Smith Library.....	.....	161.52	2,083.35	2,083.35	2,083.35	.....	.....
Smith Gift for Maison Francaise.....	.....	161.52	.....	161.52	41.02	.....	120.50
Smith, Kline and French Laboratories Gift for Chemical Research.....	.....	125.00	.....	125.00	.....	.....	125.00
Social Science-Study in Social Work.....	.....	500.00	1,925.00	1,925.00	1,750.00	.....	175.00
	.....	.....	.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00

	Debit Balances June 30, 1941	Credit Balances June 30, 1941	Received 1941-1942	Total Credits	Expended 1941-1942	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942
Special Research Equipment Gift for Department of Physics.....		\$220.79	.....	\$220.79	.....	.....	\$220.79
Spencer (Frederick B.) Gift for Student Aid.....		637.09	.....	637.09	.....	.....	637.09
State Aid to Blind Pupils.....		300.00	\$750.00	1,050.00	\$1,050.00	.....	.....
State Scholarships.....			19,150.00	19,150.00	19,150.00	.....	.....
Stroock (Louis S.) Scholarship Gift.....		125.00	.....	125.00	.....	.....	125.00
Summer Session Gift for Entertainment.....		232.62	.....	232.62	232.62	.....	.....
Summer Session Writers Club Gift.....		94.75	.....	94.75	.....	.....	94.75
Sutcliff (Mary Louisa) Gift for the Purchase of Books (School of Library Service).....		104.57	.....	104.57	.....	.....	104.57
Suydam (John R.) Gift for the Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering.....			980.00	980.00	.....	.....	980.00
Swift and Company Gift for Protein Enrichment of the Dietary as Related to Phosphorus and Riboflavin Requirements.....							
Syllabus Fund of School of Business.....		1,625.07	3,300.00	3,300.00	358.40	.....	2,941.60
The Texas Company Gift for Research on Thin Film Lubrication.....		3,531.82	.....	1,625.07	111.28	.....	1,513.79
Teachers College Gift for General Infirmary Ex- penses for Teachers College Students.....				3,531.82	3,503.36	.....	28.46
Union Theological Seminary Gift for Medical Serv- ice.....			5,650.00	5,650.00	5,650.00	.....	.....
University Extension—Department of Accounting Gift.....			500.00	500.00	500.00	.....	.....
University Extension Scholarship Gift.....		20.00	.....	20.00	.....	.....	20.00
University Hall Fund Gift.....		25.00	26.25	26.25	.....	.....	26.25
Upjohn Company Gift for Research in Enzyme Tyrosinase—Department of Chemistry.....			102.26	127.26	.....	.....	127.26
			2,333.33	2,333.33	2,333.33	.....	.....

Varsity Drag Gift.....	1.31	.....	1.31	.....	.....
Viscardi (John E.) Gift for Support of Appoint- ments Office.....	20.00	.....	20.00	.....	.....
Walter Gift for Student Aid in School of Law.....	25.00	.....	25.00	.....	10.75
Warren (George E.) Gift for Student Aid.....	365.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watson (Mr. Thomas J.) Gift.....	2,500.00	250.00	615.00	415.00	200.00
Watson (Mrs. Thomas J.) Gift.....	418.02	.....	2,500.00	(12) 2,500.00	.....
Welding Research Gift.....	.....	2,800.00	3,218.02	.....	3,218.02
Westchester Alumni Scholarship Gift.....	.....	3,210.55	3,210.55	3,035.56	174.99
Wiley Gift to Meet the Cost of Publication of a Monograph on the University of King's College, Halifax.....	300.00	300.00	600.00	300.00	300.00
Williams-Waterman Fund of Research Corporation Gift for Research in Food Chemistry.....	150.00	.....	150.00	.....	150.00
	3,600.00	3,600.00	7,200.00	3,000.00	4,200.00
MEDICAL SCHOOL					
Abbott Laboratories Fellowship Gift—Biochemistry Adrenal Tumor Study Gift.....	.....	650.00	650.00	650.00	.....
Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Gift for the Huntington Memorial Library.....	.....	200.00	200.00	200.00	.....
American College of Dentists Gift.....	1,831.83	66.86	1,898.69	.....	1,898.69
American Journal of Cancer Gift.....	.....	1,920.00	1,920.00	1,920.00	.....
Anonymous Gift for Cancer Research.....	.....	935.00	935.00	935.00	.....
Anonymous Gift for College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	1,805.85	.....	1,805.85	.....	1,805.85
Anonymous Gift for Scholarships at the Medical School No. 1.....	1,158.32	.....	1,158.32	.....	1,158.32
Anonymous Gift for Scholarships in College of Physicians and Surgeons No. 2.....	3,916.87	33.47	3,950.34	3,000.00	950.34
Anonymous Gift for Scholarships in College of Physicians and Surgeons No. 3.....	6,668.99	133.92	6,802.91	3,000.00	3,802.91
Anonymous Scholarship Gift No. 4.....	9,628.41	211.94	9,870.35	3,000.00	6,870.35
	6,000.00	164.25	6,164.25	2,000.00	4,164.25

	Debit Balances June 30, 1941	Credit Balances June 30, 1941	Received 1941-1942	Total Credits	Expended 1941-1942	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942
Anonymous Gift for Scholarships in College of Physicians and Surgeons No. 5.....			\$6,102.20	\$6,102.20	.....	.....	\$6,102.20
Anonymous Gift for Special Research (Dermatology).....		\$15,391.24	.....	15,391.24	\$10,508.85	.....	4,882.39
Anonymous Gift for Special Research (Neurology).....			2,411.11	2,411.11	2,411.11	.....	.....
Anonymous Gift for Normal Child Development Study.....		4.00	.....	4.00	4.00	.....	.....
Anonymous Gift Toward a Salary—Department of Neurology.....			130.00	130.00	130.00	.....	.....
Auchincloss Gift for Books and Periodicals.....			75.00	75.00	75.00	.....	.....
Beaumont (Louis D.) Trust Gift for Cancer Research.....					829.40	.....	1,170.60
Bessas Gift.....		1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	166.67	.....	.....
Biochemistry Special Printing.....		41.67	125.00	166.67	.....	.....	.....
Brenner (Joseph H.) Gift for Cancer Research.....		563.50	.....	563.50	.....	.....	563.50
California Fruit Growers Exchange Gift—Department of Bacteriology.....		94.20	.....	94.20	94.20	.....	.....
Cancer Research Gift—Department of Surgery.....		700.00	.....	700.00	.....	.....	700.00
Canine Cystinuria Special Account.....		747.47	10,950.00	11,697.47	6,433.32	.....	5,264.15
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Biochemistry.....		107.68	.....	107.68	107.68	.....	.....
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Study of the Pathological Aspects of Certain Muscular Diseases.....		449.11	.....	449.11	449.11 (13)	.....	.....
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Studies in Obesity in Children.....		845.85	.....	845.85	845.85	.....	.....
Chemical Pathology Research Gift.....	\$1,440.42	.....	1,440.42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ciba Pharmaceutical Products Inc. Gift for Research in Department of Biochemistry.....		1,770.93	2,000.00	3,770.93	1,314.74	.....	2,456.19
		356.63	.....	356.63	356.63	.....	.....

Commonwealth Fund Gift in Department of Medicine.....	1,451.27	8,869.45	10,320.72	9,414.41	906.31
Commonwealth Fund Gift for Surgical Research.....	286.75	4,600.00	4,886.75	4,661.75	225.00
Commonwealth Fund Gift in the Department of Pediatrics.....	38.46	2,650.00	2,688.46	2,657.14	31.32
Commonwealth Fund Gift for Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology.....	3,036.69	4,500.00	7,536.69	3,935.97	3,600.72
Commonwealth Fund Gift for Clinical Review of Essential Hypertension.....		750.00	750.00	390.00	360.00
Commonwealth Fund Gift for Study of Serum Treatment of Influenza Meningitis—Department of Pediatrics.....		3,390.00	3,390.00	3,390.00	
Commonwealth Fund Gift for the Study of Diagnostic Technic for Cancer of the Stomach Department of Surgery.....		1,950.00	1,950.00	1,873.56	76.44
Council on Dental Therapeutics Gift.....		500.00	500.00	421.83	78.17
Davidowitz Gift for Special Research in Bacteriology.....	172.70		172.70	172.70	
Dazian Foundation Gift—Dr. Heinrich Waelsch.....	876.38	1,500.00	2,376.38	1,606.05	770.33
Dazian Foundation Gift in the Department of Biochemistry.....	799.80		799.80	225.31	574.49
Dazian Foundation Gift for Medical Research.....		1,500.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	500.00
Dental and Oral Surgery Scholarship Gift.....	21,283.16	6,794.34	28,077.50	2,250.00	25,827.50
Dental Columbian (1939) Gift.....	100.00		100.00	25.00	75.00
Dental Research Gift.....	987.65	1,015.71	2,003.36	373.78	1,629.58
Dental School Dormitory Building Gift.....	540.70	225.00	765.70		765.70
Dermatology—Special Research Fund.....	483.80	1,680.00	2,163.80	615.00	1,548.80
Emery (Mrs. Brooks) Gift for Research on Pneumococcus Infections in Nephrosis—Department of Pediatrics.....	4,058.10		4,058.10	1,636.84	2,421.26
Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Medical Scientists.....	223.33	1,050.00	1,273.33	1,273.33	
Emergency Gift for Biochemical Research.....		966.66	966.66	866.66	100.00

	Debit Balances June 30, 1941	Credit Balances June 30, 1941	Received 1941-1942	Total Credits	Expended 1941-1942	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942
Emerson Drug Company Gift in the DeLamar Institute of Public Health.....			\$800.00	\$800.00 (14)	\$800.00	.....	.....
Endocrine—Cytology Studies Fund—Department of Anatomy.....			1,000.00	2,839.31	2,125.80	.....	\$713.51
Faulkner (Edward Daniels) Memorial Gift for the Study and Treatment of Arthritis.....		5,298.15	25,095.21	30,393.36	18,414.51	.....	11,978.85
Fuller (Anna) Fund Gift for Research in the Department of Surgery.....			1,125.00	1,125.00	83.00	.....	1,042.00
Gagarin Gift for Electrophoresis.....			600.00	600.00	25.90	.....	574.10
General Education Board Gift for Normal Child Development Study of the Neurological Institute.....		7,837.22	.....	7,837.22	6,304.61	.....	1,532.61
Gerstmann Gift.....		416.69	1,000.00	1,416.69	1,416.69	.....	.....
Hartford Foundation Gift—Department of Medicine.....		5,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	2,977.88	.....	12,022.12
Hayden (Charles) Foundation Gift for Medical School Scholarships.....		1,846.89	.....	1,846.89	1,846.89	.....	.....
Hercules Powder Company Gift for Research in the Department of Pharmacology.....		133.91	.....	133.91	6.35	.....	127.56
Hiss (Philip Hanson, Jr.) Memorial Gift.....		300.00	2,300.00	2,600.00	1,666.90	.....	933.10
Hopkinson Laboratories Gift for a Research Fellowship.....			900.00	900.00	900.00	.....	.....
Human Sex Biology Gift—Department of Psychiatry.....		2,652.26	285.00	2,937.26	2,227.42	.....	709.84
Huntington Portrait Gift.....		70.75	.....	70.75	.....	.....	70.75
Insulin Research Gift—Department of Medicine.....		60.00	1,440.00	1,500.00	1,428.00	.....	72.00
International Cancer Research Foundation Gift—Department of Pathology.....		150.00	250.00	400.00	.....	.....	400.00

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

93

Jarcho (Julius) Gift for the Physicians and Surgeons Library.....	50.00	25.00	75.00	24.77	50.23
Johnson (Penimore) Gift for Research in Biochemistry.....	766.68	.....	766.68	766.68	.....
Johnson Research Foundation Gift for Research Department of Anatomy.....	4,375.00	.....	4,375.00	2,680.90	1,694.10
Johnson Research Foundation Gift for Research in the Bacteriological Research Laboratory—Department of Surgery.....	.....	500.00	500.00	.....	500.00
Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation Gift for Study of Rheumatic Fever.....	\$26.26	12,000.00	11,973.74	11,851.12	122.62
Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation Gift for Scholarships in the DeLamar Institute of Public Health.....	.....	4,800.00	4,800.00	.....	4,800.00
Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation Gift for Scholarships in the School of Dental and Oral Surgery.....	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation Gift for Scholarships at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
Kohut Fund Gift for Salary—Department of Psychiatry.....	500.00	.....	500.00	500.00	.....
Kuklke Gift for Cancer Research.....	.....	2.00	2.00	2.00	.....
Kretsch (Dr. Shepard) Gift for Research in Cardiology.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	550.00	450.00
Lampert Foundation Gift.....	115.00	.....	115.00	114.50	.50
Laboratory Development Gift—Department of Bacteriology.....	.....	487.00	487.00	150.00	337.00
Lampert (Sadie and Arthur) Foundation Gift for Research—Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology.....	.....	50.00	50.00	21.88	28.12
Lederle Laboratories Gift for Research in the Investigation of Immunizing Qualities of Compounds Formed by Protamines with Toxins.....	.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	730.01	769.99
Macy Allergen Gift—Department of Physiology.....	25.00	500.00	525.00	.....	525.00

	Debit Balances June 30, 1941	Credit Balances June 30, 1941	Received 1941-1942	Total Credits	Expended 1941-1942	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Research in Department of Physiology.....		\$38.99	.....	\$38.99	.....	.....	\$38.99
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Electrophoresis—Department of Anatomy.....		88.75	\$600.00	688.75	(15)	.....	.....
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift—Department of Neurology.....		130.00	.....	130.00	(16)	.....	.....
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Intermediary Metabolism and Cholesterol.....		3,900.90	.....	3,900.90	1,931.72	.....	1,969.18
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Studies in Intermediary Metabolism of Choline, Colamine and Related Compounds.....		200.00	3,000.00	3,200.00	2,813.49	.....	386.51
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Problems of Arteriosclerosis.....		206.21	.....	206.21	111.58	.....	94.63
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Problems of Arteriosclerosis under Dr. Levy.....		2,596.68	.....	2,596.68	1,282.57	.....	1,314.11
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Investigation of the use of Radioactive Isotopes in Bacteriology.....		31.65	1,916.67	1,948.32	1,355.39	.....	592.93
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Study of Aging.....			300.00	300.00	166.25	.....	133.75
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Investigations on the Relation of Lipoids to Processes of Growth and Aging.....		487.87	.....	487.87	.....	.....	487.87
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Study of Coagulation of the Blood.....		833.38	.....	833.38	(17)	.....	.....
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation for Study of Obesity in Childhood.....		1,582.87	130.00	1,712.87	(18)	1,440.42	272.45

Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for the Study of Skin Allergy (Department of Biochemistry).....	178.36	.....	.....	178.36	425.00	\$246.64	.....
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Support and Development of Work in Graduate Medicine.....	42,015.98	1,533.58	.....	43,549.56	2,239.38	.....	41,310.18
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Study of Traumatic Shock—Department of Physiology.....	1,403.75	4,833.38	.....	6,237.13	4,461.92	.....	1,775.21
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Adrenal Cortex Studies.....	.....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00	2,603.35	.....	1,396.65
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for a Study of Aldehydes in Relation to the Intermediary Metabolism—Department of Neurology.....	.....	2,600.00	.....	2,600.00	2,414.46	.....	185.54
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation Gift for Investigation of Therapeutic Procedure for the Relief of Psychosomatic Disorders—Department of Neurology.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Markham Research Gift.....	.....	1,250.00	.....	1,250.00	1,008.33	.....	241.67
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift for the Study of Blood Coagulation.....	.....	2,570.00	.....	2,570.00	224.71	.....	2,345.29
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift for Department of Medicine.....	5,344.13	4,000.00	.....	9,344.13	1,247.53	.....	8,096.60
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift for Problems of Arteriosclerosis—Department of Pathology.....	3,778.60	.....	.....	3,778.60	2,056.01	.....	1,722.59
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift for Research in Department of Dermatology.....	175.86	.....	.....	175.86	175.86	.....	.....
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift for Research in Brain Tumors—Neurology.....	4,612.39	.....	.....	4,612.39	4,605.58	.....	6.81
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift for Columbia Primate Station in Puerto Rico.....	285.01	.....	.....	285.01	285.01	.....	.....
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift in Ophthalmology.....	24.06	.....	.....	24.06	24.06	.....	.....
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift in Ophthalmology.....	3,248.70	.....	.....	3,248.70	1,493.39	.....	1,755.31

	Debit Balances June 30, 1941	Credit Balances June 30, 1941	Received 1941-1942	Total Credits	Expended 1941-1942	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift for the Chemical Study of Serum—Department of Biochemistry.....		\$1,183.56	\$504.01	\$1,687.57	(20) \$1,687.57		
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift for Radioactive Elements in Biochemistry.....		2,860.16		2,860.16	2,110.67		\$749.49
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift for Virus Research.....		2,700.00	3,700.00	6,400.00	2,700.00		3,700.00
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift for Studies on the Toxicity of Gold Salts in the Treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis.....			3,600.00	3,600.00	2,404.00		1,196.00
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift in Support of a Study of the Effect of Vitamin E Deficiency on Muscle Metabolism.....			1,800.00	1,800.00	1,200.00		600.00
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift for Study on the Physiological Significance of Phospholipids—Department of Biochemistry.....			1,500.00	1,500.00	750.00		750.00
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation Gift for Experimental Study on the Relationship of Early Deprivation to Adult Behavior—Department of Neurology.....			1,200.00	1,200.00	481.73		718.27
Matheson (William J.) Commission Gift—Department of Neurology.....		795.93	11,458.26	12,254.19	12,771.67	\$517.48	
Matheson (William J.) Commission Gift for Encephalitis Research.....		331.78		331.78	331.78		
Medical School Memorial Gift.....		323.50		323.50			323.50
Merck and Company Inc. Gift for Research on New Organic Compounds for Protection against Tropical Diseases.....			900.00	900.00	600.00		300.00

Moldaver Gift—Department of Neurology.....	2,140.00	225.00	2,365.00 (21)	2,365.00	.....
National Academy of Sciences Gift for Purchase of Materials and Apparatus in the Department of Bacteriology.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
National Board of Fire Underwriters Gift for a Study of Pathological Fire-Setting.....	.....	350.00	350.00	320.30	29.70
National Committee on Maternal Health Gift for Research—Department of Psychiatry	6.20	.....	5,000.00	2,209.70	2,790.30
National Committee on Maternal Health Gift—Department of Anatomy.....	515.48	.....	6.20	.....	6.20
National Committee on Maternal Health Gift for Research in Department of Biochemistry.....	.....	.....	515.48	515.48	.....
National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis Gift.....	.....	2,025.00	2,025.00	1,488.87	536.13
National Research Council Gift for Research in the Department of Physiology.....	.....	8,800.00	8,800.00	2,940.05	5,859.95
National Tuberculosis Association Gift for Bacteriology.....	6.54	.....	6.54	6.54	.....
Nutrition Foundation Inc. Gift for Research in Quantitative Relations of Vitamin A Intake to Bodily Store and Well Being at Different Ages.....	149.14	1,948.16	2,097.30	2,012.25	85.05
Nutrition Foundation Inc. Gift for Research in Relation of Nutrition to Cellular Metabolism with Special Reference to Rheumatic Fever and Chemotherapy.....	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Nutrition Foundation, Inc. Gift for Research in the Effects of Environment on Nutrition Requirements and Cell Respiration.....	.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00
Nutrition Foundation, Inc. Gift for Research in Copper Containing Proteins and Their Relation to the Destruction of Specific Nutrients in Food.....	.....	7,000.00	7,000.00	.....	7,000.00
Oberlander Trust Gift for Salary—Department of Pathology.....	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
	150.00	583.31	733.31	733.31	.....

	Debit Balances June 30, 1941	Credit Balances June 30, 1941	Received 1941-1942	Total Credits	Expended 1941-1942	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942
Oberlaender Trust Gift for Salaries in Public Health Obstetrics and Gynecology—Chemical Foundation Gift.		\$333.33	.....	\$333.33	\$333.33	.....	.....
Ophthalmology—Special Research Gift.		228.70	.....	228.70	.....	.....	\$228.70
Otology Research Gift.		280.28	.....	280.28	161.38	.....	118.90
Personal Products Corporation Gift in Depart- ment of Obstetrics and Gynecology.		12.20	\$900.00	912.20	1,080.00	\$167.80	.....
Phi Delta Epsilon Fraternity Gift for the Purchase of Books for the Library of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.		450.00	2,500.00	2,950.00	3,000.00	50.00	.....
Phillip Morris & Company Gift in Pharmacology.		2.75	50.00	52.75	16.10	.....	36.65
Pierce (John B.) Foundation Gift for Research in Air Bacteriology at DeLamar Institute of Public Health.		5,022.46	3,500.00	8,522.46	3,012.12	.....	5,480.34
Presbyterian Hayden Gift.		166.49	.....	166.49	91.49	.....	75.00
Presbyterian Hospital Gift for Bacteriology— Departmental Appropriation.		137.09	.....	137.09	15.83	.....	121.26
Presbyterian Hospital Scientific Research Fund Gift—Department of Neurology.			500.00	500.00	500.00	.....	.....
Proctor (Mrs. Elizabeth C.) Gift for Salaries in Department of Ophthalmology.		440.88	.....	440.88	304.05	.....	136.83
Proctor (Francis I.) Trust Gift in Ophthalmology No. 4.		390.21	1,500.00	1,890.21	1,260.00	.....	630.21
Proctor (Francis I.) Trust Gift in Ophthalmology No. 5.		2,100.00	300.00	2,400.00	170.92	.....	2,229.08
Proctor (Francis I.) Trust Gift in Ophthalmology No. 5.		1,041.83	250.00	1,291.83	623.79	.....	668.04

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

99

Psychiatry Gift for the Study of Behavior in Conflict Situations.....	999.99	5,450.00	6,449.99	5,699.98	750.01
Psychiatry Social Service Gift.....	291.66	.....	291.66	.....	291.66
Psychosomatic Training Gift.....	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
Putnam Salzer Gift—Department of Neurology.....	5,143.11	12,975.00	18,118.11	13,856.75	4,261.36
Putnam (Tracy) Special Gift—Department of Neurology.....	1,367.41	.....	1,367.41	422.44	944.97
Radebaugh Gift—Department of Pediatrics.....	.....	500.00	500.00	.....	500.00
Radio Interference Gift.....	271.09	.....	271.09 (22)	271.09	.....
Reed and Carnick Gift for Research in Department of Biochemistry.....	444.51	.....	444.51	444.51	.....
Reinach (Udo M.) Gift.....	100.00	.....	100.00	.....	100.00
Research Council on Problems of Alcohol Gift—Department of Psychiatry.....	.....	7,750.00	7,750.00	7,294.72	455.28
Research Gift—Department of Cancer Research.....	.50	.....	.50	.....	.50
Robbins Gift—Department of Surgery.....	.....	150.00	150.00	118.65	31.35
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research in Department of Anatomy.....	1,143.59	25,450.00	25,593.59	(23) 18,294.94	8,298.65
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Metabolic Studies in Canine Cystinuria.....	.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,064.56	1,435.44
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research on the Biochemistry and Genetics of Canine Cystinuria.....	\$1,437.02	2,950.00	1,512.98	1,512.98	.....
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research—Department of Biochemistry (Isotopes).....	6.31	14,793.69	14,800.00	13,558.08	1,241.92
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Studies of the Common Cold.....	111.48	916.67	805.19 (24)	805.19	.....
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Respiratory Infections.....	.....	6,250.00	6,250.00	3,117.04	3,132.96
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research on Constitutional Aspects of Disease.....	4,300.18	12,270.00	16,570.18	12,382.70	4,187.48
Rockefeller Foundation Gift in Support of Teaching and Research in Neurology.....	.07	25,000.00	25,000.07 (26)	19,999.18	5,000.89

	Debit Balances June 30, 1941	Credit Balances June 30, 1941	Received 1941-1942	Total Credits	Expended 1941-1942	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research in Neuro- pathology.....		\$1,873.39	\$2,500.00	\$4,373.39	\$2,483.01	.....	\$1,890.38
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Researches in Electrophysiology—Department of Physiology.....			4,200.00	4,200.00	3,023.98	.....	1,176.02
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Salary in Depart- ment of Surgery.....		500.00	.....	500.00	500.00	.....	.....
Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Research on Wound Healing.....			2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....	.....
Rockland Farms Gift for the Study of Animal Diets.....		41.10	100.00	141.10	92.00	.....	49.10
Rosett (Joshua) Research Gift.....		1,493.45	8,500.00	9,993.45	6,342.05	.....	3,651.40
Salzer (Myra G.) Gift.....			6,600.00	6,600.00	.....	.....	6,600.00
School of Nursing Special Account.....		13,738.76	.....	13,738.76	.....	.....	13,738.76
Schweckendieck (Edith M.) Trust Gift for the Prevention and Relief of Cancer—Depart- ment of Surgery.....			1,800.00	1,800.00	14.67	.....	1,785.33
Seaman (Louis Livingston) Fund—Department of Bacteriology.....		301.61	.....	301.61	9.43	.....	292.18
Smith, Kline and French Laboratories Gift for Research in Department of Pharmacology.....		1,775.97	.....	1,775.97	116.80	.....	1,659.17
Special Antiseptic Research Gift—Department of Surgery.....			400.00	400.00	400.00	.....	.....
Special Cancer Research Gift.....		2,550.00	.....	2,550.00	1,000.00	.....	1,550.00
Special Infantile Paralysis Gift—Department of Bacteriology.....			1,500.00	1,500.00	1,180.16	.....	319.84
Special Research Gift—Pathology.....		3,077.57	2,000.00	5,077.57	2,786.22	.....	2,291.35
Special Scholarship Gift—Medical School.....		4,461.50	550.00	5,011.50	.....	.....	5,011.50

Special Surgical—Bacteriological Research Fund in the Department of Surgery.....	3,053.60	3,576.57	6,630.17	3,673.12	2,957.05
Spirochete Gift—Department of Bacteriology.....	.....	300.00	300.00	265.81	34.19
Standard Cap and Seal Corporation Gift.....	9.80	.....	9.80	9.80	.....
Staphylococcus Research Gift.....	575.00	1,000.00	1,575.00	375.00	1,200.00
Surgical Pathology Laboratory—Special Assistance Gift.....	2,184.35	.....	2,184.35	243.96	1,940.39
Thompson Gift for a Technical Assistant in the Department of Pathology.....	.....	500.00	500.00 (25)	500.00	.....
Tuberculosis Gift.....	554.60	1,283.00	1,837.60	524.12	1,313.48
Upjohn Company Gift for a Fellowship—Depart- ment of Pharmacology.....	.....	2,400.00	2,400.00	.....	2,400.00
Upjohn Company Gift for Research—Department Pharmacology.....	440.00	.....	440.00	30.00	410.00
Upjohn Company Scholarship Gift—Department of Anatomy.....	.....	250.00	250.00	250.00	.....
University Patents, Inc. Gift for Chemical Pathol- ogy Research.....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....
Warner Institute Gift for Research on Neurotropic Viruses.....	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	7,622.22	2,377.78
Warner Gift for Research on Encephalomyelitis and other Virus Diseases.....	.....	4,200.00	4,200.00	2,879.35	1,320.65
Warner (William R.) and Company, Inc. Gift for Researches in Arteriosclerosis.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....
Webster Gift for Purchase of the Jerome P. Webster Library of Plastic Surgery.....	606.96	.....	606.96	515.03	91.93
Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company Gift for Research in Ultraviolet Radiation— Department of Surgery.....	400.00	1,418.00	1,818.00	1,818.00	.....
Williams-Waterman Fund of Research Corporation Gift for a Study of the Concentration of Vita- min B1 in Human Tissue.....	932.26	.....	932.26	932.26	.....

	Debit Balances June 30, 1941	Credit Balances June 30, 1941	Received 1941-1942	Total Credits	Expended 1941-1942	Debit Balances June 30, 1942	Credit Balances June 30, 1942
Williams-Waterman Fund of Research Corporation							
Gift for Dietary Proteins and Regeneration of							
Serum Albumin—Department of Pediatrics....	.....	\$297.50	\$1,500.00	\$1,797.50	\$1,520.00	.....	\$277.50
Williams-Waterman Fund of Research Corporation							
Gift for Study of the Relation of Nutrition to	.....	.....	3,500.00	3,500.00	.....	.....	3,500.00
Rheumatic Fever.....	.....	.....					
	\$7,280.42	\$690,368.55	\$770,037.67	\$1,453,125.80	\$692,597.35	\$9,272.70	\$769,801.15
			Less Transfers.....		29,384.09		
					\$663,213.26		

GIFTS AND RECEIPTS—NOTES

TRANSFERS

(1) Refund to Donor.....	\$355.00
(2) Refund to Donor.....	14.31
(3) Refund to Donor.....	555.61
(4) To Carnegie Corporation Gift for Salaries in Department of Economics	2,400.00
(5) To Earl Hall Rehabilitation Gift.....	613.33
(6) To Capital Account.....	2,000.00
(7) To Hopkins Gift for Medal in Commemoration of Professor Frank Dempster Sherman.....	35.00
(8) To Principal H. Parker Willis Fund.....	5.00
(9) To Principal Parker Fund for Institute of International Affairs.....	10,000.00
(10) To Radio Research Consulting Service Account Gift.....	79.35
(10) To Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Poll Panel Study.....	1,346.61
(11) To Rockefeller Foundation Gift for Department of Chinese and Japan- ese.....	380.28
(11) Refund to Donor.....	144.46
(12) To Mrs. Thomas J. Watson Gift.....	2,500.00
(13) Refund to Donor.....	449.11
(14) Refund to Donor.....	800.00
(15) Refund to Donor.....	88.75
(16) To Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation Gift for Study of Obesity in Childhood	130.00
(17) To Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation Gift for Study of Traumatic Shock..	833.38
(18) To Carnegie Corporation Gift for Study of Obesity in Childhood.....	1,440.42
(19) Refund to Donor.....	24.06
(20) Refund to Donor.....	1,687.57
(21) Refund to Donor.....	790.00
(22) Refund to Donor.....	271.09
(23) Refund to Donor.....	1,143.79
(24) Refund to Donor.....	737.13
(25) Refund to Donor.....	62.50
(26) Refund to Donor.....	300.07
(27) To University Land, Buildings and Equipment.....	197.27
	\$29,384.09

**SECURITIES OWNED FOR ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL
ENDOWMENTS, GENERAL ENDOWMENTS AND
DESIGNATED FUNDS**

AT JUNE 30, 1942

Bonds

SCHEDULE I—RAILROAD

	<i>Book Value</i>
\$30,000 Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. 5% First Mortgage Bonds, due 1948 (Stamped Modified).....	\$20,900.62
40,000 Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. 4% Convertible Collateral Trust Bonds, due 1949.....	41,095.76
50,000 Central New England Ry. Co. 4% First Mortgage Bonds, due 1961.....	35,970.00
1,000 Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey 5% General Mortgage Bonds, due 1937.....	1,000.00
37,000 Missouri Pacific R. R. Co. 5% First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Series F, due 1977.....	36,802.85
250,000 Missouri Pacific R. R. Co. 5% First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Series I, due 1981.....	236,875.00
63,000 New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Ry. Co. 5% First Mortgage Bonds, Series B, due 1954.....	26,590.00
8,000 New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Ry. Co. 5% First Mortgage Bonds, Series B, due 1954 (Certificates of Deposit).....	2,915.00
38,000 New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Ry. Co. 5½% First Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1954.....	14,517.50
66,000 New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Ry. Co. 5½% First Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1954 (Certificates of Deposit).....	25,088.75
70,000 New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Ry. Co. 5% First Mortgage Bonds, Series C, due 1956.....	23,300.00
15,000 New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Ry. Co. 5% First Mortgage Bonds, Series C, due 1956 (Certificates of Deposit).....	5,587.50
85,000 New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Ry. Co. 4½% First Mortgage Bonds, series D, due 1956.....	35,200.00
45,000 New York Central R. R. Co. 3¼% Secured Bonds, due 1952..	47,097.31
10,000 New York Central R. R. Co. 5% Refunding and Improvement Mortgage Bonds, due 2013.....	6,840.00
119,000 Northern Pacific Ry. Co. 5% Refunding and Improvement Mortgage Bonds, Series C and D, due 2047.....	108,613.21
50,000 Pennsylvania R. R. Co. 3¼% Convertible Debentures, due 1952	52,330.35
5,000 Pere Marquette Ry. Co. 4½% First Mortgage Bonds, due 1980..	4,968.75
300,000 St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. Co. 4% Prior Lien Bonds, Series A, due 1950 (Certificates of Deposit).....	256,393.75
40,000 St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co. 4% First Mortgage Bonds, due 1989.....	25,673.50
43,000 Texas and Pacific Ry. Co. 5% General and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Series B, due 1977.....	36,789.34
15,000 Texas and Pacific Ry. Co. 5% General and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Series C, due 1979.....	12,825.00
22,000 Texas and Pacific Ry. Co. 5% General and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Series D, due 1980.....	18,980.00
20,000 West Shore R. R. Co. 4% First Mortgage Bonds, due 2361....	18,475.00
103,000 Wisconsin Central Ry. Co. 4% First Mortgage Bonds, due 1949	88,430.00
	\$1,188,259.19

Bonds

SCHEDULE II—PUBLIC UTILITY

	<i>Book Value</i>
\$25,000 American Telephone and Telegraph Co. 3% Convertible Debentures, Due 1956.....	\$25,000.00
31,000 American Water Works and Electric Co. 5% Debentures, Series B, due 1975.....	30,347.50
19,000 American Water Works and Electric Co. 6% Debentures, Series A, due 1975.....	20,082.55
100,000 Associated Gas and Electric Corp. 3¾% Income Debentures, due 1978.....	44,247.50
55,000 Continental Gas and Electric Corp. 5% Debentures, due 1958..	51,782.50
20,000 Hudson and Manhattan R. R. Co. 5% First Lien and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1957.....	9,600.00
200,000 Monongahela West Penn Public Service Co. 6% Debentures, due 1965.....	211,141.06
50,000 Oklahoma Natural Gas Co. 3¾% First Mortgage Bonds, due 1955.....	51,421.87
50,000 Springfield Gas and Electric Co. 5% First Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1957.....	52,182.36
100,000 West Penn Electric Co. 5% Debentures, due 2030.....	99,460.00
	\$595,265.34

Bonds

SCHEDULE III—INDUSTRIAL

\$100,000 Bethlehem Steel Corp. 3½% Convertible Debentures, due 1952	\$97,030.00
41,000 Phelps Dodge Corp. 3½% Convertible Debentures, due 1952..	43,322.73
2,800 Provident Loan Society of New York Perpetual Certificates of Contribution.....	2,800.00
47,000 Republic Steel Corp. 5½% Purchase Money First Mortgage Convertible Bonds, due 1954.....	51,512.00
13,000 Republic Steel Corp. 4½% General Mortgage Bonds, due 1961.	12,740.00
15,000 Shell Union Oil Corp. 2¼% Debentures, due 1954.....	14,568.75
	\$221,973.48

Bonds

SCHEDULE IV—U. S. GOVERNMENT

\$50,000 Treasury 2% Bonds, due 1950.....	\$50,578.12
325,000 Treasury 2% Bonds, due 1951.....	327,084.33
39,000 Treasury 2½% Bonds, due 1954.....	40,486.83
325 Defense Savings Bonds, Series F, due 1954.....	240.50
44,800 Defense Savings Bonds, Series G, due 1954.....	44,800.00
	\$463,189.88

Bonds

SCHEDULE V—MUNICIPAL

\$100 City of New York 4% Corporate Stock, due 1957.....	\$102.86
3,000 City of New York 4½% Corporate Stock, due 1957.....	3,020.66

	<i>Book Value</i>
\$550 City of New York 4% Corporate Stock, due 1958	\$453.13
500 City of New York 4% Corporate Stock, due 1959	514.13
5,000 City of New York 4 1/4% Corporate Stock, due 1960	5,782.15
500 City of New York 4 1/4% Corporate Stock, due 1962	500.00
100 City of New York 4 1/4% Corporate Stock, due 1966	104.43
500 City of New York 4 1/4% Corporate Stock, due 1974	520.88
2,000 City of New York 4% Corporate Stock, due 1980	2,016.92
	\$13,015.16

Bonds

SCHEDULE VI—REAL ESTATE

\$24,609.20	952 Fifth Ave. Corp. 5 1/2% Income Debentures, due 1957 . . .	\$1.00
9,161.46	Fifth Twenty Second St. Corp. 5 1/2% Income Debentures, due 1953	1.00
5,580.00	657 Lexington Ave. Corp. 4% Debentures, due 1956	2.00
250.00	95 Lorimer St. Realty Corp. 5% Income Debentures, due 1945	1.00
3,250.00	15 Park Row Corp. 4% First Mortgage Bonds, due 1952 . . .	552.50
1,500.00	Savoy-Plaza Inc. 3% Second Mortgage Income Bonds, due 1956	427.50
5,000.00	Trinity Buildings Corp. of New York 3% First Mortgage Bonds, due 1949	2,800.00
8,497.35	580 West End Ave. Corp. 5 1/2% Income Debentures, due 1955	1.00
3,600.00	35 Worth St. Corp. 4% Debentures, due 1955	2.00
3,843.77	29-35 West 32nd St. Corp. 5% Income Debentures, due 1955	1.00
11,875.00	315 St. Marks Ave. Corp. 4% Income Debentures, due 1946 . .	1.00
		\$3,790.00

Bonds

SCHEDULE VII—MISCELLANEOUS

\$44,200.00	Columbia University Club 5% Mortgage Bonds, due 1942 . . .	\$43,925.00
150.00	Town Hall Club Inc. 4% Debentures, due 1955	1.00
		\$43,926.00

Preferred Stocks

SCHEDULE I—RAILROAD

<i>Shares</i>		<i>Book Value</i>
1,300	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. Co. 5% Non-Cum.	\$112,852.53

Preferred Stocks

SCHEDULE II—PUBLIC UTILITY

500	American District Telegraph Co. 5%	\$52,500.00
1,000	American Gas and Electric Co. 4 3/4%	104,115.00
100	American Water Works and Electric Co. \$6.00	7,900.00
1,000	Appalachian Electric Power Co. 4 1/2%	105,437.50
600	Carolina Power and Light Co. \$6.00	62,650.00
517	Central Arkansas Public Service Corp. 7%	54,511.25
1,000	Columbia Gas and Electric Corp. 6%	105,250.00
1,000	Consumers Power Co. \$4.50	102,236.00
1,500	General Telephone Corp. \$2.50	79,872.00

<i>Shares</i>		<i>Book Value</i>
500	New York Power and Light Corp. \$6.00.....	\$50,380.00
2,000	North American Co. 5¼% (Par \$50).....	104,433.48
500	Northern States Power Co. \$5.....	49,187.50
1,000	Ohio Cities Water Co. 6%.....	101,000.00
1,000	Ohio Public Service Co. 7%.....	113,801.20
3,000	Pacific Gas and Electric Co. 5½% (Par \$25).....	91,086.25
1,000	Pacific Lighting Corp. \$5.....	103,500.00
1,000	Peninsular Telephone Co. \$1.40.....	26,794.94
1,000	Philadelphia Co. 6% (Par \$50).....	32,300.00
1,000	Public Service Corp. of New Jersey 6%.....	117,862.50
1,000	Rochester Gas and Electric Co. 6%, Series D.....	101,900.00
2,200	Southern California Edison Co. 6%, Series B, (Par \$25).....	66,719.00
1,000	Southwestern Gas and Electric Co. 5%.....	105,576.75
1,000	Toledo Edison Co. 7%.....	110,000.00
300	West Penn. Electric Co. 6%.....	27,421.20
1,700	West Penn Electric Co. 7%.....	165,325.60
		\$2,041,760.17

Preferred Stocks

SCHEDULE III—INDUSTRIAL

100	American Can Co. 7%.....	\$17,737.50
1,562	American Cyanamid Co. 5% (Par \$10).....	15,620.00
1,000	American Locomotive Co. 7%.....	119,312.50
500	American Rolling Mill Co. 4½% Convertible.....	50,500.00
100	American Smelting and Refining Co. 7%.....	11,825.00
120	American Tobacco Co. 6%.....	17,340.00
100	American Woolen Co. 7%.....	7,550.00
340	Armour and Co. of Delaware 7%.....	36,963.60
500	Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp. \$2.50.....	25,519.26
700	Crane Co. 5% Convertible.....	71,450.00
100	Dun and Bradstreet, Inc. \$6.....	11,000.00
285	General Motors Corp. \$5.....	35,685.00
1,000	International Nickel Co. of Canada Ltd. 7%.....	137,005.00
500	McCrory Stores Corp. 5%, with warrants.....	52,500.00
100	Melville Shoe Corp. 5% Convertible.....	14,544.00
250	New York Times Co. 8% Third Non-Cum.....	25,000.00
1,691	Pure Oil Co. 5% Convertible.....	140,771.89
309	Pure Oil Co. 6%.....	32,136.00
500	Safeway Stores, Inc. 5%.....	54,500.00
1,200	Tide Water Associated Oil Co. \$4.50 Convertible.....	114,771.50
1,000	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. \$1.50 Convertible.....	37,110.00
100	United States and Foreign Securities Corp. \$6.....	4,600.00
100	United States and International Securities Corp. \$5, with warrants.....	2,100.00
100	United States Rubber Co. 8% Non-Cum.....	4,562.50
384	United States Steel Corp. 7%.....	41,947.75
1,000	United Stores Corp. \$6 Convertible.....	53,874.50
		\$1,135,926.00

Preferred Stocks

SCHEDULE IV—MISCELLANEOUS

75	Huron Mineral Land Co.....	\$1.00
5	New York Realty and Improvement Co. 6%.....	1.00

<i>Shares</i>		<i>Book Value</i>
106	Rolfe Coal Mining Co.....	\$1.00
2	Samarkand, Inc. 8%.....	1.00
		\$4.00

Common Stocks

SCHEDULE I—RAILROAD

2,000	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. Co.....	\$263,546.87
2,000	Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Co.....	83,515.00
81	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Ry. Co.....	1.00
2,000	Great Northern Ry. Co. (Pfd.).....	197,628.90
100	Illinois Central R. R. Co.....	3,250.00
1,000	Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co.....	129,628.25
316	New York Central R. R. Co.....	13,589.03
1,160	Norfolk and Western Ry. Co.....	232,960.90
5,000	Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	171,047.55
2,200	Southern Pacific Co.....	208,894.14
100	Southern Ry. Co.....	3,275.00
2,000	Union Pacific R. R. Co.....	302,498.72
		\$1,609,835.36

Common Stocks

SCHEDULE II—PUBLIC UTILITY

2,350	American Telephone and Telegraph Co.....	\$365,791.00
7,200	Commonwealth Edison Co.....	201,612.54
1,000	Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Co. of Baltimore..	90,175.00
1,000	General Telephone Corp.....	21,171.00
1,100	Pacific Gas and Electric Co.....	41,537.50
		\$720,287.04

Common Stocks

SCHEDULE III—INDUSTRIAL

1,000	Addressograph-Multigraph Corp.....	\$35,437.50
1,500	Air Reduction Co.....	71,445.50
500	Allied Chemical and Dye Corp.....	74,233.00
10	Amerex Holding Corp.....	137.50
525	American Can Co.....	59,170.75
100	American Car and Foundry Co.....	2,750.00
3,500	American Cyanamid Co., "B".....	121,630.00
100	American Locomotive Co.....	3,450.00
6,000	American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Co.....	102,457.50
650	American Tobacco Co., "B".....	56,200.00
2,400	Atlantic Refining Co.....	54,397.50
500	Bethlehem Steel Corp.....	43,942.50
100	California Packing Corp.....	2,687.50
100	Christiana Securities Co.....	287,094.50
500	Chrysler Corp.....	44,855.00
500	Columbian Carbon Co.....	42,956.00
1,300	Commercial Credit Co.....	29,645.00
2,980	Commercial Investment Trust Corp.....	142,120.06

<i>Shares</i>		<i>Book Value</i>
1,000	Continental Can Co.....	\$52,722.16
500	Continental Oil Co.....	16,757.30
500	Creole Petroleum Corp.....	13,312.50
1,000	Crown Zellerbach Corp.....	16,140.00
1,200	Dome Mines Ltd.....	33,936.83
1,000	Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.....	37,500.00
10,000	General Electric Co.....	589,745.01
3,500	General Motors Corp.....	211,651.50
100	Great Western Sugar Co.....	2,900.00
1,000	Green (H. L.) Co.....	33,410.00
500	Gulf Oil Corp.....	21,915.00
1,000	Homestake Mining Co.....	46,173.29
1,500	Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd.....	43,242.50
2,000	Humble Oil and Refining Co.....	143,375.00
348	41/100 International Business Machines Corp.....	44,419.00
4,100	International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd.....	212,548.00
2,000	Kennecott Copper Co.....	95,435.00
100	Lake Shore Mines, Ltd.....	800.00
500	Liggett and Myers Tobacco Co., "B".....	55,627.00
600	May Department Stores Co.....	21,037.50
2,000	Melville Shoe Corp.....	76,356.00
1,916	Metal and Thermit Corp.....	45,515.00
1,500	Montgomery Ward and Co.....	83,957.00
800	National Lead Co.....	12,098.00
2,000	Newmont Mining Corp.....	107,354.38
500	Owens-Illinois Glass Co.....	47,475.00
1,100	J. C. Penney Co.....	101,025.00
2,100	Phelps Dodge Corp.....	90,765.80
450	Phillips (Thomas) Co.....	45,000.00
1,000	Phillips Petroleum Co.....	39,612.50
500	Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.....	63,012.50
1,000	Pullman Inc.....	52,429.50
1,100	Remington Rand Inc.....	24,200.00
2,000	R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., "B".....	111,100.00
600	St. Joseph Lead Co.....	17,886.00
1,000	Sears Roebuck and Co.....	74,966.54
1,000	Sherwin-Williams Co.....	112,147.50
3,000	Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.....	45,137.00
2,000	Sperry Corp.....	81,985.50
500	Standard Oil Co. of California.....	16,225.00
700	Standard Oil Co. of Indiana.....	20,173.75
2,626	Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.....	136,085.53
1,000	Standard Oil Co. (Ohio).....	31,585.00
600	Sterling Products Inc.....	37,695.00
3,100	Texas Co.....	159,547.51
1,100	Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.....	36,047.50
1,000	Timken Roller Bearing Co.....	64,275.00
300	Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Co.....	26,360.00
1,000	Union Carbide and Carbon Corp.....	79,597.50
		\$4,706,872.41

Common Stocks

SCHEDULE IV—INSURANCE

3,000	American Re-Insurance Co.....	\$110,815.52
2,271	Continental Insurance Co.....	91,468.96

<i>Shares</i>		<i>Book Value</i>
837	Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co.....	\$35,527.17
1,500	Insurance Co. of North America.....	112,219.86
1,000	Merchants Fire Assurance Co.....	58,025.00
		\$408,056.51

Common Stocks

SCHEDULE V—BANKS

200	Bankers Trust Co.....	\$10,550.00
250	Bank of New York.....	126,374.11
2,000	Chase National Bank.....	54,921.26
2,000	Chemical Bank and Trust Co.....	77,904.15
20	First National Bank of the City of New York.....	36,354.00
400	Guaranty Trust Co.....	103,788.75
500	Lincoln Alliance Bank and Trust Co. (Rochester, N. Y.) 4% Cum. Conv. Pfd.....	25,840.00
1,000	National City Bank of New York.....	21,250.00
		\$456,982.27

Common Stocks

SCHEDULE VI—MISCELLANEOUS

2	American Womans Realty Co. Inc.....	\$1.00
10	Burlington Gas Light Co.....	1.00
40	Godfrey L. Cabot Inc.....	1.00
40	Capitol Building Co.....	3,900.00
10	City Housing Corp.....	1.00
4	Clinton Hall Association and Mercantile Library.....	4.00
200	Ferro-Nil Corp.....	1.00
225	Huron Mineral Land Co.....	1.00
110	Lawyers Mortgage Co.....	3,570.00
200	Maple Leaf Mining and Development Co.....	1.00
125	New Brunswick Ry. Co.....	4,711.59
1	New York Historical Society.....	1.00
10	New York Realty and Improvement Co.....	1.00
1	New York Society Library.....	1.00
13	Norfolk Country Club Realty Corp.....	1.00
135	Rolfe Coal Mining Co.....	1.00
400	Tropical Fruit Growers Association.....	1.00
18	Yuruari Development and Gold Dredging Co.....	1.00
		\$12,199.59

Miscellaneous

Agreement with Greenberg, Publisher, Inc.....	\$1.00
Agreement with Harcourt, Brace and Co.....	1.00
Agreements with Macmillan Co.....	3.00
Agreement with Charles Scribner's Sons.....	1.00
Agreement with D. Van Nostrand Co.....	1.00
Agreements with Yale University Press.....	2.00
Contract with Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.....	1.00
Interest in Geneva County, Alabama, Oil Syndicate.....	2.00
Interest in Los Pozos Gold Mining Co. of Mexico City.....	2.00

	<i>Book Value</i>
Stock in Affiliated Corporations.....	\$500.00
Warrants to Purchase 22 Shares of Consolidation Coal Co. of Maryland Common Stock.....	1.00
	\$515.00

Bonds and Mortgages

Adam Mott Lane, Great Neck, Long Island, at 5%, Open Mortgage ($\frac{3}{4}$ interest in \$20,000 Mortgage).....	\$13,333.31
Amsterdam Avenue and 167th Street, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage	56,000.00
2479-2491 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, at 5%, due 1943	57,900.00
280 Atwells Avenue, Providence, R. I., at 5%, Open Mortgage (\$9,000 Mortgage).....	1.00
271-3 Avenue B and 600-600 $\frac{1}{2}$ East 16th Street, New York, at 1%, due 1945. (\$3,187.50 Mortgage).....	1.00
Southwest Corner Bailey Avenue and 230th Street, Bronx, at 6%, Open Mortgage.....	115,000.00
530 Beach Avenue, Bronx, at 4%, due 1950 ($\frac{1}{2}$ Interest in \$3,377.50 Mortgage).....	1,688.75
172 Beaumont Street, Manhattan Beach, Brooklyn, at 6%, Open Mortgage	3,000.00
26-28 Beaver Street, New York, at 5%, due 1943	301,000.00
188 Bowery, New York, at 4%, Open Mortgage.....	60,000.00
102 Brighton 11th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, due 1942 ($\frac{3}{4}$ interest in \$4,775 Mortgage).....	3,183.33
1218-1228 Broadway, New York, at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, due 1945	550,000.00
1241-1251 Broadway, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage	572,500.00
2762 Claflin Avenue, Bronx, at 5%, Open Mortgage ($\frac{1}{4}$ interest in \$10,000 Mortgage).....	3,333.33
25 Claremont Avenue, New York, at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, Open Mortgage.....	244,375.00
2819 Clarendon Road, Brooklyn, at 6%, Open Mortgage.....	4,000.00
60 Coleridge Street, Brooklyn, at 6%, Open Mortgage.....	8,500.00
Southwest Corner College Avenue and East 170th Street, Bronx, at 6%, Open Mortgage	223,589.37
203-5 Crescent Street, Long Island City, at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ %, Open Mortgage	17,500.00
2080 Dean Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	5,500.00
4667 Delafield Avenue, Riverdale, New York, at 5%, due 1943.....	12,800.00
31 Diamond Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, due 1943 (\$8,500 Mortgage)	7,929.17
2921-2929 Ditmars Boulevard, Astoria, Long Island, at 5%, due 1943 ..	60,390.00
49-51 Duane Street, New York, at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, due 1947.....	125,000.00
East Side Eleventh Avenue, between 18th and 19th Streets, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	307,322.04
5021 Eleventh Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	5,000.00
890 Faile Street, Bronx, at 4%, Open Mortgage.....	6,000.00
95-30 Farragut Road, Brooklyn, at 6%, Open Mortgage (\$4,500. Mortgage)	3,500.00
168 Fifth Avenue, New York, at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, due 1950 (\$73,687.50 Mortgage)	61,323.38
6016 Fifteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	4,000.00
Northeast Corner First Avenue and 89th Street, New York, at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, Open Mortgage	332,160.82
131-145 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, Open Mortgage	190,000.00
171-63 Forty-sixth Avenue, Flushing, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage	6,500.00
171-67 Forty-sixth Avenue, Flushing, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage	6,500.00
2440 Gilmore Street, Elmhurst, Long Island, at 5%, Open Mortgage ...	3,500.00
98-102 Gold Street, New York, at 4%, due 1944.....	300,000.00
10 Gouverneur Lane, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage ($\frac{1}{2}$ interest in \$5,700. Mortgage).....	2,850.00

	<i>Book Value</i>
644-654 Greenwich Street and 111-115 Barrow Street, New York, at 4½%, due 1948.....	\$123,585.00
153 Hope Street, Brooklyn, at 3%, Open Mortgage (\$1,800. Mortgage) ..	500.00
66 Irving Place, New York, at 4%, due 1943 (½ interest in \$56,400. Mortgage).....	9,400.00
Property in Village of Irvington, Town of Greenburgh, Westchester County, N. Y., at 5%, due 1947.....	14,925.00
Property in Jackson County, Kansas, at 5%, due 1945 (\$1,000 Mortgage).	1.00
Jericho Turnpike and Park Place, Floral Park, Long Island, at 6%, Open Mortgage (1/7 interest in \$123,200. Mortgage).....	17,599.99
110-11 Jerome Avenue, Richmond Hill, Long Island, at 4½%, Open Mortgage.....	6,000.00
1214 Avenue K, Brooklyn, at 5%, due 1946 (¼ interest in \$100,575 Mortgage).....	25,143.75
394 Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn, at 4½%, Open Mortgage.....	10,000.00
34 Laight Street and 13 Vestry Street, New York, at 4%, due 1946.....	45,000.00
1204 Lexington Avenue, New York, at 4½%, due 1943.....	30,000.00
1940 Lexington Avenue, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage (⅓ interest in \$5,460. Mortgage).....	1,820.00
800 Madison Avenue, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	347,400.00
1473 Madison Avenue, New York, at 4%, due 1944 (⅓ interest in \$12,000. Mortgage).....	4,000.00
1988 Madison Avenue, New York, at 5½%, Open Mortgage (½ interest in \$7,700. Mortgage).....	2,566.67
475 Manhattan Avenue, New York, at 5½%, Open Mortgage.....	5,500.00
1723 Matthews Avenue, Bronx, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	2,800.00
365 Milford Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage (½ interest in \$8,000. Mortgage).....	2,666.66
170 Minna Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage (¾ interest in \$6,050. Mortgage).....	4,033.33
1732-1742 Morris Avenue, Bronx, at 4½%, due 1950.....	71,000.00
88-90 Murray Street, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	15,000.00
126-136 Nassau Street, New York, at 4½%, due 1942.....	250,000.00
136 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., at 2%, due 1944.....	49,000.00
373 New Lots Avenue, Brooklyn, at 6%, Open Mortgage (¼ interest in \$12,312.50 Mortgage).....	3,078.13
Northeast Corner Parker Avenue and Westchester Avenue, Bronx, at 4½%, Open Mortgage (½ interest in \$18,000. Mortgage).....	9,000.00
Southwest Corner Pinehurst Avenue and 176th Street, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	209,757.57
401 Powell Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage (½ interest in \$3,750. Mortgage).....	1,250.00
Northeast Corner Riverside Drive and Payson Avenue, New York, at 3%, Open Mortgage.....	284,553.32
318 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5½%, Open Mortgage (¾ interest in \$85,406.83 Mortgage).....	56,937.89
25-31 Rose Street, New York, at 4%, Open Mortgage.....	105,000.00
439 Sackman Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	4,250.00
948 Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	3,000.00
361-3 Seventh Avenue, New York, at 5½%, Open Mortgage.....	499,352.99
7203 Sixteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage (¾ interest in \$7,900. Mortgage).....	5,266.67
North Side South Country Road, East Side Orchard Road, East Patchogue, Long Island, at 5%, Open Mortgage (¾ interest in \$21,000. Mortgage)	14,000.00
Northwest Corner Stagg Street and Morgan Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage (18/100 interest in \$92,500. Mortgage).....	16,650.00

	<i>Book Value</i>
Northwest Corner Tenth Avenue and 36th Street, New York, at 6%, Open Mortgage.....	\$971,548.43
289-91 Third Avenue and 205-15 East 22nd Street, New York, at 3%, Open Mortgage.....	230,000.00
1261-5 Third Avenue, New York, at 4½%, due 1943.....	73,500.00
3850 Third Avenue, Bronx, at 4½%, due 1946 (½ interest in \$27,645. Mortgage).....	9,215.00
55-19 Thirty Second Avenue, Woodside, L. I., at 6%, Open Mortgage (½ interest in \$7,000 Mortgage).....	1,750.00
55-20 Thirty Second Avenue, Woodside, L. I., at 4%, due 1947 (½ interest in \$6,860. Mortgage).....	1,715.00
981 Tiffany Street, Bronx, at 4%, due 1943 (\$18,300. Mortgage).....	12,368.21
780-6 Twelfth Avenue, New York, at 5½%, Open Mortgage.....	225,000.00
4418 Twelfth Avenue, Brooklyn, at 4½%, due 1943 (½ interest in \$8,000. Mortgage).....	2,000.00
35-04 Twenty First Avenue, Long Island City, at 6%, Open Mortgage (¾ interest in \$6,500. Mortgage).....	4,333.33
859 Union Avenue, Bronx, at 5%, Open Mortgage (\$13,000. Mortgage) ..	10,000.00
321 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, at 4%, due 1945 (½ interest in \$3,055. Mortgage).....	1,018.33
Property in Washington County, Kansas, at 4½%, due 1942 (\$3,400 Mortgage).....	1.00
771-5 Washington Street, New York, at 5½%, Open Mortgage.....	82,000.00
489 Wayland Avenue, Providence, R. I., at 5%, Open Mortgage (\$4,000. Mortgage).....	1.00
624 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, at 3%, Open Mortgage (\$5,800. Mortgage) ..	1,000.00
2208 Avenue X, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	5,000.00
452 6th Street, Brooklyn, at 5½%, Open Mortgage.....	4,925.00
745-7 East 6th Street, New York, at 5½%, Open Mortgage.....	30,300.00
2134 West 8th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage (¾ interest in \$2,400. Mortgage).....	1,600.00
1025 East 10th Street, Brooklyn, at 5½%, Open Mortgage.....	6,000.00
629 East 12th Street, Brooklyn, at 5½%, Open Mortgage (½ interest in \$7,000. Mortgage).....	2,333.33
175-9 16th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage (¾ interest in \$25,000. Mortgage).....	16,666.67
1566 East 17th Street, Brooklyn, at 5½%, Open Mortgage.....	8,000.00
139-49 West 19th Street, New York, at 5½%, Open Mortgage.....	114,000.00
522-8 West 21st Street, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	14,250.00
429-35 East 23rd Street and 432-8 East 24th Street, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	64,250.00
549-57 West 23rd Street and Northeast Corner 23rd Street and Thirteenth Avenue, New York, at 4½%, Open Mortgage.....	305,000.00
153-61 East 24th Street and 150-8 East 25th Street, New York, at 5%, due 1943.....	277,500.00
3-7 East 27th Street and 4-6 East 28th Street, New York, at 4%, due 1952 ..	463,451.29
6-8 West 32nd Street, New York, at 5%, due 1945.....	319,125.00
2770 West 33rd Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	7,000.00
126 West 34th Street, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage (\$47,500 Mortgage).....	42,500.00
141-5 West 36th Street, New York, at 4½%, Open Mortgage.....	622,562.21
25-7 West 37th Street, New York, at 4%, due 1944.....	40,000.00
323-7 West 38th Street, New York, at 4%, Open Mortgage.....	430,000.00
1237-51 38th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	2,625.00
248-256 West 39th Street, New York, at 4¾%, due 1944.....	330,750.00
18 East 41st Street, New York, at 4¾%, due 1944.....	190,000.00

	<i>Book Value</i>
320-2 West 42nd Street and 323 West 41st Street, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	\$53,400.00
16-18 West 46th Street, New York, at 5%, due 1943.....	115,000.00
420-2 West 46th Street, New York, at 4%, Open Mortgage ($\frac{1}{2}$ interest in \$30,000. Mortgage).....	10,000.00
54 West 47th Street, New York, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ %, due 1944 (\$525. Mortgage)....	1.00
530-2 West 47th Street, New York, at 4%, Open Mortgage.....	45,000.00
408-18 East 48th Street, New York, at 5%, due 1944.....	65,157.50
553 West 51st Street, New York, at 6%, Open Mortgage.....	14,000.00
32-52 53rd Street, Woodside, Long Island, at 6%, Open Mortgage (\$5,250. Mortgage).....	5,000.00
154-6 East 53rd Street, New York, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ %, Open Mortgage.....	130,000.00
1240 54th Street, Brooklyn, at 6%, Open Mortgage.....	5,500.00
837 60th Street, Brooklyn, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ %, due 1945 ($\frac{3}{8}$ interest in \$57,212.50 Mortgage).....	38,141.68
2137 60th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage ($\frac{1}{4}$ interest in \$7,920. Mortgage).....	1,980.00
2139 60th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, due 1946 ($\frac{1}{4}$ interest in \$5,550 Mortgage).....	1,387.50
579 61st Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, Open Mortgage ($\frac{1}{4}$ interest in \$89,250. Mortgage).....	22,312.50
243-9 West 67th Street and 248-50 West 68th Street, New York, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ %, Open Mortgage.....	247,996.66
317 East 71st Street, New York, at 4%, due 1944 (Part of Mortgage for \$17,500.).....	16,000.00
40-39 73rd Street, Jackson Heights, Long Island, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	7,000.00
41-32 74th Street, Elmhurst, Long Island, at 5%, due 1944.....	6,800.00
417 East 78th Street, New York, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ %, due 1944 ($\frac{1}{2}$ interest in \$11,250. Mortgage).....	5,625.00
309-27 East 94th Street, New York, at 5%, due 1943.....	232,000.00
570 East 94th Street, Brooklyn, at 6%, Open Mortgage ($\frac{2}{3}$ interest in \$7,000. Mortgage).....	4,666.67
494 East 95th Street, Brooklyn, at 6%, Open Mortgage ($\frac{1}{4}$ interest in \$10,000. Mortgage).....	2,500.00
123 East 114th Street, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage (\$4,000. Mortgage).....	3,000.00
542 West 114th Street, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	12,000.00
89-32 116th Street, Richmond Hill, Long Island, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ %, Open Mortgage.....	3,000.00
107-17 118th Street, Richmond Hill, Long Island, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ %, Open Mortgage.....	3,500.00
107-23 118th Street, Richmond Hill, Long Island, at 6%, Open Mortgage.....	3,500.00
58 East 120th Street, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	16,000.00
145 West 123rd Street, New York, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ %, Open Mortgage ($\frac{1}{2}$ interest in \$9,000. Mortgage).....	3,000.00
500 West 132nd Street, New York, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ %, due 1946 ($\frac{1}{2}$ interest in \$32,587.50 Mortgage).....	10,862.50
Northeast Corner 134th Street and Riverside Drive, New York, at 5%, Open Mortgage.....	296,862.33
614-20 West 153rd Street, New York, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ %, Open Mortgage.....	83,500.00
558 East 158th Street and 774 Hegney Place, Bronx, at 4%, Open Mortgage ($\frac{1}{2}$ interest in \$16,000. Mortgage).....	8,000.00
868 East 162nd Street, Bronx, at 4%, due 1944 ($\frac{1}{2}$ interest in \$24,625. Mortgage).....	12,312.50
83 West 174th Street, Bronx, at 4%, Open Mortgage.....	9,000.00
85 West 174th Street, Bronx, at 6%, Open Mortgage.....	10,500.00
401 West 201st Street, New York, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ %, Open Mortgage.....	25,000.00
	\$12,408,013.14

Participation Certificates

	<i>Book Value</i>
1042-1052 West Beach Street, Long Beach, L. I., at 4½%, due 1945.	\$568.89
594-596 Broadway, New York, at 2½%, due 1951.	1,337.83
1705 Caton Avenue, Brooklyn, at 4%, due 1946.	1,470.97
372-373 Central Park West, New York, at 4%, due 1944.	3,192.93
38-44 Court Street, 186 Remsen Street and 391 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, at 2%, past due.	100,000.00
2203-2217 Ditmas Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5%, past due.	408.82
126-128 Franklin Street, New York, at 5%, past due.	2,002.51
Grand Street and 48th Street, Maspeth, Long Island, at 5%, due 1942. . .	2,101.00
2238 Hughes Avenue, Bronx, at 5½%, past due.	413.05
42-50 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, at 4½%, due 1942.	221.25
2989-2997 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn, at 5%, past due (Face Value \$747.95)	1.00
3120-3130 Kingsbridge Avenue, Bronx, at 4%, due 1943.	2,890.72
427-431 Linden Boulevard, Brooklyn, at 4½%, due 1945.	1,159.32
483-495 Linden Boulevard, Brooklyn, at 4½%, due 1945.	21,320.34
West Side Locust Valley Road, Brookville, Long Island, at 5½%, past due	977.14
273-7 Madison Avenue, New York, at 4%, due 1944 (Face Value \$300)..	1.00
62-70 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5½%, past due.	200.00
Maple and Central Avenues, Cedarhurst, Long Island, at 4%, due 1944 (Face Value \$962.50)	950.75
325 Marine Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5½%, past due.	5,146.87
2975 Marion Avenue, Bronx, at 5%, due 1944.	1,811.44
921-943 Montgomery Street, Brooklyn, at 4½%, due 1944.	25,311.20
12 North Franklin Avenue, Hempstead, L. I., at 4½%, past due.	2,250.00
209-223 Avenue P, Brooklyn, at 4½%, past due.	13,022.05
1069-75 Park Avenue, New York, at 3%, due 1942 (Face Value \$3,850.)	2,660.00
36 Plaza Street, Brooklyn, at 5½%, past due (Face Value \$933.33).	1.00
805 Riverside Drive, New York, at 5%, past due (Face Value \$4,933.69)	4,483.69
Northwest corner Roberts Avenue and Eastern Boulevard, Bronx, at 5½%, past due.	606.98
343 St. Nicholas Avenue, Ridgewood, Queens, at 4½%, due 1947.	218.79
Southwest corner Sherman Avenue and Isham Street, New York, at 5%, due 1944.	2,329.15
47-55 Sickles Street, New York, at 4½%, due 1944.	858.26
Northeast corner South Fulton Avenue and East 4th Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y., at 5½%, past due (Face Value \$300.)	105.00
586-600 Teasdale Avenue, Bronx, at 4½%, due 1945.	4,711.93
7410 Tenth Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5%, past due.	99.17
3300-8 Third Avenue and 991-5 Boston Road, Bronx, at 3%, past due..	2,412.50
2920-2924 Twenty First Avenue, Astoria, L. I., at 4½%, due 1944.	894.09
118-124 Waverly Avenue, Brooklyn, at 5½%, past due (Face Value \$159.54).	78.72
620 West End Avenue, New York, at 5%, past due.	600.00
858 West End Avenue, New York, at 4½%, past due.	1,086.95
Northwest corner Wooster Street and West 3rd Street, New York, at 5½%, past due (Face Value \$482.50)	232.50
586 East 3rd Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, past due.	2,380.00
1709-1717 East 4th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, past due.	3,389.27
109-113 South 5th Street, Brooklyn, at 4%, past due.	832.08
Southwest Corner 6th Street and Minnesota Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, at 4%, past due (Face Value \$443.)	1.00
972 East 14th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, past due.	572.61
68-82 East 19th Street, Brooklyn, at 4½%, past due.	967.49
31 East 21st Street, Brooklyn, at 4½%, due 1945.	1,461.06
279 22nd Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, due 1945.	1,270.00
848 East 28th Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, past due (Face Value \$1,372.) . .	1,357.63

	<i>Book Value</i>
532 West 30th Street, New York, at 4%, due 1944.....	\$1,412.94
850-872 East 31st Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, past due.....	19,095.58
228-232 East 38th Street, Brooklyn, at 4½%, due 1944.....	21,075.80
45-28 42nd Street, Long Island City, at 5¼%, past due.....	3,365.62
1207 47th Street, Brooklyn, at 5½%, past due.....	1,125.00
150-154 East 49th Street, New York, at 4¾%, past due.....	658.06
474 51st Street, Brooklyn, at 4%, past due.....	1,186.14
16-18 East 53rd Street, New York, at 4%, past due.....	4,156.54
254 East 56th Street, Brooklyn, at 4%, due 1943.....	24,705.83
205-213 East 67th Street, New York, at 5%, past due (Face Value \$2,931.82)	1,200.00
37-32 80th Street, Jackson Heights, L. I., at 4½%, past due.....	7,500.00
153-161 East 81st Street, New York, at 3%, past due (Face Value \$5,557.33)	3,657.33
2251 81st Street, Brooklyn, at 5%, due 1942.....	9,405.00
35-64 84th Street and 35-63 83rd Street, Jackson Heights, L. I., at 5¼%, past due.....	6,410.63
526-528 86th Street, Brooklyn, at 3%, due 1947 (Face Value \$6,005.11)..	4,732.13
164 West 88th Street, New York, at 3%, past due.....	1,235.86
107-123 West 93rd Street, New York, at 5½%, past due (Face Value \$1,000.).....	1.00
143-149 West 96th Street, New York, at 3½%, past due (Face Value \$11,500.).....	7,000.00
New York Title and Mortgage Co. Series A2, at 5%, past due (Face Value \$462.50).....	177.50
Prudence Bonds Corp. Certificates (Dryden Apartments Issue) at 5%, past due (Face Value \$366.66).....	1.00
Westchester Title and Trust Co. Series 49A, at 5½%, past due (Face Value \$165.).....	41.25
Westchester Title and Trust Co. Series 51A, at 5½%, past due (Face Value \$200.).....	20.00
Westchester Title and Trust Co. Series 63B, at 5½%, past due (Face Value \$490.23).....	15.23
	\$338,547.39

SECURITIES SUMMARY

AT JUNE 30, 1942

Bonds

	<i>Book Value</i>
Schedule I—Railroad	\$1,188,259.19
Schedule II—Public Utility	595,265.34
Schedule III—Industrial	221,973.48
Schedule IV—United States Government	463,189.88
Schedule V—Municipal	13,015.16
Schedule VI—Real Estate	3,790.00
Schedule VII—Miscellaneous	43,926.00
	\$2,529,419.05

Preferred Stocks

Schedule I—Railroad	\$112,852.53
Schedule II—Public Utility	2,041,760.17
Schedule III—Industrial	1,135,926.00
Schedule IV—Miscellaneous	4.00
	3,290,542.70

Common Stocks

Schedule I—Railroad	\$1,609,835.36
Schedule II—Public Utility	720,287.04
Schedule III—Industrial	4,706,872.41
Schedule IV—Insurance	408,056.51
Schedule V—Banks	456,982.27
Schedule VI—Miscellaneous	12,199.59
	7,914,233.18
MISCELLANEOUS	515.00
BONDS AND MORTGAGES	12,408,013.14
PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES	338,547.39
	\$26,481,270.46

DISTRIBUTION

Special Endowments—Principal	\$25,562,409.48
Special Endowments—Income	440,357.50
Student Loans	18,412.50
Gifts	436,542.25
General Endowment	23,548.73
	\$26,481,270.46

UNIVERSITY LAND, BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	Deductions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
Land: 114th to 116th Streets, Amsterdam Ave. and Broadway	\$2,022,440.06			\$2,022,440.06
Improvements to Grounds	61,539.15			61,539.15
	\$2,083,979.21			\$2,083,979.21
116th to 120th Streets, Amsterdam Ave. and Broadway	2,000,000.00			2,000,000.00
Improvements to Grounds	429,601.17			429,601.17
	2,429,601.17			2,429,601.17
116th Street, north side, Morningside Drive to Amsterdam Avenue				
117th Street, south side, Morningside Drive to Amsterdam Avenue	563,193.40			563,193.40
Baker Field, Broadway, 218th St. and Harlem Ship Canal	503,656.95			503,656.95
Improvements and additions to Baker Field				
	1,007,386.84			1,007,386.84
	13,402.62			13,402.62
Alumni House: Alterations and Equipment				
Avery Library Building:				
Construction	339,821.42			339,821.42
Equipment	1,829.68			1,829.68
	341,651.10			341,651.10
Baker Field Boat House	56,189.41			56,189.41
Baker Field Boat House Equipment	2,554.82			2,554.82
Baker Field Fence	2,850.98			2,850.98
Baker Field Grandstands	88,306.22			88,306.22
Manor House, Improvements and Furnishings	12,286.52			12,286.52
Boat House at Highland, N. Y.	30,040.00			30,040.00
Casa Italiana:				
Construction	315,526.06			315,526.06
Equipment	2,009.61			2,009.61

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

119

Land.....	265,388.90	582,924.57	265,388.90
Chemical Engineering Building: Construction.....		3,166.44	
Crocker Research Building: X-Ray Equipment.....		18,465.53	
Earl Hall: Construction and Equipment.....	164,945.65		164,945.65
Trophy Room Equipment.....	980.00		980.00
Engineering Building: Construction.....	286,575.50		286,575.50
Equipment.....	50,619.31		50,619.31
Faculty House: Construction.....	299,725.43		299,725.43
Equipment.....	35,287.42		35,287.42
Fayerweather Hall: Construction.....	362,610.91		362,610.91
Equipment.....	48,497.54		48,497.54
Furnald Hall: Construction.....	352,666.66		352,666.66
Equipment.....	34,862.97		34,862.97
Hamilton Hall: Construction.....	486,572.26		486,572.26
Equipment.....	24,156.49		24,156.49
Hartley Hall: Construction.....	337,202.65		337,202.65
Equipment.....	37,007.38		37,007.38
Havemeyer Hall: Construction.....	536,427.47		536,427.47
Equipment.....	126,199.67		126,199.67
Havemeyer Hall Annex: (Chandler Laboratory)	781,108.11		781,108.11
Equipment.....	219,241.87		219,241.87
John Jay Hall: Construction.....	1,662,295.39		1,662,295.39
Equipment.....	141,860.39		141,860.39
	1,000,349.98		1,000,349.98
	662,627.14		662,627.14
	374,210.03		374,210.03
	510,728.75		510,728.75
	387,529.63		387,529.63
	411,108.45		411,108.45
	335,012.85		335,012.85
	337,194.81		337,194.81
	165,925.65		165,925.65
	18,465.53		18,465.53
	3,166.44		3,166.44
	582,924.57		582,924.57
	265,388.90		265,388.90

	At June 30, 1941		At June 30, 1942	
	Commons Equipment. . . .	\$67,099.16	\$621.81	\$67,720.97
Johnson Hall:	Construction.	1,145,942.25	.....	1,145,942.25
	Equipment.	90,473.72	.....	90,473.72
	Commons Equipment. . . .	49,452.67	\$875.06	49,077.61
Kent Hall:	Construction.	588,704.91	.....	588,704.91
	Post Office.	1,164.50	.....	1,164.50
Library Building:	Construction.	1,108,461.08	.....	1,108,461.08
	Equipment.	103,038.31	.....	103,038.31
	Alterations.	46,600.00	.....	46,600.00
Livingston Hall:	Construction.	333,607.50	.....	333,607.50
	Equipment.	32,106.83	.....	32,106.83
Philosophy Building: Physics Building: (Pupin Physics Laboratory (Rutherford Observatory)	Construction & Equipment	.....	.....	.....
	Construction.	1,282,809.17	.....	1,282,809.17
	Equipment.	268,050.53	.....	268,050.53
	President's House:	1,550,859.70	.....	1,550,859.70
St. Paul's Chapel:	Construction.	196,830.82	.....	196,830.82
	Furnishing.	24,410.17	.....	24,410.17
Schermernhorn Hall:	Construction.	266,676.54	.....	266,676.54
	Equipment.	84,009.27	.....	84,009.27
	Construction.	485,292.87	.....	485,292.87
	Equipment.	117,948.38	.....	117,948.38
		603,241.25	.....	603,241.25
				\$1,871,876.75
				1,285,493.58
				589,869.41
				1,258,099.39
				365,714.33
				352,574.38
				221,240.99
				350,685.81
				603,241.25

Schermerhorn Hall Extension: Construction.....	\$942,850.82	.....	.....	\$942,850.82
Equipment.....	255,240.02	.....	.....	255,240.02
	\$1,198,090.84	.....	.....	\$1,198,090.84
School of Business: Construction.....	1,005,957.47	.....	.....	1,005,957.47
Equipment.....	70,534.86	.....	.....	70,534.86
	1,076,492.33	.....	.....	1,076,492.33
School of Journalism: Construction.....	534,863.38	.....	.....	534,863.38
Equipment.....	42,314.45	.....	.....	42,314.45
	577,177.83	.....	.....	577,177.83
School of Mines Building: Construction.....	309,817.97	.....	.....	309,817.97
Equipment.....	25,037.35	.....	.....	25,037.35
	334,855.32	.....	.....	334,855.32
South Hall: Construction & Equipment.....	3,595,301.04	.....	.....	3,595,301.04
University Hall: Construction.....	988,431.53	.....	.....	988,431.53
Equipment.....	31,474.20	.....	.....	31,474.20
Power House Equipment.....	657,334.96	.....	.....	656,691.52
Power House Conduits.....	23,120.80	643.44	.....	23,120.80
Gymnasium Equipment.....	43,149.23	.....	.....	43,149.23
	1,743,510.72	.....	.....	1,742,867.28
No. 411 West 117th Street (Maison Francaise).....	34,624.72	.....	.....	34,624.72
No. 413 West 117th Street (Chaplain's Residence).....	24,789.89	.....	.....	24,789.89
No. 415 West 117th Street (Dean's Residence—College).....	24,789.89	.....	.....	24,789.89
No. 417 West 117th Street (Dean's Residence—Engineering).....	45,225.25	.....	.....	45,225.25
No. 419 West 117th Street (Research).....	31,333.33	.....	.....	31,333.33
No. 421 West 117th Street (Institute of International Affairs).....	22,833.00	.....	.....	22,833.00
No. 423 West 117th Street (Deutsches Haus).....	37,712.65	.....	.....	37,712.65
No. 429 West 117th Street (Research).....	23,943.55	.....	.....	23,943.55
No. 435 West 117th Street (Casa de las Espanas).....	21,691.88	.....	.....	21,691.88
Class of 1880 Gates.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00
Class of 1881 Flagstaff.....	4,600.00	.....	.....	4,600.00
Brander Matthews Hall: Construction & Equipment.....	74,938.00	.....	.....	76,848.60
Class of 1883 Mines—Setting Bust of Professor Eggleston.....	390.00	1,910.60	.....	390.00
Class of 1885 Sun Dial.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	10,000.00

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

	At June 30, 1941		Additions 1941-1942	Deductions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942	
Class of 1886 Granite Exedra.....		\$5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	\$5,000.00
Class of 1888 Gates.....		2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00
Class of 1889 Mines "Hammerman".....		5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00
Class of 1890 Arts and Mines—Statue of Letters and pylon..		8,598.72	.....	.....	.....	8,598.72
Class of 1891 Gates.....		15,000.00	.....	.....	.....	15,000.00
Class of 1897 Boat House.....		8,000.00	.....	.....	.....	8,000.00
Class of 1893 Chapel Bell.....		5,114.84	.....	.....	.....	5,114.84
Class of 1900 Statue of Science and pylon.....		13,148.95	.....	.....	.....	13,148.95
Class of 1906 Clock.....		1,159.16	.....	.....	.....	1,159.16
Commemorative Portrait of Their Britannic Majesties' Visit to Columbia.....		4,000.00	\$197.27	.....	.....	4,197.27
Fountain of the God Pan.....		12,013.50	.....	.....	.....	12,013.50
Granite Posts for Class of 1891 Gates.....		2,563.00	.....	.....	.....	2,563.00
Hamilton Statue.....		10,900.00	.....	.....	.....	10,900.00
Huntington Portrait.....		2,127.00	.....	.....	.....	2,127.00
Lighting University Grounds.....		1,035.00	.....	.....	.....	1,035.00
Portrait of President Butler.....		9,880.57	.....	.....	.....	9,880.57
Seth Low Memorial Tablet.....		1,010.00	.....	.....	.....	1,010.00
Marcellus Hartley Research Tablet.....		417.00	.....	.....	.....	417.00
John B. Pine Tablet.....		1,374.00	.....	.....	.....	1,374.00
Munroe Smith Tablet.....		1,840.00	.....	.....	.....	1,840.00
Van Amringe Memorial.....		20,738.34	.....	.....	.....	20,738.34
Hegeler Furnace.....		2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00
Model of Coal Mine.....		250.00	.....	.....	.....	250.00
Braden Mine Models.....		1,700.00	.....	.....	.....	1,700.00
Installation of Cross Connected Fire Mains.....		17,912.57	.....	.....	.....	17,912.57
Animal Accommodations.....		1,842.49	.....	.....	.....	1,842.49
South Court Fountains.....		4,932.88	.....	.....	.....	4,932.88
Botany and Agricultural Greenhouses.....		16,486.50	.....	.....	.....	16,486.50
Optical Instruments.....		7,100.00	.....	.....	.....	7,100.00

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

123

Assessments:					
Boulevard Sewer	\$2,579.90				\$2,579.90
129th Street Sewer	749.25				749.25
Opening and acquiring title to Addition to Riverside Park.....					
Opening 116th Street.....	8,168.98				8,168.98
Opening 120th Street.....	2,882.77				2,882.77
Opening 120th Street.....	38,033.59				38,033.59
Opening Riverside Drive and Parkway	4,814.55				4,814.55
On 116th Street for Inwood Park.....	45.80				45.80
Outside Street Work.....					
Vaults: East.....	\$57,274.84				57,274.84
West.....	107,140.39				107,140.39
	67,699.19				67,699.19
Medical School: (59th Street)					
Buildings.....	628,969.31				628,969.31
Equipment.....	33,896.20				33,896.20
Library.....	1,400.00				1,400.00
Roof Laboratory.....	14,938.07				14,938.07
School of Dentistry.....	39,084.92				39,084.92
Sloane Hospital for Women.....	399,263.14				399,263.14
Medical School: (168th Street)					
New Site—168th Street—Land.....	724,075.50				724,075.50
New Residence Hall Site.....	513,488.01				513,488.01
Improvements to New Site.....	9,068.47				9,068.47
Bard Hall Construction and Equipment.....	1,720,982.75				1,720,982.75
Bard Hall Commons Equipment.....	45,460.95			\$381.11	45,079.84
New Buildings.....	4,347,444.60				4,347,444.60
New Equipment.....	76,950.10				76,950.10
School of Dental and Oral Surgery.....	703,549.17				703,549.17
Sloane Hospital and Vanderbilt Clinic Buildings and Equipment.....	750,000.00				750,000.00
Primate Colony at Puerto Rico.....	10,008,571.19				10,008,190.08
	1,522.70				1,522.70

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	Deductions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
Camp Columbia, Morris, Conn.	\$58,758.20	.....	.....	\$58,758.20
Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., Property.	2.00	.....	\$1.00	1.00
Less Reserve for Depreciation of Dining Halls Equipment.	\$39,742,165.18	\$2,729.68	\$1,400.61	\$39,743,494.25
Less Reserve for St. Paul's Chapel.	\$73,982.38	.....	.....	\$85,585.94
Less Reserve for John Jay Hall.	29.00	.....	.....	.....
Less Reserve for Kent Hall.	100.00	.....	.....	.....
Less Reserve for Chandler Laboratory.	74.91	.....	.....	.....
Less Reserve for Medical Center.	8.24	.....	.....	.....
Less Reserve for Men's Faculty Club.	12.29	.....	.....	.....
Less Reserve for Pupin Physics Laboratory. ....	.....	.....	.....	7.50
	74,206.82	.....	.....	6,516.55
	\$39,667,958.36	.....	.....	92,109.99
				\$39,651,384.26

RENTAL PROPERTY

		At June 30, 1941 (Net)	Increase and Charges to Depreciation Reserve	Decrease and Depreciation	At June 30, 1942 (Net)
GENERAL FUNDS					
UPPER ESTATE AT 1935 ASSESSED VALUATION.....Land					
LOWER ESTATE AT 1935 ASSESSED VALUATION, \$2,394,000.00 PLUS					
SUBSEQUENT ADDITIONS AT COST.....Land					
		\$28,230,310.76			\$28,230,310.76
		2,394,000.00	\$5,701.85		2,399,701.85
		\$30,624,310.76	\$5,701.85		\$30,630,012.61
OTHER PROPERTIES AT NET BOOK VALUES					
Amsterdam Avenue and 115th Street.....	Leasehold	\$105,738.73	\$476.70	\$2,230.36	\$103,985.07
47-9 Barclay Street.....	Building	12,279.77		269.83	12,009.94
51 Barclay Street.....	Building and Lease	11,024.13		257.35	10,766.78
53 Barclay Street.....	Building	37,052.57		756.17	36,296.40
55-7 Barclay Street.....	Building	58,362.41		1,191.07	57,171.34
61 Barclay Street.....	Building	15,248.18		311.19	14,936.99
63 Barclay Street.....	Building	17,739.57		362.03	17,377.54
65-7 Barclay Street.....	Building and Lease	56,043.51		1,204.44	54,839.07
69-73 Barclay Street.....	Building	22,444.35		458.05	21,986.30
75-77-79 Barclay Street.....	Building	34,335.70		1,019.46	33,316.24
81 Barclay Street.....	Building		10,109.00	33.70	10,075.30
83 Barclay Street.....	Building	1.00			1.00
503-11 Broadway.....	Land and Building	758,133.65	298.03	425.00	758,006.68
231-5 Greenwich Street.....	Building	23,149.10		1,006.10	22,143.00
237 Greenwich Street.....	Building and Lease	5,572.48		113.72	5,458.76
239-41-43 Greenwich Street.....	Building and Lease	23,701.46		483.70	23,217.76
245-47 Greenwich Street.....	Building and Lease	2,231.90		263.55	1,968.35
252-4 Greenwich Street.....	Building	23,695.13		483.57	23,211.56
253-9 Greenwich Street.....	Building	49,783.95		1,355.63	48,428.32

	At June 30, 1941 (Net)	Increase and Charges to Depreciation Reserve	Decrease and Depreciation	At June 30, 1942 (Net)
261-7 Greenwich Street..... Building and Lease	\$68,678.07	.....	\$1,404.14	\$67,273.93
38 Murray Street..... Building and Lease	23,469.34	.....	510.36	22,958.98
40 Murray Street..... Building	3,393.76	.....	69.26	3,324.50
42 Murray Street..... Building	3,956.75	.....	97.14	3,859.61
44 Murray Street..... Building and Lease	5,778.89	.....	117.94	5,660.95
46 Murray Street..... Building and Lease	7,649.76	.....	156.12	7,493.64
48 Murray Street..... Building and Lease	3,965.96	.....	101.81	3,864.15
50 Murray Street..... Building and Lease	901.00	.....	300.00	601.00
52-4 Murray Street..... Building and Lease	15,376.31	.....	317.25	15,059.06
56-8 Murray Street..... Building and Lease	14,935.64	.....	304.81	14,630.83
68 Murray Street..... Building	26,303.66	.....	681.91	25,621.75
70 Murray Street..... Building	9,872.02	.....	222.07	9,649.95
72 Murray Street..... Building	2,722.84	.....	158.48	2,564.36
26 West Broadway..... Building	12,346.04	.....	251.96	12,094.08
28-30 West Broadway..... Building and Lease	39,523.62	.....	814.60	38,709.02
32 West Broadway..... Building	7,442.27	.....	151.88	7,290.39
40 West Broadway..... Building	19,701.55	.....	402.58	19,298.97
42 West Broadway..... Building	29,533.11	.....	602.72	28,930.39
44 West Broadway..... Building	25,748.36	.....	525.48	25,222.88
46 West Broadway..... Building	32,703.60	.....	672.02	32,031.58
48 West Broadway..... Building	8,907.37	.....	181.78	8,725.59
50 West Broadway..... Building	6,498.07	.....	132.61	6,365.46
52 West Broadway..... Building	14,812.95	.....	302.30	14,510.65
18 East 16th Street..... Land and Building	173,866.29	.....	1,897.08	171,969.21
306 East 35th Street..... Land	286,017.71	.....	.....	286,017.71
41 West 47th Street..... Land and Building	61,750.72	.....	.....	61,750.72
524 East 73rd Street..... Land and Building	127,577.36	.....	2,102.67	125,474.69
405 West 117th Street..... Land and Building	21,233.94	.....	192.99	21,040.95

407 West 117th Street.	Land and Building	18,626.53	.....	175.09	18,451.44
425 West 117th Street.	Land and Building	.....	\$14,663.20	25.66	14,637.54
431 West 117th Street.	Land and Building	19,184.65	.....	186.04	18,998.61
433 West 117th Street.	Land and Building	18,838.67	.....	179.25	18,659.42
Total General Funds.		\$2,367,854.40	\$25,546.93	\$25,462.92	\$2,367,938.41
		\$32,992,165.16	\$31,248.78	\$25,462.92	\$32,997,951.02
SPECIAL FUNDS					
Bertuch (Frederick) Endowment: 594-6 Broadway (3/560 Interest)	Land and Building	\$3,564.91	.....	\$3,564.91	.....
Cardozo (Benjamin N.) Endowment: 1308 Avenue "N," Brooklyn.	Land and Building	\$14,202.90	.....	.....	\$14,202.90
726 Calhoun Avenue, Bronx.	Land and Building	1.00	.....	\$1.00	.....
234 Livingston Street.	Land and Building	29,880.30	\$5.42	.....	29,885.72
376 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.	Land and Building	996.00	.....	.....	996.00
523 East 5th Street, Brooklyn.	Land and Building	8,291.40	.....	.....	8,291.40
224 East 7th Street.	Land and Building	17,825.40	4.22	80.25	17,749.37
177-32 106th Road, Jamaica, N. Y.	Land and Building	1.00	.....	.....	1.00
		\$71,198.00	\$9.64	\$81.25	\$71,126.39
Carpentier (H. W.) Endowment: 88 Morningside Drive.	Land and Building	\$1,308,200.68	\$440.91	\$31,709.04	\$1,276,932.55
90 Morningside Drive.	Land and Building	423,439.15	439.44	4,198.13	419,680.46
445 Riverside Drive.	Land and Building	215,430.61	.....	3,288.11	212,142.50
460-64 Riverside Drive.	Land and Building	427,026.83	.....	8,795.37	418,231.46
		\$2,374,097.27	\$880.35	\$47,990.65	\$2,326,986.97
Columbia University Permanent Alumni Endowment: 14th Road and 165th Street, Whitestone, N. Y.	Land	.....	\$1.00	.....	\$1.00

	At June 30, 1941 (Net)	Increase and Charges to Depreciation Reserve	Decrease and Depreciation	At June 30, 1942 (Net)
Delafield Endowment:				
1779 West 6th Street, Brooklyn.....	\$5,240.20	.....	.....	\$5,240.20
171 East 107th Street.....	12,720.72	.....	.....	12,720.72
	\$17,960.92	.....	.....	\$17,960.92
Eno (Amos F.) Endowment:				
1556-60 Broadway.....	\$1,115,920.00	.....	.....	\$1,115,920.00
1680-8 Broadway.....	1,548,452.51	\$2,153.28	.....	1,550,605.79
1680-8 Broadway.....	52,923.87	.....	\$1,562.50	51,361.17
1910 Broadway.....	369,810.00	.....	.....	369,810.00
Broadway, 68th Street, Amsterdam Avenue and 69th Street.....	1,111,494.45	.....	.....	1,111,494.45
21 Claremont Avenue.....	254,718.00	.....	5,913.38	248,804.62
21 Claremont Avenue.....	2,697.01	.....	.....	2,697.01
29-35 Claremont Avenue.....	359,434.85	.....	8,028.76	351,406.09
29-35 Claremont Avenue.....	6,248.00	.....	.....	6,248.00
13-15 Coenties Slip.....	44,100.00	.....	.....	44,100.00
27 Coenties Slip.....	22,335.00	.....	.....	22,335.00
34 Front Street.....	24,610.00	.....	.....	24,610.00
35 Front Street.....	28,955.00	.....	.....	28,955.00
36 Front Street.....	26,670.00	.....	.....	26,670.00
229-31 Front Street.....	43,517.35	.....	850.00	42,667.35
70 Haven Avenue.....	432,928.54	.....	6,726.37	426,202.17
136 MacDougal Street.....	31,602.09	286.63	.....	31,888.72
MacDougal Street, Washington Square South, Sullivan Street and West 3rd Street.....	357,553.90	117.94	.....	357,671.84
5-7 Mercer Street.....	56,300.00	.....	.....	56,300.00
133 Roosevelt Street and 293 Front Street.....	39,818.48	.....	.....	39,818.48

21 South Street.....	Land and Building	45,480.00	.....	.....	45,480.00
28 South Street.....	Land and Building	26,573.81	.....	.....	26,573.81
19 South William Street.....	Land and Building	69,112.62	.....	.....	69,112.62
40 Washington Square South.....	Land and Building	70,202.82	.....	.....	70,202.82
50 Washington Square South and 93 West 3rd Street.....	Land and Building	59,480.00	.....	.....	59,480.00
50 Washington Square South and 93 West 3rd Street.....	 Equipment	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00
426-8 West Broadway.....	Land and Building	113,841.34	547.03	.....	114,388.37
427-9-31 West Broadway.....	Land and Building	85,486.00	842.37	.....	86,328.37
430 West Broadway.....	Land and Building	10,525.00	180.45	.....	10,705.45
432 West Broadway.....	Land and Building	9,966.00	181.28	.....	10,147.28
434 West Broadway.....	Land and Building	9,715.00	178.95	.....	9,893.95
434½ West Broadway.....	 Land	19,215.00	295.73	.....	19,510.73
456 West Broadway.....	Land and Building	11,923.94	252.71	.....	12,182.65
474-6-8 West Broadway.....	Land and Building	137,092.18	687.26	.....	137,779.44
13-15 West 60th Street.....	Land and Building	197,486.59	.....	.....	197,486.59
44 West 64th Street.....	Land and Building	52,666.56	.....	.....	52,666.56
46 West 64th Street.....	Land and Building	54,022.24	.....	.....	54,022.24
430 West 118th Street.....	Land and Building	239,619.20	.....	2,165.38	237,453.82
423 West 120th Street.....	Land and Building	351,944.88	.....	4,747.53	347,197.35
		\$7,495,448.03	\$5,723.63	\$29,993.92	\$7,471,177.74
Gregory Endowment:					
213 Front Street (1/40 Interest).....		\$1.00	.....	.....	\$1.00
Saw Mill Valley Road, Irvington, N. Y. (1/40 Interest).....		1.00	.....	.....	1.00
105 South Street (1/40 Interest).....		1.00	.....	.....	1.00
131-3 Sullivan Street (1/40 Interest).....		1.00	.....	.....	1.00
149-51 Sullivan Street (1/40 Interest).....		1.00	.....	.....	1.00
393-7 West 12th Street (1/40 Interest).....		1.00	.....	.....	1.00
223 West 114th Street (1/40 Interest).....		1.00	.....	.....	1.00
		\$7.00			\$7.00

	At June 30, 1941 (Net)	Increase and Charges to Depreciation Reserve	Decrease and Depreciation	At June 30, 1942 (Net)
Griffiths Endowment:				
1861 82nd Street, Brooklyn.....	\$5,305.89	.....	.....	\$5,305.89
Land and Building.....				
Hemingway Endowment:				
237 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.....	\$6,926.26	.....	.....	\$6,926.26
51 Market Street.....	21,610.17	.....	.....	21,610.17
Land and Building.....				
	\$28,536.43			\$28,536.43
Kennedy Endowment:				
39-41 Claremont Avenue.....	\$418,015.51	.....	\$7,124.27	\$410,891.24
1002 Foster Avenue, Brooklyn ($\frac{1}{4}$ Interest).....	74,447.60	.....	.....	74,447.60
31-73 31st Street, Astoria, Long Island ($\frac{1}{4}$ Interest).....	3,706.29	.....	3,706.29	.....
35-16 87th Street, Jackson Heights, New York ($\frac{1}{4}$ Interest).....	3,818.93	.....	3,818.93	.....
403 West 115th Street.....	201,638.32	.....	2,561.01	199,077.31
404 West 116th Street.....	186,943.50	.....	1,982.85	184,960.65
420 West 116th Street.....	351,441.81	.....	6,343.56	345,098.25
424-30 West 116th Street.....	367,844.59	.....	4,424.11	363,420.48
117th Street, Morningside Drive and 118th Street.....	723,034.01	.....	9,017.06	714,016.95
Land and Building.....				
	\$2,330,890.56		\$38,978.08	\$2,291,912.48
Knapp Endowment:				
500 West 57th Street.....	\$6,350.82	.....	.....	\$6,350.82
Land and Building.....				

Openhym Endowment:					
1354 College Avenue, Bronx ($\frac{1}{3}$ Interest).....	Land and Building	\$1,644.98	.....	.....	\$1,644.98
375 McDonough Street, Brooklyn ($\frac{1}{3}$ Interest).....	Land and Building	1.00	.....	.....	1.00
375-9 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn ($\frac{1}{3}$ Interest).....	Land and Building	1.00	.....	.....	1.00
2091 Ryer Avenue, Bronx ($\frac{1}{3}$ Interest).....	Land and Building	3,366.05	.....	.....	3,366.05
2093 Ryer Avenue, Bronx ($\frac{1}{3}$ Interest).....	Land and Building	3,366.90	.....	.....	3,366.90
2046 Second Avenue ($\frac{1}{3}$ Interest).....	Land and Building	1.00	\$159.37	.....	160.37
257 Seventh Avenue ($\frac{1}{3}$ Interest).....	Land and Building	7,323.65	.....	.....	7,323.65
Throop Avenue and Hopkins Street, Brooklyn ($\frac{1}{3}$ Interest).....	Land	1.00	.....	.....	1.00
1665 50th Street, Brooklyn ($\frac{1}{3}$ Interest).....	Land and Building	1.00	.....	.....	1.00
		\$15,706.58	\$159.37		\$15,865.95
Phillips Endowment:					
Englewood, New Jersey.....	Land	\$2,700.00	.....	.....	\$2,700.00
Highland Falls, New York.....	Land	9,450.00	.....	.....	9,450.00
Teaneck, New Jersey.....	Land	1,100.00	.....	.....	1,100.00
55 West 90th Street (Remainder Interest).....	Land and Building	14,259.00	.....	.....	14,259.00
		\$27,509.00			\$27,509.00
Phoenix Endowment:					
92 First Avenue.....	Land and Building	\$25,029.15	.....	.....	\$25,029.15
94 First Avenue.....	Land and Building	16,751.81	.....	.....	16,751.81
176 Madison Avenue.....	Land and Building	215,500.00	.....	.....	215,500.00
411 East 5th Street.....	Land and Building	15,799.71	.....	.....	15,799.71
21 East 33rd Street.....	Land and Building	113,750.00	.....	.....	113,750.00
		\$386,830.67			\$386,830.67
Schieffelin Endowment:					
197 Columbia Street, Brooklyn.....	Land and Building	\$2,500.00	.....	.....	\$2,500.00

	At June 30, 1941 (Net)	Increase and Charges to Depreciation Reserve	Decrease and Depreciation	At June 30, 1942 (Net)
Special Endowments (Unallocated)				
362-70 Avenue "A".....	\$127,044.86	.....	.....	\$127,044.86
686 Eighth Avenue.....	210,815.81	.....	.....	210,815.81
812 Eighth Avenue.....	97,406.48	.....	.....	97,406.48
106-8 Fulton Street.....	441,508.42	.....	.....	441,508.42
306 Lexington Avenue.....	65,112.49	.....	.....	65,112.49
101-7 Macombs Place.....	125,196.28	.....	.....	125,196.28
450 Riverside Drive.....	295,973.83	.....	.....	295,973.83
136-40 West 23rd Street.....	158,611.68	.....	.....	158,611.68
15-19 East 30th Street and 20 East 31st Street.....	238,679.93	.....	.....	238,679.93
25-7 West 30th Street.....	102,281.57	.....	.....	102,281.57
335-43 West 35th Street.....	247,914.02	.....	\$490.56	247,423.46
19-21 West 36th Street.....	316,859.85	.....	5,000.00	311,859.85
542-8 West 36th Street.....	140,035.84	.....	1,133.89	138,901.95
40-2 West 37th Street.....	313,175.43	.....	.....	313,175.43
521-31 West 43rd Street.....	671,579.81	.....	.....	671,579.81
522-4 East 81st Street.....	77,947.01	.....	.....	77,947.01
	\$3,630,143.31		\$6,624.45	\$3,623,518.86
Tremaine Endowment:				
Alderbrook Farm, Rockport, Maine.....	.....	\$1.00	.....	\$1.00
Atlantic Highway, Camden, Maine.....	.....	1.00	.....	1.00
2532 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minnesota.....	.....	1.00	.....	1.00
Jackson County, Kansas.....	.....	1.00	.....	1.00
Union Street, Rockport, Maine.....	.....	1.00	.....	1.00

35-43 Weybosset Street, Providence, Rhode Island (Partial Interest).....Land	1.00	1.00	1.00
		\$6.00	\$6.00
Total Special Funds.....		\$6,779.99	\$127,233.26
			\$16,275,596.12
Total of General and Special Funds Rental Property.....		\$38,028.77	\$152,696.18
			\$49,273,547.14

SPECIAL ENDOWMENT

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
(A) For General Purposes			
ALTSCHUL (BENJAMIN) FUND: Bequest of Benjamin Altschul, the income and, after twenty-five years, the principal may be used for any purpose of the University. Established 1933.....	\$2,887.44		\$2,887.44
ALUMNI WAR BONUS FUND: Proceeds of Adjusted Compensation Certificates donated by Columbia University War Veterans, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1929.....	36,145.64	\$618.50 (Decrease)	35,527.14
BURGESS (JOHN W.) FUND: Gift of Anonymous Donors to the general endowment of the University. Established 1910.....	100,000.00		100,000.00
CARPENTIER (H. W.) ENDOWMENT FUND: Legacy of the late Horace W. Carpentier, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1918.....	1,320,000.00		1,320,000.00
CIVIL ENGINEERING TESTING LABORATORIES FUND: Created by act of the Trustees on January 5, 1925, by the transfer of the sum of \$10,000 from the unexpended balance on June 30, 1924, of receipts from the Civil Engineering Testing Laboratories, this sum to be set up as a Civil Engineering Testing Laboratories Fund, the income or principal of which shall be used as the Trustees may from time to time determine. Established 1925.....	58,734.59	4,142.69	62,877.28
CLASS OF 1897 ARTS, MINES AND ARCHITECTS ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of the Class of 1897, in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of their graduation, the income to be used for the general purposes of the University. Established 1937.....	8,305.00	1,350.00	9,655.00

CLASS OF 1902 FUND: Gift of the Class of 1902 College, the income to be used for the general purposes of the University. Established 1928.	17,000.00	.....	17,000.00
CLASS OF 1912 COLLEGE, ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE FUND: Gift of the Class of 1912, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation, the income to be used for the general purposes of the University. Established 1937.	3,501.62	.....	3,501.62
CLASS OF 1917 COLLEGE, ENGINEERING AND JOURNALISM FUND: Twenty-fifth anniversary gift of the combined 1917 classes of College, Engineering and Journalism. The income to be used for the general purposes of the University. Established 1942. ....	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PERMANENT ALUMNI FUND: Inaugurated by a gift of \$10,000.00 from the Class of 1895 Arts and Mines and subsequently increased by gifts from the Alumni Federation of Columbia University, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1919.	130,479.00	1,047.34	131,526.34
ENO (AMOS F.) ENDOWMENT FUND: Bequest of the late Amos F. Eno, the principal and income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1923.	7,945,772.44	.....	7,945,772.44
FIRE INSURANCE FUND: For the purpose of meeting the cost of repairing damage due to fire in those academic buildings which are not specifically insured, the income to be used for the general purposes of the University.	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
KENNEDY (JOHN STEWART) ENDOWMENT FUND: Bequest of the late John Stewart Kennedy, a Trustee of Columbia University 1903 to 1909, the principal and income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1910.	2,440,578.91	106,773.84	2,547,352.75

	At June 30 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
KILLOUGH (W. H. D.) FUNDS: Bequest of the late Walter H. D. Killough, for the general endowment of the University. (Principal held by the Trustees under the Will.) Established 1930.			
KRUMB (HENRY) FUND: Gift of Henry Krumb, the income to be paid to beneficiaries in accordance with the deed of gift, thereafter the income to be used for the general purposes of the University. Established 1941.	.....	\$40,956.72	\$40,956.72
PELL (MARY B.) FUND: Bequest of the late Mary B. Pell, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1914.	\$614,132.82	2,394.23	616,527.05
REUSSNER (ELLA) FUND: Bequest of Ella Reussner, the income to be used for such purposes as the Trustees may direct. (Principal held by the Trustees under the Will.) Established 1939.			
VAN CORTLANDT (ROBERT B.) FUND: Bequest of the late Robert B. Van Cortlandt, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1918.	815,000.00	3,259.34	818,259.34
YEAR END CLUB FUND: Gift of the Year End Club in memory of the fifteen original members, the income to be used for the general purposes of the University. Established 1940.	2,365.95	.....	2,365.95
	\$13,544,903.41	\$169,305.66	\$13,714,209.07

ADAMS (ERNEST KEMPTON) FUND FOR PHYSICAL RESEARCH: Gift of Edward D. Adams, in memory of his son, the late Ernest Kempton Adams, such part of the income as shall be designated by the Trustees to be applied to the stipend of the Research Fellow pursuing researches in the Physical Sciences or in their practical applications; the income received in excess of such stipend to be used in the publication and distribution of the results of the investigation carried on by such Fellows. Established 1904.	\$65,000.00	.....	\$65,000.00
ALDRICH (JAMES HERMAN) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of James H. Aldrich, of the Class of 1863, to establish this fund in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation. Established 1913.	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
ALDRIDGE (WALTER H.) FUND: Gift of Walter H. Aldridge, the income to provide scholarships in the School of Engineering. Established 1936.	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00
ALUMNI NEWS ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of various donors to establish this fund. Established 1940.	10.85	.....	10.85
ALUMNI SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of various donors, the income to be used in connection with the annual appropriation known as the President's Scholarship Fund. Established 1935.	3,201.00	\$50.00	3,251.00
ANONYMOUS FUND FOR CHURCH AND CHORAL MUSIC: Gift of an Anonymous Donor to establish this fund, the income to be used to maintain a Professorship in Church and Choral Music. Established 1913.	101,000.00	.....	101,000.00
ANONYMOUS FUND FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND METALLURGY: Gift of an Anonymous Donor to establish a fund for the use and benefit of the Department of Metallurgy in the School of Mines. The clear Annual Sum of \$5,000 to be paid to the donor during his lifetime. Established 1925.	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
ANONYMOUS FUND FOR PHYSICS AND PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY: Gift of an Anonymous Donor, the income to be paid to the donor during his lifetime and thereafter to Columbia University in accordance with the terms of agreement. Established 1928.	\$307,500.00	.....	\$307,500.00
ANONYMOUS FUND FOR SCHOOL OF BUSINESS: Gift of an anonymous donor, the income to be used for the support and promotion of work in the field of agricultural economics and rural and social sciences in the School of Business of the University. Established 1942. ....	.....	\$7,716.04	7,716.04
ANONYMOUS FUND FOR STUDENT AID: Gift of an Anonymous Donor, the income to be paid to the donor during his lifetime and thereafter to be loaned to students in the School of Engineering. Any sums repaid by students to be set up in separate fund, the income to be used in aid of scientific research in Physics and Chemistry. Established 1934.	62,300.00	.....	62,300.00
ART PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Bequest of Hugo Reisinger to found a professorship of the History of Arts. Established 1916.	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
EVERY ARCHITECTURAL FUND: Gift of Samuel P. Avery and Mary Ogden Avery in memory of their deceased son, Henry Ogden Avery, the income of the fund to be applied to the purchase of books relating to architecture, decorations and allied arts. Established 1890, and augmented in 1910 by \$20,000.	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
BAIER (VICTOR) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Victor Baier to establish a fellowship in church music to be governed by such rules and regulations as may be determined by the Trustees. Established 1922.	21,000.00	.....	21,000.00

BANGS (FRANCIS SEDGWICK) FUND:

Gift of Mrs. Francis Sedgwick Bangs to establish a scholarship in the School of Law in memory of her husband, the late Francis Sedgwick Bangs of the Class of 1878 and a Trustee of the University from 1900 to 1920; the scholarship to be awarded to a qualified student who is a member of either the Anglo-Saxon, the Germanic, the Scandinavian, or the Latin race; and preferably one who has been a student in Columbia College. Established 1926.

6,000.00

BARKER (CLARENCE) MUSICAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Bequest of the late Mrs. Virginia Purdy Bacon, to establish a graduate scholarship in the Department of Music. Established 1921.

29,000.00

BARKER (MARY PERIN) FUND FOR STUDENT AID, SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING:

Gift of staff members, alumni, students and friends of the School of Engineering, the income or principal to be used as an emergency fund for the benefit of students in that School. Established 1938.

2,853.69

1,089.79

1,763.90

BARLOW (DR. WALTER J.) FUND:

Gift of Dr. Walter J. Barlow, the income or principal to be used to meet the cost of Columbia University Medals. Established 1930.

2,200.00

2,200.00

BARNARD FELLOWSHIP FUND:

Legacy from the late President Barnard to establish the 'Barnard Fellowship for encouraging Scientific Research.' Established 1889.

10,000.00

10,000.00

BARNARD LIBRARY FUND:

The residuary estate of the late President Barnard was left to the Trustees of Columbia College to constitute a fund under the name of the 'Barnard Fund for the Increase of the Library', the income of which is to be devoted to the purchase of books, especially those relating to physical and astronomical science; but out of the income of this fund so much as may be necessary is to be applied in procuring a gold medal of the bullion value of not less than \$200, to be styled the 'Barnard Medal for Meritorious Service to Science,' to be awarded every five years on the judgment of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States. The medal will next be awarded in June, 1945. Established 1889.

59,600.00

59,600.00

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
BARNARD (MARGARET) FUND: The residuary estate of the late Margaret Barnard, widow of the late President Barnard, was left to the Trustees of Columbia College, 'to augment the sum left by my late husband.' Established 1892.....	\$16,250.00	.....	\$16,250.00
BARSTOW (FREDERIC D.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of William S. Barstow, the income, except for that portion payable to the donor in accordance with the terms of the agreement, to provide scholarships in Columbia College. Established 1935....	44,958.90	.....	44,958.90
BARSTOW (W. S.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of William S. Barstow, the income, except for that portion payable to the donor in accordance with the terms of the agreement, to provide scholarships in any of the Engineering Schools of the University. Established 1935.....	141,957.48	.....	141,957.48
BEARNS (JOSEPH H.) FOUNDATION: Bequest of the late Lillia M. Bearns, the income to be used for prizes in Music. (Principal held by the Trustees under the Will.) Established 1926.			
BECK FUNDS: The late Charles Bathgate Beck bequeathed the sum of \$10,000.00 to be applied as follows: \$2,000 to found one freescholarship, the income to be applied 'to the free yearly tuition and education in said College of one student forever, under such terms and conditions as the rules of said College and said Trustees shall prescribe,' the income of the remaining \$8,000 to be used for an annual prize 'to the student in the Law School who shall pass the best examination in Real Estate Law.' Established 1899.....			
Beck Scholarship Fund.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
Beck Prize Fund.....			
BEEKMAN (GERARD) FUND: Bequest of the late Gerard Beekman, formerly a Trustee of Columbia University, the income to be used in connection with the work of the Chaplain. Established 1920.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00

BEER (JULIUS) LECTURE FUND: Bequest of the late Julius Beer, the income of which is to be applied to providing lectures at intervals not exceeding three years, by lecturers nominated by the Faculty of Political Science and confirmed by the Trustees. Established 1903.	10,300.00	.....	10,300.00
BENNETT PRIZE FUND: Gift of James Gordon Bennett, the income or a medal of equal value, to be given for 'an essay in English prose upon some subject of contemporaneous interest in the domestic or foreign policy of the United States.' Established 1893.	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
BERGH (HENRY) FUND: Anonymous Gift, the income to be used for the promotion of humane education. Established 1907.	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
BERTUCH (FREDERICK) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Frederick Bertuch, the income to be applied in assisting needy students to pursue courses of study in any department of the University. Established 1929.	92,201.58	\$2,843.98 (Decrease)	89,357.60
BJORKWALL (CHARLES H.) PRIZE FUND: Bequest of Ottle E. Bjorkwall in memory of her brother, Dr. Charles H. Bjorkwall, the income to provide an annual prize to a member of the graduating class of Columbia College who has given conspicuous evidence of unselfishness during his college course. Established 1937.	1,570.00	.....	1,570.00
BLUMENTHAL ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of George Blumenthal for the endowment of a Chair of Politics. Established 1906.	122,101.85	3,085.17	125,187.02
BORING FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of Edward C. Moore, Jr., to establish a Fellowship in the School of Architecture. Established 1922.	6,200.00	.....	6,200.00
BOUVIER (W. SERGEANT) MEMORIAL CUP FUND: Gift of John Vernou Bouvier, Jr. and John Vernou Bouvier III, the income to provide an annual Cup to be presented to the member of the Freshman Crew who has best exhibited the qualities of college loyalty, self-discipline and improvement in watermanship throughout the rowing season. Established 1930.	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
BRAINARD (EDWARD SUTLIFF) MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND: Gift of Miss Phoebe T. Sutliff in memory of her nephew, Edward Sutliff Brainard, of the Class of 1921, the income to be awarded annually to that student in the graduating class of Columbia College who is adjudged by his classmates according to such rules as the Faculty may prescribe, as most worthy of distinction on the ground of his qualities of mind and character. Established 1920.	\$1,200.00	.....	\$1,200.00
BRIDGHAM (SAMUEL WILLARD) FUND: Gift of Mrs. Fanny Bridgham to establish a fund, in memory of the late Samuel Willard Bridgham, of the Class of 1867, School of Mines, the income to be applied to the support of a Fellowship to be awarded annually by the Faculty of Applied Science. Established 1915.	25,500.00	.....	25,500.00
BRITTON (NATHANIEL LORD AND ELIZABETH GERTRUDE) FUND: Bequest of Nathaniel Lord Britton, the income to be used for the Departments of Geology and Botany. Established 1934.	24,028.60	.....	24,028.60
BRONNER (HARRY) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Harry Bronner, the income to provide a Scholarship for a deserving student in the School of Business. Established 1941.	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
BUNNER PRIZE FUND: Gift of friends of the late Henry Cuyler Bunner, the income to be used to provide every year the 'H. C. Bunner Medal,' to be given to the student who shall present the best essay on an assigned subject in American literature. Established 1896.	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
BURGESS (ANNIE P.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Annie P. Burgess to establish a fund, the income to be applied to the tuition and expenses each year of a worthy and deserving young man of good habits and Christian character. Established 1913.	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00

BURGESS (DANIEL M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Annie P. Burgess to establish a fund, the income to be applied to the tuition and expenses each year of a worthy and deserving young man of good habits and Christian character. Established 1913.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
BUSINESS ALUMNI SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of various donors, the income to be used for one or more Alumni Scholarships in the School of Business. Established 1934.....	2,050.16	\$7.00	2,057.16
BUTLER (NICHOLAS MURRAY) MEDAL FUND: Gift of Archer M. Huntington to establish a fund, the income to be used in providing a gold medal every five years and a silver or bronze medal annually for the most distinguished contribution made anywhere in the world of philosophy, or to educational theory, practice or administration. Established 1914	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
BUTLER (RICHARD) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Mrs. Richard Butler in memory of her deceased husband, Richard Butler. Open to students born in the State of Ohio. Established 1903.....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
BUTLER (SUSANNA EDWARDS SCHUYLER) FUND: Bequest of the late Eliza Rhees Butler, the income to be expended under the direction of the President. Established 1935.....	2,742.75	.....	2,742.75
CABOT (MARIA MOORS) FUND: Gift of Dr. Godfrey L. Cabot, the income to be awarded annually as the Maria Moors Cabot Prizes for distinguished public service in journalism which shall advance sympathetic understanding among the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. Established 1941 .....	.....	1.00	1.00
CALDWELL (EUGENE WILSON) FUND: Bequest of the late Eugene Wilson Caldwell, the income to be used in support of instruction and research in the application of physical science to medicine, surgery and public health. Established 1935.....	1.00	.....	1.00

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1940	At June 30, 1942
CAMPBELL SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of \$3,000 each from Miss Maria L. Campbell and Miss Catherine B. Campbell to establish two scholarships in Columbia College in memory of Robert B. Campbell, of the Class of 1844, and Henry P. Campbell, of the Class of 1847. Established 1900.....	\$6,000 00	.....	\$6,000.00
CAMPBELL (WILLIAM) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late William Campbell, the income to provide a Fellowship in Scientific Research. Established 1938.....	231,233.65	\$3,199.57 (Decrease)	228,084.08
CARDOZO (BENJAMIN N.) FUND: Bequest of the late Benjamin N. Cardozo, to establish a Chair of Jurisprudence in the Law School. Established 1938.....	204,093.68	3,644.35	207,738.03
CARNEGIE (ANDREW) FUND FOR THE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE: Gift of the Carnegie Corporation, the income or principal to be used for the support of the School of Library Service. Established 1938.....	75,000.00	.....	75,000.00
CARNEGIE CORPORATION FUND FOR INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS: Established by the transfer of a gift for the same purpose, the income to accumulate until further action by the Trustees. Established 1937.....	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
CARNEGIE CORPORATION PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Gift of the Carnegie Corporation to endow a professorship in the School of Library Service. Established 1938.....	150,000.00	.....	150,000.00
CARPENTIER (EDWARD R.) FUND: Gift of Mrs. Maria H. Williamson for the endowment of a 'Professorship, or an endowed lecture-ship, on the origins and growth of civilization among men.' Established 1906.....	250,000.00	.....	250,000.00

CARPENTIER (JAMES S.) FUND: Gift of General H. W. Carpenter to establish a fund in memory of his brother, James S. Carpenter, for the benefit of the Law School. Established 1903.....	300,100.00	.....	300,100.00
CASA ITALIANA ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of various donors, the income to be applied toward the maintenance of the Casa Italiana. Established 1926.	8,390.37	.....	8,390.37
CASTNER (HAMILTON YOUNG) FUND: Bequest of the late Cora M. Perkins, the income to be invested by the Trustees of Columbia Uni- versity in such manner as shall in their judgment most effectively encourage chemical investiga- tion and research. Established 1923.	285,000.00	.....	285,000.00
CENTER FUND: Gift of Mary E. Ludlow, in memory of her son, the late Robert Center, the income to be applied either to the salary of a Professor of Music, or of other Instructors of Music, or to Fellowships, Scholarships in Music, or to be used in any one or more of these or such other ways as shall, in the judgment of the Trustees, tend most effectually to elevate the standard of musical instruction in the United States, and to afford the most favorable opportunity for acquiring instruction of the highest order. Established 1896.	180,000.00	.....	180,000.00
CHAMBERLAIN (JOSEPH P.) ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Joseph P. Chamberlain for the endowment of a chair of legislation. Established 1917.	151,792.50	.....	151,792.50
CHAMBERLAIN (LYDIA C.) FUND: Gift of Lydia C. Chamberlain, the income to be used for fellowships in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust. (Principal held by Trustees under the Deed of Trust.) Established 1920.			
CHANDLER (CHARLES FREDERICK) FUND: From the Alumni of Columbia University to establish this fund in honor of Professor Charles Frederick Chandler, the income to be applied to the delivery and publication of at least one public lecture each year on some phase of the science of Chemistry, etc. Established 1910.	7,500.00	.....	7,500.00

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
CHANLER PRIZE FUND: Bequest of J. Winthrop Chanler, of the Class of 1847, to found an annual prize for 'the best original manuscript essay in English prose on the History of Civil Government of America, or some other historical subject.' Established 1877.....	\$1,100.00	.....	\$1,100.00
CHAPEL FURNISHING FUND: Created by act of the Trustees on Feb. 1, 1926, by the transfer of the balance of the St. Paul's Chapel Windows Gift Account. This sum to constitute a special fund, either the principal or income of which may be used for furniture and equipment of St. Paul's Chapel. Established 1926.	381.00	.....	381.00
CHAPEL MUSIC FUND: Gift of Gerard Beekman of the Class of 1864 to establish this fund, the income to be applied to the purchase of suitable music for use in the services in St. Paul's Chapel. Established 1913.	1,050.00	.....	1,050.00
CLASS OF 1848 SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of an Anonymous Friend, for the endowment of two Scholarships in Columbia College. Established 1902.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
CLASS OF 1869 FUND: Representing the amount held by the Treasurer of the Class of 1869 at the time of his death. The income or principal to be used as the surviving members of the class may designate. Established 1924.....	100.00	.....	100.00
CLASS OF 1878 MINES: Gift of the Class of 1878 Mines of \$1,000.00. added to the Permanent Alumni Fund. Received 1929.			
CLASS OF 1880: Gift of the Class of 1880 of \$5,000.00 added to the Columbiana Endowment Fund. Received 1930.			

CLASS OF 1880: Gift of the Class of 1880 of \$200.00 added to the Permanent Alumni Fund. Received 1931.		
CLASS OF 1881 ARTS AND MINES FUND: Gift of the Class of 1881 Arts and Mines in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of their graduation, for the maintenance of the Class of 1881 flagpole and for the purchase of Columbia flags. Established 1921.....	2,000.00	2,000.00
CLASS OF 1881 COLLEGE: Gift of the Class of 1881 College of \$10,000.00 added to the Columbiana Endowment Fund. Received 1931.		
CLASS OF 1882: Gift of the Class of 1882 of \$8,250.00 added to the Columbiana Endowment Fund. Received 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935.		
CLASS OF 1883: Gift of the Class of 1883 of \$1,500.00 added to the Columbiana Endowment Fund. Received 1933.		
CLASS OF 1884: Gift of the Class of 1884 of \$50.00 added to the Columbiana Endowment Fund. Received 1935.		
CLASS OF 1884 ARTS AND MINES: Gift of the Class of 1884 Arts and Mines of \$380.00 added to the Columbiana Endowment Fund. Received 1934.		
CLASS OF 1884 ENGINEERING: Gift of the Class of 1884 Engineering of \$700.00 added to the Columbiana Endowment Fund. Received 1934.		
CLASS OF 1885 SCHOOL OF MINES FUND: Gift of the Class of 1885 School of Mines in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation, the income to be applied to the maintenance of a Scholarship in the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry. Established 1910.	14,125.00	14,125.00
		14,125.00

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
CLASS OF 1886 FUND:			
Gift of the Class of 1886, the income to be used for the purchase of books or pamphlets. Established 1936.....	\$2,310.00	.....	\$2,310.00
CLASS OF 1887 MINES:			
Gift of the Class of 1887 Mines of \$50.00 added to the Columbiana Endowment Fund. Received 1931.			
CLASS OF 1887 MINES, DORMITORY ROOM ENDOWMENT FUND:			
Gift of the Class of 1887 Mines, for the endowment of room 933 Livingston Hall, the occupancy thereof to be awarded as provided in the deed of gift. Established 1937.....	8,000.00	.....	8,000.00
CLASS OF 1888 ARTS AND MINES FUND:			
For the maintenance of the Class of 1888 Gates. Established 1917.....	400.00	.....	400.00
CLASS OF 1888 COLLEGE AND ENGINEERING FUND:			
Gift of the Class of 1888 Arts and Mines, the income to be used for the purposes and benefit of the Columbiana Collection. Established 1937.....	2,520.00	.....	2,520.00
CLASS OF 1889 MEDAL FUND:			
Gift of the Class of 1889 School of Mines in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation, the income to be applied to the cost of a medal to be awarded triennially to a graduate of the School of Mines, or of any of the schools of applied science or architecture, who shall have distinguished himself by eminent achievement in any sphere of human effort. Established 1915.....	500.00	.....	500.00
CLASS OF 1892 ARTS AND MINES FUND:			
Gift of the Class of 1892 Arts and Mines for the endowment of rooms 633 Hartley and 431 Furnald, the occupancy thereof to be awarded as provided in the deed of gift. If in any year the income be in excess of the amount required for this purpose, the University may apply such surplus income for the general use of the University. Established 1917.....	14,700.00	\$600.00	15,300.00

CLASS OF 1893 MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of the Class of 1893, the income to be expended as designated by the Class. Unless the Class shall make such designation, the income to be used in such manner as the Trustees may direct. Established 1933.....	1,040.29	.....	1,040.29
CLASS OF 1895: Gift of the Class of 1895 of \$4,904.11 added to the Permanent Alumni Fund. Received 1923, 1931			
CLASS OF 1896 ARTS AND MINES SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1896, Arts and Mines in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation. Established 1921.....	16,000.00	2,100.00	18,100.00
CLASS OF 1896 SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1896, College and Engineering, in commemoration of the forty-fifth anniversary of their graduation. Established 1941.....	2,100.00	2,100.00 (Decrease)	.....
CLASS OF 1898 PRIZE FUND: Gift of the Class of 1898 in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its graduation and in memory of John Howard Van Amringe of the Class of 1860 to establish a fund, the income to be used in providing a bronze medal to be awarded each year to that member of the Sophomore Class who shall have most distinguished himself for service, character and courtesy in his relations to faculty, fellow students and visitors to the University. Established 1923. (See Van Am Prize Fund in this Schedule for amount.)			
CLASS OF 1898 COLLEGE, ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE FUND: Gift of the Class of 1898, the income to be used for the purchase of books for the Library. Established 1937.....	6,356.47	.....	6,356.47
CLASS OF 1899 COLLEGE: Gift of the Class of 1899 College of \$1,000.00 added to the Students Loan Fund. Received 1925.			
CLASS OF 1899 COLLEGE AND ENGINEERING FUND: Gift of the Class of 1899 College and Engineering, the income or principal to be used as an emergency fund for the benefit of students of the School of Engineering. Established 1939.....	250.00	.....	250.00

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
CLASS OF 1900 COLLEGE AND ENGINEERING FUND FOR STUDENT AID: Gift of the Class of 1900 College and Engineering, the income or principal to be used as an emergency fund for the benefit of the students in the School of Engineering. Established 1940.	\$500.00	.....	\$500.00
CLASS OF 1901 COLLEGE AND MINES FUND FOR ROWING TROPHY: Gift of the Class of 1901 College and Mines, the income to be used for the purchase each year of a cup or other suitable trophy to be awarded to a member of the Varsity Crew as provided in the deed of gift. Established 1941. ....	.....	\$1,200.00	1,200.00
CLASS OF 1901 DECENNIAL FUND: Gift of the Class of 1901 College and Applied Science, the income to be applied toward the expenses of maintaining the work of the Committee on Employment of Students. Established 1911.	1,400.00	.....	1,400.00
CLASS OF 1903: Gift of the Class of 1903 of \$12,000.00 added to the Students Loan Fund. Received 1930.			
CLASS OF 1904 SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1904 College and Science, the income to be used for scholarships in accordance with the terms of the gift. Established 1929.	18,100.00	60.00	18,160.00
CLASS OF 1905 COLLEGE AND ENGINEERING FUND: Gift of the Class of 1905 College and Engineering, in commemoration of the 35th anniversary of their graduation. For the maintenance of the Class of 1905 gates at Baker Field and other parts of Baker Field. Established 1940.	3,600.00	.....	3,600.00
CLASS OF 1906: Gift of the Class of 1906 of \$12,603.03 added to the Revolving Fund for Athletic Activities. Received 1931.			

CLASS OF 1907 COLLEGE AND ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP FUND:			
Gift of the Class of 1907, in commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of their graduation, the income to be used for "The Class of 1907 Scholarship," to be awarded annually, with first preference to sons and other descendants of class members. Established 1937.	7,037.00	1,485.00	8,522.00
CLASS OF 1909 FLAGPOLE FUND:			
Created by act of the Trustees November 7, 1927, the income to be used for the care and maintenance of the flagpole on Baker Field.	1,000.00		1,000.00
CLASS OF 1911 FUND:			
Gift of the Class of 1911 to endow a room in one of the dormitories for a deserving student each Session. Established 1936.	4,500.00		4,500.00
CLASS OF 1912 LAW FUND:			
Gift of the Class of 1912, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation, the income to be disposed of under the guidance of members of the Class and of the Law School Faculty. Established 1937.	1,500.00		1,500.00
CLASS OF 1913 SCHOLARSHIP FUND:			
Gift of the Class of 1913, the income to be used for scholarships. Established 1938.	4,697.00	25.00	4,722.00
CLASS OF 1914 COLLEGE AND ENGINEERING—25TH ANNIVERSARY FUND:			
Gift of the Class of 1914, to Establish a Fund in Commemoration of the 25th Anniversary of its Graduation. Established 1937.	8,920.00		8,920.00
CLASS OF 1916, COLLEGE AND ENGINEERING FUND:			
Gift of the Class of 1916, College and Engineering, the income to endow Room 201 in Hartley Hall. Established 1941.	5,500.00		5,500.00
CLASS OF 1916 LAW-SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT FUND:			
Gift of the Class of 1916, to be held by the University for Scholarship Endowment. Established 1937.	938.42	350.00	1,288.42

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
CLASS OF 1917 ENGINEERING: Gift of the Class of 1917 Engineering of \$2,500.00 added to the Engineering School Student Loan Fund. Received 1928.			
CLASS OF 1917 ENGINEERING—DORMITORY ROOM ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of the Class of 1917, to be held by the University for Dormitory Room Endowment. Established 1938.	\$3.00	.....	\$3.00
CLASS OF 1917 COLLEGE AND JOURNALISM—DORMITORY ROOM ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of the Class of 1917 College and Journalism, the income to endow a Dormitory Room in Perpetuity. Established 1936.	4,545.00	.....	4,545.00
CLASS OF 1920 DECENNIAL FUND: Gift of the Class of 1920 for the endowment of room 603 Hartley Hall, the occupancy thereof to be awarded as provided in the deed of gift. Established 1930.	4,500.00	.....	4,500.00
CLASS OF 1921 MINES: Gift of the Class of 1921 Mines of \$110.00 added to the Wendell Medal Fund. Received 1927.			
CLASS OF 1921 SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1921 College, the income to be used for scholarships. Established 1936.	675.10	\$582.60	1,257.70
CLASS OF 1922 COLLEGE—SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of the Class of 1922, to be held by the University for Scholarship Endowment. Established 1937.	838.00	77.00	915.00
CLASS OF 1924 COLLEGE—DORMITORY ROOM ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of the Class of 1924, to be held by the University for Dormitory Room Endowment. Established 1937.	244.00	165.00	409.00

CLASS OF 1926 COLLEGE—DORMITORY ROOM ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of the Class of 1926, to be held by the University for Dormitory Room Endowment. Established 1937.....	432.00	5.00	437.00
CLASS OF 1927 COLLEGE—LIBRARY ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of the Class of 1927, to be held by the University for Library Endowment. Established 1937..	161.00	8.00	169.00
CLASS OF 1927 FUND: Gift of the members of the Class of 1927, the income to be added to the principal until further advice of the members of the Class. Established 1929.....	955.74	245.88	1,201.62
CLASS OF 1929 TENTH ANNIVERSARY FUND: Gift of the Class of 1929, the income to be used for general purposes unless the class otherwise designates. Established 1939.....	373.86	.....	373.86
CLASS OF 1930 DECENNIAL FUND: Gift of the Class of 1930 to establish a fund for underwriting the expenses of qualified representatives who may be invited to speak concerning, or give exhibitions of, college activities. Established 1940.....	510.05	194.88	704.93
CLASS OF 1931 COLLEGE, TENTH ANNIVERSARY FUND: Gift of the Class of 1931 College, to be held by the University until further advice of the members of the Class. Established 1941.....	1,506.98	.....	1,506.98
CLASS OF 1932 FUND: Gift of the Class of 1932 to endow a Dormitory Room annually. Established 1936.....	141.50	.....	141.50
CLASS OF 1935—5TH ANNIVERSARY FUND: Gift of the Class of 1935 College, to establish a cumulative scholarship fund designed to send some son or sons of members of the class through Columbia. Established 1940.....	55.00	.....	55.00

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
COLLINS (PERRY MCDONOUGH) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Kate Collins Brown, the annual income to be divided into amounts of three hundred dollars (\$300.) to be paid annually under such rules and regulations as the Board of Trustees of the College may from time to time establish, to each of those undergraduates in the academic and scientific courses of the College whose pecuniary condition and resources are, in the judgment of the Board of Trustees, insufficient to defray the expenses of his college education; and if the College is unable in any year to use the entire income of the said Fund for the purpose aforesaid, after making every proper effort to do so, the balance of the income from the Fund in that year, not needed for the aforesaid purposes, shall be applied to the general purposes of the academic and scientific departments of the College. Established 1918.	\$566,000.00	.....	\$566,000.00
COLUMBIA ALUMNI IN MEMORIAM FUND: Gifts received through the Columbia Alumni Fund, the income to be paid to the Columbia Alumni Fund. Established 1928.	1,325.00	.....	1,325.00
COLUMBIA ALUMNI IN PERPETUITY FUND: Gifts received through the Columbia Alumni Fund, the income to be paid to the Columbia Alumni Fund. Established 1928.	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00
COLUMBIA HUDSON-FULTON PRIZE FUND: Gift of the representatives of the various Committees having charge of the reception given on the University grounds in October, 1909, under the auspices of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, the income to be used for an annual prize or prizes, to be known as the Columbia Hudson-Fulton Prize or Prizes, for an athletic event. Established 1909.	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
COLUMBIANA ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of various donors, the income to be used for the support of Columbiana. Established 1930.	31,363.64	\$598.27	31,961.91

COLUMBIA SCHOLASTIC PRESS ASSOCIATION FUND:			
Representing surplus funds of the association, the income may be used for scholarship aid if not needed by the association. Established 1940.....	4,937.04	.....	4,937.04
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION FUND:			
From the Trustees of the trust created by the Columbia University Football Association, the income to be applied towards the support of athletic teams or crews representing Columbia University in intercollegiate sports. Established 1911.....	10,037.72	.....	10,037.72
CONVERS (E. B.) PRIZE FUND:			
Gift of Miss Alice Convers and Miss Clara B. Convers to endow, in memory of their brother, Ebenezer Buckingham Convers, of the Class of 1866, a prize in the Columbia Law School. Established 1906.....	1,100.00	.....	1,100.00
COTHEAL FUND:			
Gift of Mrs. James R. Swords and Mrs. Samuel Lawrence as a memorial to their brother, Alexander I. Cotheal, the income to be used for the purchase of books in the Oriental Languages, or relating to Oriental countries. Established 1896.....	17,025.00	.....	17,025.00
COWLES (JUSTUS A. B.) FUND:			
Bequest of the late Justus A. B. Cowles, the income to be used in support of the athletic interest of the University. Established 1940.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00
CROSBY (WILLIAM O.) COLLECTION OF LANTERN SLIDES FUND:			
Gift of \$1,800 from friends of Professor William O. Crosby, of Boston, to establish and maintain the collection of geological lantern slides in the Department of Geology known by above title. One hundred dollars was made immediately available and \$1,700 is to constitute a permanent fund, the income only to be used for above purposes. Established 1913.....	1,700.00	.....	1,700.00
CURRIER (NATHANIEL) FUND:			
Bequest of Lura Currier, to establish the Nathaniel Currier Fund, the income to be used for the purchase of books for the Library. Established 1908.....	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
CURTIS (CARLTON C.) FUND: Gift of Carlton C. Curtis for the endowment of a branch of creative investigation under the terms and conditions as set forth in the deed of gift. Established 1921.....	\$30,379.29	.....	\$30,379.29
CURTIS FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of the George William Curtis Memorial Committee to establish a fellowship in the School of Political Science in Columbia University, to bear the name and to perpetuate the memory of the late George William Curtis, the holder of the fellowship to devote himself to the study of the science of government, with a special view to its application to the then existing conditions of the United States, or the State or City of New York, and to publish a monograph on some subject relating to the then existing condition of the United States, etc. Established 1899.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
CURTIS (GEORGE WILLIAM) MEDALS FUND: Gift from an associate of George William Curtis in the Civil Service Reform work. Established 1902.	1,300.00	.....	1,300.00
CUTTING (W. BAYARD) FUND: Gift of Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting and her children to establish this fund in memory of the late W. Bayard Cutting, of the Class of 1869, the income to provide travelling fellowships. Established 1913.....	160,000.00	.....	160,000.00
CUTTING (W. BAYARD, Jr.) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of W. Bayard Cutting, to establish the 'W. Bayard Cutting, Jr. Fellowship Fund,' \$600 annually is payable to Grafyn Eva von Wurmbbrand during her lifetime; thereafter, the income shall be used to provide a fellowship in International Law, to be awarded annually at the pleasure of the Trustees, to that student, who, in their judgment, shall have attained a standard of excellence to justify the award. Established 1912.....	18,631.34	\$380.04	19,011.38

DA COSTA PROFESSORSHIP FUND: The late Charles M. DaCosta, a member of the Class of 1855, bequeathed to the Trustees of Columbia College \$100,000. Of this sum, the Trustees, on October 6, 1891, for the endowment of a chair in the Department of Biology, set apart \$80,000, which has been increased by the profits of certain investments to.....	86,600.00	.....	86,600.00
DARLING (EDWARD A.) PRIZE FUND: Bequest of the late Edward A. Darling, formerly Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, the income to be awarded as a prize each year at Commencement to that student of the senior class in Engineering whose work during his course of study is voted by his classmates to have been the most honest and thorough. Established 1903.....	1,070.00	.....	1,070.00
DAVIS (EDWIN F.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Edwin F. Davis to establish this fund, the income to provide one or more scholarships in the University. Established 1939.....	2,000.00	6,000.00	8,000.00
DEAN LUNG PROFESSORSHIP OF CHINESE FUND: Gift of an anonymous friend to found a department of Chinese Languages, Literatures, Religion and Law and especially for the establishment of a Professorship to be known as the Dean Lung Professorship of Chinese. Established 1901.....	250,000.00	.....	250,000.00
DEUTSCHER VEREIN PRIZE FUND: Gift of the Deutscher Verein in Columbia University to establish an annual prize in German. Established 1917.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
DEUTSCHES HAUS ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Adolph Busch received in 1912 and later transferred to the Germanistic Fund: re-established in 1928, the income to be expended in equipping and maintaining the Deutsches Haus.....	17,873.00	.....	17,873.00
DEWITT (GEORGE G.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Mrs. George G. DeWitt of New York to establish this fund, the net annual income to be awarded as a scholarship by the Faculty of Law to any graduate of Columbia College of good mental and moral standing in his class, who may need such assistance to enable him to pursue the three years course at the Law School and who, in the judgment of the Faculty of Law, shall be worthy of such privilege; provided that the holder of this scholarship shall reside in one of the Residence Halls of the University during his period of study. Established 1917.....	15,400.00	.....	15,400.00

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
DIBBLEE (EZRA REED AND FRANCES M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Charlotte Dibblee, in memory of her father and mother, the income to provide two scholarships in accordance with the terms of the Will. Established 1933	\$12,340.00	.....	\$12,340.00
DITSON (ALICE M.) FUND: Bequest of Alice M. Ditson, the income to provide fellowships in Music. Established 1940.	132,500.00	\$245,456.03	377,956.03
DITSON (CHARLES H.) ENDOWMENT FUND: Bequest of Charles H. Ditson, the income to maintain a chair, to provide scholarships, fellowships, etc., in Music. Established 1931	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
DONALDSON (MRS. JOHN WILLCOX) FUND FOR NEVIS: Gift of Mrs. John Willcox, the income to be used for the care and maintenance of Nevis. Established 1940.	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00
DRISLER CLASSICAL FUND: Gift of Seth Low, formerly President of the University, for the endowment of the 'Henry Drisler Classical Fund' for the purchase of books, maps, charts, busts and such other equipment as will tend to make instruction in the classics more interesting and effective. Established 1894.	11,500.00	.....	11,500.00
DUNNING (WILLIAM A.) FUND: Bequest of the late William A. Dunning, the income to be applied to the promotion of instruction and research in the Department of History. Established 1923	43,500.00	.....	43,500.00
DWIGHT MEMORIAL RESIDENCE SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of various donors, the income to be used for Scholarships in the Law School. Established 1936.	1,460.00	.....	1,460.00

DYCKMAN FUND: Gift of Isaac Michael Dyckman in memory of his uncles, Dr. Jacob Dyckman of the class of 1810 (M.D. 1813) and James Dyckman of the class of 1811, to establish the 'Dyckman Fund for the Encouragement of Biological Research,' the interest derived therefrom to be devoted annually to such object, consistent with the purposes of the gift, as shall be recommended by the Department of Zoology and approved by the President. Established 1899.....	11,500.00	.....	11,500.00
EARLE PRIZE FUND: Gift of the Earle Memorial Committee to establish the Earle Prize in Classics. Established 1907.	1,325.00	.....	1,325.00
EATON PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Dorman B. Eaton to endow and maintain a Professorship of Municipal Science and Administration in the College. Established 1903.....	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
EDSON (HERMAN ALDRICH) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Mary Gertrude Edson Aldrich to establish this Fund. Established 1925.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
EIMER (AUGUST O.) MEDAL FUND: Gift of the classmates and friends of August O. Eimer of the Class of 1906, the income to provide medals for proficiency in swimming under the direction of the Columbia University Athletic Association. Established 1927.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
EINSTEIN FUND: Gift of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Waldstein, as a memorial to Mrs. Waldstein's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Einstein, the income of which is to be awarded annually to that graduate student doing the best and most original work in the field of American Diplomacy. Established 1911.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
ELLIS (GEORGE ADAMS) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of George Adams Ellis, the income to provide an annual scholarship in the Law School. Established 1927.....	8,000.00	.....	8,000.00
ELLIS (GEORGE W.) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late George W. Ellis for Fellowships for graduate students from the State of Vermont. Established 1930.....	75,000.00	.....	75,000.00

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
ELSBURG (ALBERT MARION) PRIZE FUND:			
Gift of Mrs. Albert Elsberg to establish this fund as a memorial to her son, Albert Marion Elsberg, of the Class of 1905, the income to provide the "Albert Marion Elsberg Prize in Modern History," Established 1912	\$2,100.00	.....	\$2,100.00
EMMONS (SAMUEL FRANKLIN) MEMORIAL FUND:			
Amount collected by the Committee of the Emons Memorial Fund for a fellowship in Scientific Research. Established 1913	16,750.00	.....	16,750.00
EVANS (HENRY) FELLOWSHIP FUND:			
Gift of Mrs. Henry Evans in memory of her husband, the late Henry Evans of the Class of 1881, the income to be awarded annually as a fellowship in accordance with the terms and conditions of the gift. Established 1928.	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00
EVANS (HENRY) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:			
Gift of Mrs. Henry Evans in memory of her husband, the late Henry Evans of the Class of 1881, the income to be paid under such rules and regulations as the Trustees may from time to time establish, to an undergraduate in Columbia College entering upon his Freshman year, whose pecuniary condition and resources are, in the judgment of the Faculty, insufficient to defray the cost of his college education. Established 1926.	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
FACULTY HOUSE MAINTENANCE FUND:			
Created by act of the Trustees on October 5, 1925 by the transfer of the balance of the Schermerhorn (F. Augustus) Bequest, this sum to constitute a special fund, the income to be used for the physical maintenance and upkeep of the Faculty House. Established 1925.	15,002.85	.....	15,002.85
FERGUSON (DAVID W. AND ELLEN A.) FELLOWSHIP FUND:			
Gift of William C. Ferguson of the Class of 1887, School of Mines, to establish a fellowship in the Department of Chemistry, the holder of the fellowship to devote himself to investigation upon the subject of synthetic drugs and medicines. Established 1921.	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00

FIELD (OTIS W.) FUND: Bequest of the late Otis W. Field, the income to be awarded annually to the man of the Junior or Senior Class who, in the judgment of the Dean of the University, shall be deemed most worthy to receive same; basing the award on the good character and fair scholarship of a scholar who is working his way through college and is in need of financial assistance. Established 1930	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
FINE ARTS ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of an anonymous donor to establish this fund for the benefit of the School of Architecture. Established 1913.	579,137.95	\$21,138.53	600,276.48
FOX (RICHARD H.) MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Leon S. Fox, the income to provide the Fox Prize in the College. Established 1927.	561.00	.....	561.00
FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY FUND: Representing the amount of life memberships. The income to be used for the current expenses of the organization. Established 1936.	760.35	.....	760.35
GARIBALDI (GIUSEPPE) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of the Italian Government, the income to defray the tuition expenses of worthy students who plan to specialize in the study and teaching of Italian. Established 1932.	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
GARTH MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of Horace E. Garth to establish a fellowship in Political Economy in memory of his son, the late Granville W. Garth. Established 1904.	16,500.00	.....	16,500.00
GEBHARD FUND: Bequest of Frederick Gebhard to found a Professorship of German Language and Literature. Established 1843.	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA RESEARCH FUND: Gift of the Geological Society of America, the income to be used for research. Established 1940.	11,500.00	1,500.00	13,000.00

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
GERMAN LECTURE FUND: Gift for an endowment for Public Lectures in German at the University, the income to be used for advertising, printing, slides, etc. Established 1901.....	\$1,250.00	.....	\$1,250.00
GIBSON (WILLIAM HENRY) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Mrs. Honora Gibson Pelton in memory of her father, William Henry Gibson, of the Class of 1875, the income to be awarded annually as a scholarship in accordance with the terms and conditions of the gift. Established 1927.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
GIFFORD (RALPH WALDO) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gifts of Various Alumni to establish a scholarship Fund. Established 1937.....	130.00	\$25.00	155.00
GILDER (RICHARD WATSON) FUND FOR THE PROMOTION OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP: Contributions by the friends of the late Richard Watson Gilder to establish this fund in his honor, the income to be used to enable succeeding classes of students to devote themselves as 'Gilder Fellows' to the investigation and study of political and social conditions in this country and abroad, etc. Established 1911.....	50,500.00	.....	50,500.00
GLADNEY (FRANK Y.) DORMITORY ROOM ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Frank Y. Gladney, a member of the Class of 1902, the income to be used each year for the cost of a dormitory room for a deserving Law School Senior. Established 1937.....	3,900.00	1,000.00	4,900.00
GOLDSCHMIDT (SAMUEL ANTHONY) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of George B. Goldschmidt, to establish this fund, as a memorial to Samuel Anthony Goldschmidt, of the Class of 1871, the income to be used for the maintenance of a fellowship in Chemistry. Established 1908.....	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00

GOTTHEIL (GUSTAV) LECTURESHIP FUND:			
Gift from Temple Emanu-El to establish a lectureship, the holder of which is to be nominated by the Professors in the Department of Semitic Languages, subject to confirmation by the Trustees. Established 1903.....	18,425.00	.....	18,425.00
GOTTSBERGER (CORNELIUS HEENEY) FELLOWSHIP FUND:			
Bequest of Ellen Josephine Banke to establish a fellowship to bear the name and be in memory of her deceased brother, Cornelius Heeney Gottsberger. Established 1904.....	9,500.00	.....	9,500.00
GOULD (EDWIN J.) FUND:			
Gift of Edwin J. Gould, the income to be used toward the expenses of the Columbia University Rowing Crews. Established 1933.....	6,992.00	.....	6,992.00
GREEN PRIZE FUND:			
Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Asher Green to establish this fund, in memory of their son, a member of the Class of 1914, the income to provide the Green Prize in the College. Established 1913.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
GREGORY (HENRY ELSWORTH) FUND:			
Bequest of Henry Elsworth Gregory, the income to be used for the general purposes of the University. Established 1941.....	55,862.73	.....	55,862.73
HALL (GEORGE HENRY) FUND:			
Bequest of the late George Henry Hall to establish this fund, the income of which is to be used to maintain continuously one scholar in the University for the full term of four years, such scholar to be selected by the Trustees. Established 1913.....	14,500.00	.....	14,500.00
HAMILTON (JOHN CHURCH) FUND:			
Bequest of Miss Adelaide Hamilton to be set apart as a fund for the purchase of books, as a memorial to her father, John Church Hamilton, a son of Alexander Hamilton, a proper book-plate to be set in each volume purchased with the income of the fund. Established 1917.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
HAND (ELLEN KING) MEMORIAL FUND:			
Bequest of Oliver Kane Hand, the income to be used for the aid of deserving students who are candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Columbia College. Established 1941.....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
HAND (THOMAS JENNINGS) MEMORIAL FUND: Bequest of Oliver Kane Hand of \$1047.34 added to the Columbia University Permanent Alumni Fund. Received 1941.			
HARRIMAN (REVEREND ORLANDO) FUND: Gift of the children of the late Reverend Orlando Harriman, of the Class of 1835, as a memorial to their father, the income until further action by the Trustees, to be applied to the salary of the Professor of Rhetoric and English. Established 1908.	\$119,000.00	.....	\$119,000.00
HARRIS (ELLEN C.) FUND: Bequest of the late Ellen C. Harris for the erection and endowment of a building as a memorial to her mother, the late Evelina M. Harris. Established 1922.	144,399.64	.....	144,399.64
HARRISON (JAMES RENWICK) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of James Renwick Harrison of the Class of 1917 to the Athletic Association, the income to be used for the James Renwick Harrison Scholarship in accordance with a plan to be approved by Mrs. Harrison, his mother. Established 1932.	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
HAUGHTON (PERCY D.) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of the Haughton Memorial Committee in memory of the late Percy D. Haughton, the income to be applied to the rental and maintenance of a specified room in John Jay Hall to be known as the Haughton Memorial Room. Established 1926.	6,614.45	.....	6,614.45
HEPBURN (A. BARTON) ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of A. Barton Hepburn, formerly a trustee of the University, the income to be applied, as the Trustees may from time to time provide, to the maintenance and conduct of the School of Business. Established 1918.	910,000.00	.....	910,000.00

HEPBURN (A BARTON) PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late A. Barton Hepburn, formerly a trustee of the University, to found or aid in founding a professorship in either economics or history. Established 1922.	150,000.00	.....	150,000.00
HERVEY (WILLIAM ADDISON) MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of William Addison Hervey Memorial Committee, the income to provide a scholarship in the department of Germanic Languages. First awarded October 1, 1925, and biennially thereafter. Established 1924.	3,510.00	\$100.20	3,610.20
HORN (JAMES T.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Sarah L. and Mary T. Horn to establish this Fund. Established 1935.	12,500.00	.....	12,500.00
HORN (JAMES T.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND IN THE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING: Gift of Sarah L. and Mary T. Horn, the income to be available for the assistance of a student in that School. Established 1938.	7,500.00	.....	7,500.00
HOW (HALL J.) FUND: Bequests of the late Minnie How, Mary How Steffens and John Gordon How in memory of their father Hall J. How, the income to provide a professorship. Established 1936.	110,420.22	323.02 (Decrease)	110,097.20
HUBER (FREDERICK W., JR.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Dr. Frederick W. Huber to establish a scholarship to be awarded, under the terms of the gift, to a student in the first or freshman year in Columbia College. Established 1924.	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
ILLIG FUND: Bequest of William C. Illig, of the Class of 1882 School of Mines, the income to be applied to the purchase of prizes to be awarded to students of the graduating class of the School of Mines who shall, in the judgment of the Faculty, have merited the same by commendable proficiency in such scientific subjects as the Faculty may designate. Established 1898.	2,300.00	.....	2,300.00
INDO-IRANIAN FUND: Gift of an Anonymous Donor to found this Fund, the income to be used for the maintenance of the Department of Indo-Iranian Languages. Established 1908.	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
INSTITUTO HISPANICA ENDOWMENT FUND:			
Gift of various donors, the income to be applied toward the maintenance of the Instituto Hispanica. Established 1930	\$5,592.99	\$20.00	\$5,612.99
INSTITUTO HISPANICA PERMANENT FUND, FELLOWSHIP INTERCOLLEGIATE ALLIANCE:			
Gift of various donors, the income to be applied toward the maintenance of the Instituto Hispanica. Established 1930	105.10	.....	105.10
INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS LEAGUE FUND:			
Established by the transfer of a gift, the income to be expended through King's Crown for the chess teams. Established 1932	396.00	.....	396.00
ITALIAN SOCIETIES ENDOWMENT FUND:			
Gift of the Italian Societies, the income to be added to the principal until such time as the principal shall amount to \$100,000, the income then to be used for the support of scholarships for students in Italian or for support of research and general studies in the field of Italian literature, the sciences, history and art. Established 1934	4,359.88	159.14	4,519.02
JACKSON (A. V. WILLIAMS) FELLOWSHIP FUND IN INDO-IRANIAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES:			
Created by act of the Trustees on January 9, 1939, by the transfer of the balance remaining on July 1, 1938 in the gifts received from Alexander Smith Cochran and from Dr. and Mrs. Frederic S. Lee; the fund to be administered in accordance with the suggestions set forth in Mrs. Jackson's letter addressed to the President under date of December 21, 1938. Established 1939	9,899.36	100.00	9,999.36
JAMES (D. WILLIS) FUND:			
Bequest of D. Willis James, the income to be applied until further action by the Trustees, to the salary of the Professor of Geology. Established 1908	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00

JEFFERSON STATUE MAINTENANCE FUND: From the Executors of the Estate of Joseph Pulitzer, the income to be used for the care and repair of the Statue of Thomas Jefferson. Original gift, \$1,589.92 to which has been added accrued income \$210.08. Established 1917.....	1,800.00	.....	1,800.00
JOHNSTON (EDWARD W. S.) FUND: Bequest of Mrs. Anna A. Johnston, the income to be used for the upkeep of the Soudder-Johnston collection in the Library. Established 1926.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
JONES (ADAM LEROY) MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mrs. Lily S. Murray Jones, the income to provide a prize in Logic and the Methods of Science. Established 1934.....	1,100.00	.....	1,100.00
JOUET (CAVALIER HARGRAVE) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Belinda Hearn Jouet, the income to provide a scholarship in the School of Mines. Established 1941.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
KELLETT (EURETTA J.) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Eurette Jane Schlegel, to establish fellowships for the study of letters at Oxford or Cambridge University, England. Established 1931.....	210,002.27	.....	210,002.27
KEMP (JAMES FURMAN) FUND: Gift of an Anonymous Donor, the income to be exclusively for the benefit of the Department of Geology and to be used for fellowships, scholarships, loans to students or research. Established 1924.....	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
KEMP (JAMES FURMAN) MEMORIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION IN GEOLOGY: Gift of former students and friends of the late Professor James Furman Kemp and others interested in scientific research, the income and under exceptional circumstances portions of principal, to be expended in support of research and publication in Geology, in accordance with the deed of Gift. Established 1936.....	40,561.00	.....	40,561.00

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
KENDALL (EDWARD HALE) FUND: Request of the late Edward Hale Kendall, the income to provide a scholarship or travelling fellowship in the Department of Architecture. Established 1935.....	\$34,559.87	.....	\$34,559.87
KILLOUGH (JAMES H.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Request of the late Walter H. D. Killough, the income to be used for scholarships in accordance with the terms of the Will. (Principal held by Trustees under the Will.) Established 1930.			
KUNZ (GEORGE FREDERICK) FUND: Request of the late George Frederick Kunz, the income to be used for the purchase of specimens in the Department of Mineralogy in accordance with the terms of the Will. Established 1935..	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00
LAHEY SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Request of the late Richard Lahey to establish a free scholarship in the School of Science. Established 1932.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
LASHER (JOHN K.) FUND: Request of the late John K. Lasher, Jr., the income to be applied toward the support of the work of the Columbia University Christian Association. Established 1920.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
LAW LIBRARY FUND: Created by act of the Trustees on March 5, 1900, by the consolidation of the Alexander Cole gift (\$1,500), John J. Jenkins Legacy (\$500), John McKeon Fund (\$1,000), Samson Simpson Fund (\$1,000), and Edgar J. Nathan Gift (\$250), the income to be applied to the purchase of law books. Augmented by act of the Finance Committee, October 2, 1907, by adding the Pyne Law Gift (\$1,000).....	5,250.00	.....	5,250.00
LAW SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of various donors, the income to be used for scholarships. Established 1938.....	90.00	\$15.00	105.00

LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING RESEARCH FUND:			
Gift of Joseph P. Chamberlain, the income to be used for the expenses of the Bureau having to do with legislative drafting. Established 1938.....	136,287.20	1,285.60	137,572.80
LIBBEY (JONAS M.) FUND:			
Bequest of the late Jonas M. Libbey, the income to be used to promote and support research and to publish and distribute the results of such research in regard to the application of the principles of biological and pathological chemistry, and of electro-chemistry and electro-physics to human need and welfare. Established 1923.....	216,764.00	.....	216,764.00
LODGE (STANWOOD COCKEY) FOUNDATION:			
Gift of an Anonymous Donor the income to be paid to the donor during his lifetime, to his wife after his death and thereafter for the publication of works in Classical Philology and Literature. Established 1930.....	88,416.74	3,726.76 (Decrease)	84,689.98
LOEB (JAMES) FUND:			
Bequest of James Loeb, the income to be used to maintain the Labor Library. Established 1934.....	5,175.21	.....	5,175.21
LOUBAT FUND:			
Gift of Joseph F. Loubat for prizes to be given every five years for works in the English Language on the History, Geography, Archaeology, Ethnology, Philology or Numismatics of North America. First Prize, \$1,000; second prize, \$400. Established 1892.....	12,000.00	.....	12,000.00
LOUBAT PROFESSORSHIP FUND:			
Gift of Joseph F. Loubat to establish the Loubat Professorship in American Archaeology. Established 1903.....	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
LYDIG FELLOWSHIP FUND:			
Bequest of Hannah M. Lydig, for the endowment and maintenance of a Fellowship. Established 1931.....	40,000.00	.....	40,000.00

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
MACMAHON (KATHERINE) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Katherine MacMahon, the income to be awarded to the first year student in Journalism deemed most worthy by the Faculty of that School as a help for further study in the School of Journalism during the following year. Established 1925. Bequest \$1,500.00 augmented by gifts from Mrs. Louise Ewing Dexter, \$4,500.00.	\$6,000.00	.....	\$6,000.00
MAISON FRANCAISE ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Robert Bacon, the income to be used in defraying the running expenses of the Maison Francaise. Established 1913.	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
MANNERS (EDWIN) FUND: Legacy of the late Edwin Manners, the income to be applied to the purchase of books on the English Language and Literature. Established 1914.	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
MARLING (ALFRED E.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Alfred E. Marling, the income to be applied toward scholarships in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Trustees on March 7, 1938. Established 1938.	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
MASON (WILLIAM) MUSICAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Mina Mason Van Sinderen, the income to be applied toward the education and support of needy and worthy students in Music, or to the purchase of books for the University Library of Music, or as a prize for musical composition or otherwise for the advancement of the art of music in the discretion of the Trustees. Established 1933.	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
MATHEWS LECTURESHIP FUND: Bequest of Charles T. Mathews to establish a lectureship in the School of Architecture, said lectureship to consist of ten lectures during each and every school year on the "History of Gothic Architecture." Established 1934.	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00

MATTHEWS (JAMES BRANDER) FUND FOR THE DRAMATIC MUSEUM: Bequest of the late James Brander Matthews for the maintenance and enlargement of the Brander Matthews Dramatic Museum. Established 1930	75,114.69	.....	75,114.69
MAYER (RALPH EDWARD) FUND: Contributions by the friends of the late Professor Ralph Edward Mayer to establish this fund to perpetuate the memory of his constant devotion to the University and of his unselfish service to the Alumni, the income to be used for a scholarship or loan fund for the benefit of deserving students in the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry who may be in need of assistance. Established 1924	13,393.62	\$88.87	13,482.49
McCLYMONDS (LOUIS K.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Mrs. Annie M. McClymonds in memory of her husband, Louis K. McClymonds, the income to provide scholarships to young men of limited means receiving the relative highest standing in the entrance examinations in Columbia College. Established 1926	27,450.00	.....	27,450.00
McKIM FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of Charles F. McKim for two travelling fellowships in the Department of Architecture. The fellowships are awarded in odd-numbered years. Established 1889	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00
MEAD (WILLIAM RUTHERFORD) FUND: Proceeds of a Trust Fund established by William Rutherford Mead on May 25, 1920, the income to be used toward the cost of maintenance of the School of Architecture. Established 1936	89,004.22	.....	89,004.22
MEGRUE (ROI COOPER) EMERGENCY LOAN FUND: Bequest of Stella Cooper Megrue, the income to be loaned to deserving students. Established 1928.	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
MEGRUE (ROI COOPER) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Stella Cooper Megrue, the income to be awarded annually as a scholarship in accordance with the terms and conditions of the gift. Established 1928	7,000.00	.....	7,000.00
MEGRUE (STELLA COOPER) FUND: Bequest of Stella Cooper Megrue, the principal or income to be expended for the support and main- tenance of the basketball team in such manner as the Trustees may direct. Established 1928	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
MEGRUE (STELLA COOPER) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Stella Cooper Megrue, the income to be awarded annually as a scholarship in accordance with the terms and conditions of the gift. Established 1928.	\$7,000.00	.....	\$7,000.00
MEMBER OF THE CLASS OF 1885 FUND: Gift of Grant Squires, of the Class of 1885, the income to be awarded every five years to defray the expenses of a sociological investigation that promises results of a scientific value. Established 1895.	1,050.00	.....	1,050.00
MERGENTIME (JAMES HENRY) FUND: Bequest of the late James Henry Mergentime to be used at the discretion of the Trustees to promote the study of organic chemistry. Established 1930.	1,600.00	.....	1,600.00
MICHAELIS (DR. ALFRED MORITZ) PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mrs. Jeanette Michaelis, to establish this fund, the income to be awarded annually to a student in Columbia College for proficiency in certain designated courses in Physics. Established 1926.	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
MILLER (NATHAN J.) FUND: Gift of Mrs. Nathan J. Miller, in memory of her husband, Nathan J. Miller, to found a Chair in Jewish History, Literature and Institutions. Established 1928.	268,000.00	.....	268,000.00
MITCHELL (JOHN PURROY) MEMORIAL FUND: Bequest of the late Mary Purroy Mitchell, the income to be used for the sole purpose of assisting one or more young men of American birth and citizenship enrolled as regular undergraduate students in Columbia College. Established 1938.	54,135.96	\$114.08	54,250.04
MITCHELL (WILLIAM) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Benjamin D. Stillman to establish, in honor and memory of his friend, William Mitchell, deceased, the William Mitchell Fellowship Fund in Letters or Science. Established 1908.	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00

MOFFAT SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of William B. Moffat, M.D., of the Class of 1838, 'for the purpose of one or more scholarships for the education and instruction of one or more indigent students.' Established 1862.	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
MONTGOMERY (ROBERT H.) PRIZE FUND: Gift of Robert H. Montgomery to establish this fund, the income to be awarded as a prize to the member of the graduating class of the School of Business who has specialized in Accounting and who is deemed by the staff of the School of Business to be most proficient in all courses. Established 1916.	2,010.00	.....	2,010.00
MORRIS (AUGUSTUS NEWBOLD) FUND: Gift of Newbold Morris, of the Class of 1891 Law, in memory of his father Augustus Newbold Morris, of the class of 1860, the income to provide a fellowship for an advanced student of Public or Private Law who may be a candidate for the degree of Doctor Juris. Established 1924.	12,500.00	.....	12,500.00
MORROW (DWIGHT W.) FUND FOR THE LAW SCHOOL: Bequest of Dwight W. Morrow, the income to be used for the School of Law. Established 1932.	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
MOSENTHAL FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of the friends of the late Joseph Mosenthal, to found a fellowship in Music. Established 1898.	7,500.00	.....	7,500.00
MUIR (DOWNIE D.) FUND: Bequest of Downie D. Muir, the income to assist young men working their way through the Graduate Business School of Administration. Established 1940.	44,500.00	.....	44,500.00
MURRAY (GEORGE W.) FUND: Gift of George Welwood Murray, of the Class of 1876 Law, to establish this fund, the income to be used for Research in Legal History. Established 1924.	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00
MURTHA (THOMAS F.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Clara W. Murtha, Raymond W. Murtha and Thomas V. Murtha in memory of Thomas F. Murtha, the income to be used for the benefit of needy students in the School of Law. Established 1932.	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
NEWBERRY (JOHN S.) PRIZE FUND: Bequest of the late Bashford Dean, the income to be awarded annually as the John S. Newberry Prize, in the Department of Zoology. Established 1929.	\$5,000.00	.....	\$5,000.00
NIVEN (ROBERT JOHNSTON) FUND: Bequest of the late Charlotte E. de Sers in memory of her father, Robert Johnston Niven, to endow a chair in such branch of learning as the Trustees may decide. Established 1930.	200,000.00	.....	200,000.00
OCHS (ADOLPH S.) FUND: Bequest of the late Adolph S. Ochs to establish this fund. Established 1936.	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00
ORDRONAUX (JOHN) FUND: Bequest of Dr. John Ordronaux, to establish prizes in the Law School, to be presented annually. Established 1909.	3,050.00	.....	3,050.00
PARKER FUND FOR INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS: Established by the transfer of \$30,000 from a gift for the same purpose, the income to be used for the current expenses of the Institute of International Affairs. Established 1937.	30,000.00	\$10,000.00	40,000.00
PATERNO LIBRARY ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Carlo M. Paterno and Dr. Charles V. Paterno, the income to be used for the purchase of books and the binding thereof for the Paterno Library in the Casa Italiana, etc. Established 1938.	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00
PEELE (ROBERT) PRIZE FUND: Gift of E. E. Olcott, the income to be given annually to a member of the graduating class in Mining and Metallurgical Engineering who shall have shown the greatest proficiency in his course of study. Established 1925.	2,934.79	57.12	2,991.91

PERKINS FELLOWSHIP FUND:			
Bequest of Willard B. Perkins, the income to be expended every four years for a travelling fellowship in the Architectural Department. Established 1898.....	5,700.00	.....	5,700.00
PERKINS (EDWARD H., JR.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:			
Bequest of Norton Perkins in memory of his father, Edward H. Perkins, Jr., the income to provide a scholarship in History or Economics. Established 1926.....	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
PETERS (WILLIAM RICHMOND, JR.) FUND FOR ENGINEERING RESEARCH:			
Gift of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Peters to establish this fund as a memorial to their son, William Richmond Peters, Jr., of the Class of 1911, Civil Engineering, the income of which is to be applied to the work of research in the Department of Civil Engineering. Established 1912.....	66,500.00	.....	66,500.00
PHILLIPS (HARRIET S.) FUND:			
Bequest of Harriet S. Phillips, the income to be used for Scholarships in the School of Journalism. Established 1931.....	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
PHILLIPS (HARRIET S.) FUND FOR BARNARD COLLEGE:			
Bequest of Harriet S. Phillips, the income to be used for any purpose of Barnard College. Established 1931.....	79,599.38	25.00	79,624.38
PHILLIPSON (BRainerd F.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:			
Gift of an anonymous donor, the income to provide a scholarship in the School of Engineering in accordance with the terms of the gift. Established 1936.....	12,514.00	.....	12,514.00
PHILOLEXIAN CENTENNIAL WASHINGTON PRIZE FUND:			
Gift of the Philolexian Society from J. Ackerman Coles, of the Class of 1864, the accumulated income to be expended every four years for a duplicate of the life-size bronze bust of George Washington, modeled from life at Mount Vernon, by Jean Antoine Houdon. Bust to be cast at the Barbadienne Foundry, Paris, France, and to be given to that member of the Philolexian Society, who, in the opinion of the President of the University, the President of the Society, and a third man of their choosing, shall be deemed most worthy, upon his delivery of an original patriotic address. Established 1902.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
PHILOLEXIAN PRIZE FUND: From the Philoexian Society, the income to be paid to the Society for prizes. Established 1904..	\$1,500.00	.....	\$1,500.00
PHOENIX FUND: Bequest of the late Stephen Whitney Phoenix, the income to be used for the purpose of scientific instruction and research. Established 1881.	1,176,848.57	.....	1,176,848.57
PLUMMER (MARY WRIGHT) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Alumni Association of the Library School of the New York Public Library to establish a scholarship in the School of Library Service. Established 1932.	6,000.00	\$1,526.33	7,526.33
PORTER (DAVID B. AND WIFE) MEMORIAL FUND: Bequest of the late Thekla B. Porter, the income to be loaned to worthy students in the Law School. Established 1936.	30,348.98	276.01	30,624.99
PRENTICE FUND FOR ROWING: Established by transfer of the Prentice Gift for Rowing received in 1926, the income to be paid to the Athletic Association for the support of rowing. Established 1929.	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
PRESIDENT'S HOUSE (FURNISHING AND EQUIPMENT) FUND: Created by act of the Trustees on November 6, 1922, by the transfer of \$13,415 13 remaining in the anonymous gift of \$30,000.00 reported to the Trustees on March 6, 1911, and increased from the general funds of the University to \$20,000.00, this sum to constitute the principal of a special fund for the furnishing and equipment of the President's House, the income of which, and if necessary any portion of the principal, to be expended as may be needed under the direction of the President. Established 1922.	19,500.00	.....	19,500.00

PROUDFIT (ALEXANDER MONCRIEF) FELLOWSHIP FUND:

Bequest of the late Alexander Moncrief Proudfit, of the Class of 1892, to found a fellowship for the encouragement of study in English Literature, to be known as the 'Alexander Moncrief Proudfit Fellowship in Letters,' to be held only by such persons as, being the sons of native-born American parents, shall have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts after a three years residence in Columbia College, and shall, while enjoying such fellowship, or the income thereof, remain unmarried. Established 1899

15,000.00

15,000.00

PSYCHOLOGY FUND:

Gift of John D. Rockefeller, as an endowment of the head professorship of the Psychological Department of Columbia University. Established 1899.

100,000.00

100,000.00

PULITZER (JOSEPH) FUND FOR SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM:

Gift from Joseph Pulitzer to establish and endow a School of Journalism in Columbia University. Established 1903.

1,300,000.00

1,300,000.00

PULITZER PRIZE FUND:

Gift of Joseph Pulitzer, the income to be used for prizes in accordance with the terms of the gift. Established 1903.

550,000.00

550,000.00

PULITZER SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Gift of \$100,000 by Joseph Pulitzer to found thirty scholarships for graduates of City Grammar Schools, one-half the sum to be used on improvements on the new site at 116th St. Established 1893. Augmented in 1912.

310,000.00

310,000.00

RAYMOND (ROBERT M.) FUND FOR RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL WORK:

Bequest of Robert M. Raymond, the income to be used for the benefit of the Religious and Social work of the University. Established 1939.

6,839.13

6,839.13

RAYMOND (ROBERT M.) FUND FOR UNIVERSITY MEDICAL OFFICE:

Bequest of Robert M. Raymond, to be used in connection with the work done by the Resident Physician and his assistants on the campus. Established 1939.

13,676.27

13,676.27

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
RECKFORD (LOUIS J.) FUND:			
Gift of Miss Adelaide Reckford in memory of her father, Louis J. Reckford, of the Class of 1886, the income to be used for the purchase of books and other illustrative material for the University Library. Established 1929.....	\$2,500.00	.....	\$2,500.00
REISINGER (HUGO) FUND:			
Bequest of the late Hugo Reisinger, the income to be applied in the discretion of the Trustees to the purchase of books, periodicals and other material for instruction and research in matters relating to the German peoples. Established 1919.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
RHODES (F. B. F.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:			
Gift of E. E. Olcott in memory of his classmate, Francis Bell Forsyth Rhodes, School of Mines, '74, to establish this fund, the income to be awarded on Commencement Day of each year to a member of the graduating class in Metallurgy, in accordance with the terms of the gift. Established 1926.....	3,311.91	\$120.88	3,432.79
RITCHIE (PETER C., JR.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:			
Bequest of Virginia J. Ritchie to establish a scholarship in Columbia College. Established 1939.....	4,436.14	.....	4,436.14
ROGERS (HOWARD MALCOLM) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:			
Bequest of the late Henrietta Rogers to establish this Fund. Established 1925.....	5,400.00	.....	5,400.00
ROLKER (CHARLES M., JR.) PRIZE FUND:			
Gift of Mrs. Charles M. Rolker, the annual income to constitute a prize to be publicly awarded on Class Day of each year to that member of the graduating class in Columbia College, who in the judgment of his classmates, has proven himself most worthy of special distinction as an undergraduate student, either because of his industry and success as a scholar, or because of his helpful participation in student activities, or because of pre-eminence in athletic sports. Established 1909.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00

ROMAINE (BENJAMIN F.) PRIZE FUND: Gift of Benjamin F. Romaine to establish a prize for proficiency in the Greek language and literature. Established 1922.	3,630.00	.....	3,630.00
ROSS (GEORGE) FUND: Bequest of the late Catherine A. Ross, the income to be used for the advancement and development of athletics at Columbia University. Established 1923.	30,535.00	40,987.91	71,522.91
SACKETT (HENRY W.) FUND: Bequest of the late Henry W. Sackett, the income to provide two annual scholarships in the School of Journalism. Established 1930.	12,000.00	.....	12,000.00
SANDHAM (ANNA M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Anna M. Sandham to establish a scholarship at Barnard College. Established 1922.	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
SAUNDERS (ALEXANDER) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Mary Ellen Saunders in memory of her husband Alexander Saunders, to establish an undergraduate scholarship for the benefit of an American boy of Scotch, English or Irish parentage, to be nominated by the superintendent, principal and teachers of the Yonkers High School, in Yonkers, N. Y. Established 1922.	12,000.00	.....	12,000.00
SAUNDERS (LESLIE M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Alexander Saunders to establish a scholarship for the benefit of the youth nominated therefor by the principal and teachers of the Yonkers High School in Yonkers, N. Y., in the first instance, and thereafter to fill a vacancy as it may occur from time to time perpetually, and upon such conditions as such principal and teachers may determine, with such power and authority to them to fill such a scholarship for a term of either one year, two years, three years, or four years, as they may from time to time determine. Established 1917.	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
SCHERMERHORN (F. AUGUSTUS) FUND: Established by the Trustees for a travelling fellowship in the Department of Architecture in recognition of the liberality of Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn of the Class of 1868, to this Department. This fellowship is awarded in even-numbered years. (Name changed from Columbia Fellowship Fund.) Principal reduced from \$13,000.00 to \$12,500.00. Established 1889.	12,500.00	.....	12,500.00

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
SCHERMERHORN (F. AUGUSTUS) ENDOWMENT FUND: Established by the transfer of the unexpended balance on June 30, 1932 of the Schermerhorn Gift, the income to be applied to the maintenance and equipment of the work to be carried on in Schermerhorn Hall and Schermerhorn Hall Extension. Established 1932.	\$186,203.00	.....	\$186,203.00
SCHERMERHORN SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of John J. Schermerhorn, of the Class of 1825, 'for the purpose of free scholarships, the nomination to which shall vest in my nearest male relative in each generation during his lifetime.' Established 1877.	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
SCHERMERHORN (WILLIAM C.) MEMORIAL FUND: Bequest of Mrs. John Innes Kane in memory of her father, William C. Schermerhorn, the income to be applied, as the Trustees may direct, to the support of the religious work of the University. Established 1927.	500,000.00	.....	500,000.00
SCHIEFFELIN (LUCY STELLA) FUND: Bequest of the late Lucy Stella Schieffelin, the income to be used for the furtherance of musical education. Established 1937.	16,552.14	\$23.96	16,576.10
SCHIFF FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of Jacob H. Schiff to found a fellowship in the School of Political Science, to be annually awarded by the Faculty on the nomination of the donor or his eldest living male descendant, etc. Established 1898.	18,000.00	.....	18,000.00
SCHIFF (JACOB H.) ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Jacob H. Schiff for the endowment of a Professorship of Social Economy in order to make possible a close affiliation between Columbia University and the New York School of Philanthropy. Established 1905.	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00

SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Various Alumni to establish this Fund. Established 1937.....	264.50	.....	264.50
SCHURZ (CARL) FELLOWSHIP FUND: From the Carl Schurz Fund Committee in honor of Carl Schurz. Established 1900.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
SCHURZ (CARL) LIBRARY FUND: From the Carl Schurz Fund Committee in honor of Carl Schurz, the income to be devoted to the purchase of books, maps, pamphlets and the like, in the field of the German Language and Literature. Established 1900.....	10,700.00	.....	10,700.00
SCRANTON (MARY N.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Mary N. Scranton, the income to provide free scholarships to deserving young men, residents of the Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y. Established 1937.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
SEAGER (SCHUYLER FISKE) ENDOWMENT FUND: Bequest of the late Professor Henry R. Seager, the income to be paid to beneficiaries under the Will during their life-time, thereafter the income is to be expended annually for the advancement of economic study and research. Established 1932.....	73,046.75	4,522.00	77,568.75
SEIDL FUND: The proceeds of a memorial performance held at the Metropolitan Opera House on March 23, 1899, in honor of the late Anton Seidl, the income of the fund to be paid to Mrs. Seidl during her lifetime, and thereafter 'to be awarded at least every second year to the most promising candidate, either man or woman, prepared to devote himself, or herself, to the study of musical composition at Columbia University, or elsewhere in this country or abroad'.....	12,000.00	.....	12,000.00
SHEPHERD FOUNDATION: Bequest of the late William R. Shepherd, the income to be paid to his widow during her lifetime and thereafter approximately one-half of the income shall be used for the promotion of research and instruction in history; the remaining half for the promotion of the Medical Service of the University as a Faculty Health Fund for members of the teaching staff of the University. Established 1938.....	163,900.07	3,667.99	167,568.06

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
SHOEMAKER (WILLIAM BROCK) FUND: Gift as a memorial to the late William Brock Shoemaker, of the Class of 1902, in Columbia College, established jointly by his wife, Ella de Peyster Shoemaker, and his father, Henry F. Shoemaker, the income to be used for the benefit of self-supporting students. Established 1908.	\$10,000.00	.....	\$10,000.00
SMYTH (DAVID W.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of David W. Smyth, of the Class of 1902, the income to be awarded annually as a scholarship to a student in Columbia College whose pecuniary condition and resources are, in the judgment of the Faculty, insufficient to defray the expenses of a collegiate education. Established 1926. ...	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ETHICS PROFESSORSHIP FUND: To endow a chair of Social and Political Ethics. Established 1918.	37,816.25	.....	37,816.25
STOKES (CAROLINE PHELPS) FUND: Bequest of the late Caroline Phelps Stokes, the income to be used for lectures, prizes or essays by the students of Columbia, Barnard and Teachers Colleges. Established 1910.	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
STUART SCHOLARSHIP FUND: The gift of Mrs. Cornelia A. Atwill, in memory of her grandsons, Sidney Barculo Stuart, of the Class of 1880, and Eugene Tolman Stuart, of the Class of 1881, to found two scholarships in the College, to be known as "Stuart Scholarships." Established 1895.	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
STUDIES IN HISTORY, ECONOMICS AND PUBLIC LAW FUND: Representing royalties received by the Faculty of Political Science, the income to be used for the expenses of the studies. Established 1941.	4,000.00	\$1,000.00	5,000.00
THE 1884 SCHOOL OF ARTS SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1884, School of Arts, the income to be used in accordance with present practice for a Resident Scholarship to be held by a student in Columbia College. Established 1934.	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00

THOMPSON (WILLIAM BOYCE) FUND:			
Gift of William Boyce Thompson, the principal or income to be used under the direction of a committee of five, for the purpose of stimulating interest in the School of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry in accordance with the deed of gift. Established 1936.	101,697.75	.....	101,697.75
TODD (HENRY ALFRED) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:			
Gift of Mrs. Henry A. Todd, the income to provide an annual prize in French. Established 1936.	7,400.00	500.00	7,900.00
TOPPAN PRIZE FUND:			
Gift of Mrs. Sarah M. Toppan, to establish this fund in memory of her late husband, Robert Noxon Toppan, the income to be used annually in providing the Robert Noxon Toppan Prize in the School of Law. Established 1904.	4,200.00	.....	4,200.00
TOWNSEND (GRACE C.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:			
Bequest of Grace C. Townsend, the income to be awarded as a scholarship at such times and in such manner as the University may determine. Established 1941.	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
TREMAINE (ADA B. B.) FUND:			
Bequest of Ada Byron Bampton Tremaine, the income to be used for a course of not exceeding twenty lectures in each year; the subject to be of a theologic, scientific, art or hygienic nature. Established 1942. ....	.....	632,383.45	632,383.45
TROWBRIDGE FELLOWSHIP FUND:			
Gift of the Alumni Association of the School of Mines as a memorial of the late Professor Trowbridge to establish the "William Petit-Trowbridge Fellowship in Engineering." Established 1893.	13,500.00	.....	13,500.00
TURNER (CHARLES W.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:			
Gift of Wallis S. Turner, of the Class of 1900, to establish, in memory of his father, Charles W. Turner, a scholarship in Columbia College, to aid the education of a needy or deserving student to the end that through the advantages of such education the recipient may aspire to the highest type of American Citizenship. Established 1920.	6,182.00	.....	6,182.00

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
TYNDALL FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of the late Professor John Tyndall, of London, the income to be applied to the support of "American pupils who may have shown decided talent in Physics, etc." Established 1885.....	\$11,500.00	.....	\$11,500.00
UNIVERSITY PUBLICATION FUND: Created by act of the Trustees November 6, 1922, from part of the bequest of the late Daniel B. Fayerweather, the income of such fund, and if necessary any portion of the principal, to be expended under the direction of the President, to meet the cost of publishing the works of scholar- ship and research through the Columbia University Press. Established 1922.....	402.00	.....	402.00
VAN AM PRIZE FUND: Gift of the Class of 1898 in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its graduation and in memory of John Howard Van Amringe of the Class of 1860 to establish a fund, the income to be used in providing a bronze medal to be awarded each year to that member of the Sopho- more Class who shall have most distinguished himself for service, character and courtesy in his relations to faculty, fellow students and visitors to the University. Established 1923.....	6,500.00	.....	6,500.00
VAN AMRINGE (PROFESSOR) MATHEMATICAL PRIZE FUND: Gift of George G. DeWitt, of the Class of 1867, to establish this fund, the annual income to consti- tute the Professor Van Amringe Mathematical Prize in Columbia College. Established 1910....	5,100.00	.....	5,100.00
VAN AMRINGE MEMORIAL FUND: Established by the transfer of the balance of gifts received for the Van Amringe Memorial, the in- come to be used for the upkeep and repair of the Van Amringe Memorial. Established 1927.....	500.00	.....	500.00
VAN BUREN (JOHN D., JR.) MATHEMATICAL PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt, to establish this fund in memory of her nephew John Dash Van Buren, Jr., of the Class of 1906. Established 1906.....	5,500.00	.....	5,500.00

VANDERPOEL (FRANK) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Frank Vanderpoel to found scholarships in the Schools of Applied Science. Established 1936.....	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00
VAN RENSELAER (MARIANA GRISWOLD) PRIZE FUND: Gift of Maximilian Foster, the income to be awarded to the student who submits during the college year the best example of English lyric verse. Established 1926.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
VAN SINDEREN (HOWARD) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Mina Mason Van Sinderen, the income to be applied toward the education and support of needy and worthy students of the Law School, or any other purpose designated by the President with the approval of the Trustees Established 1933.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
VAN VALKENBURGH (AGNES) MEMORIAL FUND: From a committee representing the faculty and alumni of the former Library School of the New York Public Library, the principal or income to be expended under the direction of the faculty of the School of Library Service. Established 1936.....	705.69	.....	705.69
VERNON (SUSAN HUNTINGTON) PRIZE FUND: Established by the transfer of the balance remaining in the Hispanic Institute General Account Gift, the income to provide a prize in Spanish. Established 1941.....	477.25	.....	477.25
WARING FUND: The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, in the latter part of the year 1898, raised by public subscription the sum of \$100,000 to perpetuate the memory of the late George E. Waring. The income of the fund shall be devoted to the purpose of instruction in municipal affairs in such manner as the President and Board of Trustees of such College may direct.....	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
WATSON (MR. AND MRS. THOMAS J.) FUND: Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Watson, the income or principal to be expended in such ways as the President may direct. Established 1936.....	10,340.00	.....	10,340.00

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
WENDELL MEDAL FUND: Gift of the friends in the Alumni and Faculty of the late Professor George Vincent Wendell to honor and perpetuate his memory, the income to be applied to the cost of a medal to be awarded each year to a student in the graduating class of the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry who has been chosen by his class as best exemplifying the ideals of character, scholarship and service represented by Professor Wendell. Established 1924.....	\$738.80	\$10.00	\$748.80
WHEELER (H. A.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of H. A. Wheeler of the Class of 1880, School of Mines, to establish a scholarship for students in mining, engineering or geology who need financial assistance to carry on their work in the undergraduate department of Columbia University. Established 1923.....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
WHEELER (JOHN VISSCHER) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Susan E. Johnson Hudson to establish this fund, the income to provide a scholarship in the University. Established 1914.....	12,000.00	.....	12,000.00
WILLIS (HENRY PARKER) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of various donors through the Henry Parker Willis Fellowship Committee, the income to be used for a fellowship in the School of Business as provided in the deed of gift. Established 1941.....	.....	4,584.00	4,584.00
WILSON (EDMUND B.) FUND FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH: Bequest of the late Frederic Kammerer, the income to be expended solely for aid to biological research under the direction of the Department of Zoology. Established 1933.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
WOLFFRAM (ADELINE) FUND: Bequest of Adeline Wolffram, the income to be used for the Department of German. Established 1941.....	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
WOLFFRAM (CHARLES BERTHOLD) FUND: Bequest of Amalie Wolffram, in memory of her husband, Charles Berthold Wolffram, the income to purchase literary works published and printed in the German language. Established 1931....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00

WOODBERRY PRIZE FUND:			
Gift of the Woodberry Society, the income to provide a biennial prize to an undergraduate of Columbia for an original poem. Established 1935.	1,600.00	.....	1,600.00
WOODBRIIDGE FUND:			
Bequest of the late Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, the income to be used for the work of the Department of Philosophy. Established 1940.	21,172.12	.....	21,172.12
WRIGHT (HENRY) MEMORIAL LIBRARY FUND:			
Gift of the Housing Study Guild, the income to be used for the purchase of additions to the Henry Wright Memorial Library. Established 1938.	758.45	.....	758.45
MEDICAL SCHOOL			
ANONYMOUS FUND FOR CANCER RESEARCH:			
Established by transfer of a gift for the same purpose, the income to be used for the work of the Institute of Cancer Research. Established 1932.	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
ANONYMOUS FUND FOR DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE:			
Established by the transfer of a gift for the erection of a Medical School Dormitory, the income to be used for the Department of Medicine until such time as the principal is used for the erection of the Dormitory. Established 1932.	200,000.00	.....	200,000.00
ANONYMOUS FUND FOR SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS:			
Gift of an anonymous donor, the income to provide one or more scholarships as the Trustees may direct. Established 1937.	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
BECKMAN (GERARD) FELLOWSHIP FUND IN ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY:			
Gift of the Beckman Family Association, the income to help pay the expenses of a Fellow to serve at the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled in New York City. Established 1940.	15,000.00	5,000.00	20,000.00

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
BLUMENTHAL (GEORGE, JR.) FUND: Gift of Mr. and Mrs. George Blumenthal, the income to be awarded to students of Medicine to cover the cost of tuition, or for other purposes. Established 1909.			
BONDY (EMIL C.) FUND: Bequest of the late Emil C. Bondy, the income of which is to be applied, first, toward investigation into the cause, prevention and cure of cancer, and second, toward general research in medicine and surgery and their allied subjects. Established 1916.	\$28,530.04	\$1,940.14 (Decrease)	\$26,589.90
BORNE (JOHN E.) PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Bequest of Ellen Mills Borne in memory of her husband, John E. Borne, the income to provide a Professorship for Medical and Surgical research. Established 1939.	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
BULL (WILLIAM T.) MEMORIAL FUND: From the William T. Bull Memorial Fund Committee, in honor of the late William T. Bull, M. D., the income to be applied to meet the cost of conducting original research under the direction of the Department of Surgery. Established 1911.	232,402.35	22,066.51 (Decrease)	210,335.84
CARNEGIE CORPORATION FUND FOR GRADUATE MEDICAL INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH: Gift of the Carnegie Corporation, the income to be used for graduate medical instruction and research at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1938.	32,250.00	.....	32,250.00
CARPENTER (CLARENCE) FUND: Gift of Mrs. Josephine L. Carpenter in memory of her husband, Clarence Carpenter, the income to be used to promote Cancer Research. Established 1928.	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
CARPENTIER (R. S.) FUND: Gift of General H. W. Carpentier towards a professorship in the Medical School, in memory of Reuben S. Carpentier. Established 1904.	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00

CARTER (HERBERT S.) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of the family and friends of Dr. Herbert S. Carter, the income to be used primarily for lectures in the Medical School. Established 1929.	19,000.00	.....	19,000.00
CARTWRIGHT LECTURESHIP FUND: Gift of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the income to be allowed to accrue and to be added to the principal until further action by the Trustees, the annual income then to be used for the support of lectureships at the Medical School in accordance with the wishes of the late Benjamin Cartwright. Original gift \$8,800.50. Established 1928.	14,679.05	393.43	15,072.48
CLARK SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Alonzo Clark, M. D., formerly President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, for the purpose of promoting the discovery of new facts in medical science. First prize bestowed October 1, 1894.	15,250.00	.....	15,250.00
CLASS OF 1899 COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1899 of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in commemoration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of their graduation, the income to provide a Resident Scholarship at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1934.	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
CLASS OF 1912 PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS FUND: Gift of the Class of 1912 of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the income to be used under the direction of the Dean of the School of Medicine. Established 1927.	7,310.00	401.11	7,711.11
CLASS OF 1928 PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS DECENNIAL FUND: Gift of the Class of 1928, the purpose to be designated later. Established 1939.	182.00	.....	182.00
CLASS OF 1933 PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS FUND: Gift of the Class of 1933 for the purchase of medical instruments. Established 1936.	67.00	.....	67.00
COCK (THOMAS F., M.D.) PRIZE FUND: Bequest of the late Augustus C. Chapin, the income to be used to provide an annual prize to be known as the "Thomas F. Cock, M. D., Prize" for the best thesis on puerperal fever. Established 1915.	1,125.00	.....	1,125.00

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
CROCKER (GEORGE) SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND: Bequest of the late George Crocker, the income to be used in Cancer Research. Established 1911.....	\$1,415,000.00	.....	\$1,415,000.00
DELAFIELD (FRANCIS) ALUMNI PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Gift of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the income to be allowed to accrue and to be added to the principal until such time as the principal shall amount to \$200,000, the income then to be used for the salary of a professorsip in the Department of Pathology. Original gift \$119,022.20. Established 1928.	198,378.60	\$773.78	199,152.38
DE LAMAR (JOSEPH R.) FUND: Bequest of the late Joseph R. DeLamar, the income to be expended in such manner as the Trustees may from time to time direct in accordance with the terms of the bequest. Established 1919....	5,446,035.08	.....	5,446,035.08
DENNETT (HORACE) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Lizzie Dennett Lockwood, the income to provide annual scholarships to Third and Fourth year students in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1932.....	173,800.00	.....	173,800.00
DENTAL COLUMBIAN SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Representing the proceeds of the publication of the 1940 Dental Columbian, the principal to be held by the University until the accrued interest is sufficient to offer as a scholarship. Established 1941.....	170.48	.....	170.48
DEVENDORF (DAVID M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Mrs. David M. Devendorf, to establish the 'David M. Devendorf Scholarship Fund' as a memorial to her deceased husband, David M. Devendorf, the income to provide a scholarship in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1911.....	6,500.00	.....	6,500.00
DOUGHTY (FRANCIS, M.D.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Phebe Caroline Swords to establish the 'Francis E. Doughty, M.D., Scholarship Fund' in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, open to members of any class. Established 1912.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00

DRAPER LIBRARY FUND: Gift of an anonymous donor, the income to be used to maintain the Draper Memorial Collection of books in the Medical School Library. Established 1929.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
DU BOIS (DR. ABRAM) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of William A. Du Bois, Matthew B. Du Bois and Katharine Du Bois, in memory of their father, Dr. Abram Du Bois, the income to be applied to the maintenance of a fellowship to be known as the Doctor Abram Du Bois Fellowship, to be open to a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons devoting himself to the subject of diseases of the eye. Established 1910.....	18,000.00	.....	18,000.00
EICHNER (JOSEPH HERMAN AND HANNAH) FUND FOR CANCER RESEARCH: Bequest of Benjamin Bernard Eichner in memory of his parents Joseph Herman and Hannah Eichner, the income to be used for cancer research. Established 1941.....	8,575.87	.....	8,575.87
EICHNER (JOSEPH HERMAN AND HANNAH) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Benjamin Bernard Eichner in memory of his parents Joseph Herman and Hannah Eichner, the income to be used for a scholarship or for research work in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1941.....	12,863.92	.....	12,863.92
EWELL (ELLA MARIE) MEDAL FUND: Bequest of Glover C. Beckwith-Ewell in memory of his wife, Ella Marie Ewell, the income to provide an annual medal in the School of Dental and Oral Surgery. Established 1926.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
FAULKNER (EDWARD DANIELS) FUND FOR THE CURE OF ARTHRITIS: Gift of Marianne Gaillard Faulkner, the income to be used for the prosecution of research into the cause, prevention, cure and treatment of arthritis. Established 1940.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
GEORGE AND CHARLIE SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons through the George and Charlie Scholarship Committee, the income to be used for a scholarship for undergraduate students enrolled in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1942.....	7,002.50	.....	7,002.50

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
GIES (WILLIAM J.) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of the William J. Gies Fellowship Fund Committee to establish a fellowship in Dental and Medical research. Established 1923.....	\$31,848.16	.....	\$31,848.16
GRIFFITHS (WILLIAM E.) FUND: Bequest of the late William E. Griffiths, for the general purposes of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1936.....	18,459.62	.....	18,459.62
GROSVENOR (ROBERT) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of Mr. William Grosvenor of Providence, R. I., in behalf of his mother and her family, in memory of Robert Grosvenor, deceased, a former member of the Class of 1918 in the Medical School, the income to be used for the purchase of books for the library at the Medical School. Established 1920.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00
HARKNESS (EDWARD S.) FUND: Gift of Edward S. Harkness, the income to be used for medical education and research. Established 1922.....	1,083,027.81	.....	1,083,027.81
HARKNESS (EDWARD S.) FUND FOR DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY: Gift of Edward S. Harkness, the income to be used for the department of Surgery in accordance with the terms of the gift. Established 1930.....	600,000.00	.....	600,000.00
HARKNESS (MRS. STEPHEN V.) FUND: Gift of Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, the income to be used for medical education and research. Established 1922.....	1,312,763.96	.....	1,312,763.96
HARSEN SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Founded by the late Jacob Harsen, M.D., in 1859, the income to be given in prizes. Under an order of the N. Y. Supreme Court in 1903, the income is thereafter to be used for scholarships in the Medical School, to be known as the Harsen Scholarships.....	31,400.00	.....	31,400.00

HARTLEY (FRANK) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gifts from friends of the late Frank Hartley, M.D., to endow a scholarship in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, as a memorial. Established 1914	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
HAYS (WALTER) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of Mrs. Walter Hays, the income to be used for the promotion of research at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1929	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
HEMINGWAY (W. H.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of William Herbert Hemingway, to be used for the Hemingway Scholarships in Medicine. Established 1928	83,817.00	.....	83,817.00
HOLT (L. EMMETT) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Dr. L. Emmett Holt to establish a fellowship for the study of the diseases of children. Established 1925	24,500.00	.....	24,500.00
HUBER (FRANCIS) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Francis Huber to establish a scholarship to be awarded to a student entering the Medical School from an institution other than Columbia College, Barnard College or Hunter College. Established 1921	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
HUBER (JOSEPH AND CHRISTINA) MEDICAL LIBRARY FUND: Gift of Francis Huber, the income to be expended for the purchase of books on internal medicine. Established 1929	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
HUBER (VIOLA B.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Francis Huber to establish a scholarship to be awarded to a student entering the Medical School from Hunter College. Established 1921	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
JACOBI (ABRAHAM) LIBRARY FUND: Gift of Francis Huber, the income thereof to be expended for the purchase of books and journals on pediatric subjects for the Library of the Medical School. Established 1921	5,025.00	.....	5,025.00

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
JACOBI (ABRAHAM) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Francis Huber to establish four scholarships, two of which shall be awarded to students entering the Medical School from Columbia College and two to students entering the Medical School from the College of the City of New York. Established 1921.....	\$20,000.00	.....	\$20,000.00
JAMES (WALTER BELKNAP) RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Dr. Walter B. James, the income to be used for the benefit of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1927. Augmented in 1928 by gift of Mrs. Walter B. James, \$25,000.00.....	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
JANEWAY (E. G.) LIBRARY ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Mrs. Russell Sage to establish the E. G. Janeway Library Endowment Fund, the income of which is to be devoted to the maintenance and extension of the Janeway Library in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1912.....	26,750.00	.....	26,750.00
JANEWAY PRIZE FUND: Bequest of Matilda S. J. Wisner, the income to be awarded annually to the student graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, with the highest marks for efficiency and ability. Established 1933.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
KNAPP MEMORIAL FOUNDATION: Representing assets received from the Herman Knapp Memorial Eye Hospital at the time of its consolidation with the University, the income to be used for postgraduate study, teaching and research in Ophthalmology in accordance with the terms of the Agreement. Established 1940.....	733,020.02	\$7,210.76	740,230.78
KOPLIK CHILDREN'S SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of Henry Koplik in memory of his wife, Stephanie Koplik, the income to be paid every two years to the physician, under thirty years of age, who shall be selected by a committee appointed by the Faculty of the Medical School for having shown special aptitude for original work in the investigation of diseases of children. Established 1928.....	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00

LEE FUND:			
Gift of Dr. and Mrs. Frederic S. Lee to establish this fund, the income to be used to meet the cost of equipment and research in the Department of Physiology. Established 1914. Original gift \$20,000.00. Augmented in 1928 by \$10,000.00.....	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00
MARKOE (FRANCIS HARTMAN) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:			
Bequest of Madeline Shelton Markoe in memory of her husband Francis Hartman Markoe, the income to be awarded annually to a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1929.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
McANENY (MARJORIE) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:			
Gift of Francis Huber to establish a scholarship to be awarded to a student entering the Medical School from Barnard College. Established 1921.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
MEDICAL SCHOOL EQUIPMENT FUND:			
Created by act of the Committee on Finance on October 31, 1922, by the transfer of \$12,340 received from the United States Government on account of the cost of equipment received from the Columbia War Hospital, this sum to constitute a special fund for the purchase of equipment for the Medical School, the income of which, and if necessary any portion of the principal, to be expended as may be needed under the direction of the Trustees. Established 1924.....	12,340.00	.....	12,340.00
MEIERHOF (DR. HAROLD LEE) MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND:			
Gift of Dr. and Mrs. Edward Lee Meierhof, as a memorial to their son, Dr. Harold Lee Meierhof, the income of which is to be awarded annually, in recognition of some meritorious piece of research accomplished in the Department of Pathology. Established 1921.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
MILLER (GUY B.) FUND:			
Bequest of the late Guy B. Miller, of the Class of 1898, College of Physicians and Surgeons, for the general purposes of the Medical School. Established 1904.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
OPENHYM RESEARCH FUND:			
Bequest of the late Augustus W. Openhym, the income to be used for research into the cause, prevention and cure of cancer. Established 1936.....	102,779.27	.....	102,779.27

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
OTTMANN (MADELEINE L.) RESEARCH FUND: Bequest of Madeleine L. Ottmann, the income or principal to be used for research in the Department of Neurology. Established 1931.....	\$50,000.00	.....	\$50,000.00
PIERRE (CHARLES AND LILLIAN) EDUCATIONAL FUND: Gift of Lillian Pierre, the income to be used for the promotion of the work of the Department of Urology at the Medical School. Established 1934.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
PROUDFIT (MARIA MCLEAN) FELLOWSHIP FUND IN MEDICINE: Bequest of the late Alexander Moncrief Proudfit, of the Class of 1892, to found a fellowship to be known as the 'Maria McLean Proudfit Fellowship,' to be held only by such persons, as being the sons of native-born American parents, shall, under the direction of the Medical Faculty of Columbia College, pursue advanced studies in Medicine, and shall, while enjoying such fellowship, or the income thereof, remain unmarried. Established 1899.....	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
ROBINSON (MEYER R.) FUND: Bequest of Meyer R. Robinson, the income to be used in support of medical research. Established 1937.....	500.00	.....	500.00
SCHOOL OF DENTAL AND ORAL SURGERY ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Various Donors for the endowment of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery. Established 1929.....	75,995.49	.....	75,995.49
SIMON (THEODORE W.) FUND: Bequest of Theodore W. Simon for the general purposes of the Medical School. Established 1927....	8,600.00	.....	8,600.00

SMITH PRIZE FUND, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE:			
Gift of relatives, friends and pupils of the late Joseph Mather Smith, M.D., as a memorial of his services as Professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1826 to 1866. An annual prize of \$100 is to be awarded for the best essay on the subject for the year by an alumnus of the College. Established 1894.		5,200.00	5,200.00
STEVENS PRIZE FUND, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE:			
Established by the late Alexander Hodgdon Stevens, formerly President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The income of the fund is to be awarded every three years for the best medical essay covering original research as determined by the committee in charge of the prize. Established 1891.		1,900.00	1,900.00
SWIFT MEMORIAL FUND:			
Gift from the Trustees of the Association of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, representing the principal sum and accrued income as of December 31, 1920, of the Swift Memorial Fund, created in 1883 by Dr. James T. Swift as a memorial to his brother, Dr. Forest Swift, of the Class of 1857. Established 1921.		8,050.00	8,050.00
TILNEY (FREDERICK) MEMORIAL FUND:			
Gift of various donors, the income to be used for research in the field of neurological sciences. Established 1940.		34,000.00	34,000.00
TUCKER (ERVIN ALDEN) FUND:			
Bequest of the late George Anna Tucker, in memory of her husband, Ervin Alden Tucker, M.D., the income to provide an annual fellowship in Obstetrics. Established 1936.		50,000.00	50,000.00
VAN PRAAG (L. A.) FUND:			
Bequest of L. A. Van Praag to be used by the Trustees, at their discretion, for research into the causes and cure of cancer. Established 1915.		8,000.00	8,000.00

	At June 30, 1942	Additions 1941-42	At June 30, 1942
VAN WOERT SCHOLARSHIP FUND:			
Gift of various donors, to provide a scholarship to a senior student in the School of Dental and Oral Surgery. Established 1940.	\$1,122.00	\$100.00	\$1,222.00
WATSON (DR. WILLIAM PERRY) FOUNDATION IN PEDIATRICS:			
Gift of Dr. William Perry Watson, to establish a permanent fund, the annual income of which shall be given in cash to that member of the graduating class showing the most efficient work in the study of the Diseases of Infants and Children. Established 1921.	5,200.00	.....	5,200.00
WEINSTEIN (ALEXANDER) MEMORIAL FUND:			
Gift of the classmates and friends of the late Alexander Weinstein, a member of the Class of 1921 College of Physicians and Surgeons, to establish this fund, the income from which is to be used in purchasing annually for the library of the Medical School additional copies of those reference books which are in greatest demand among the students. Established 1921.	800.00	.....	800.00
WHEELLOCK (GEORGE G.) FUND:			
Gift of Mrs. George G. Wheelock, and William H. Wheelock, to establish this fund in memory of the late Dr. George G. Wheelock, the income to be used to meet the needs of the Department of Physiology. Established 1907.	5,100.00	.....	5,100.00
	\$41,672,763.08	\$1,162,344.38	\$42,835,112.46

PERMANENT FUNDS

ESTABLISHED BY GIFT FOR PURCHASE OF LAND AND ERECTION AND
EQUIPMENT OF BUILDINGS

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
Apparatus: Optical.....	\$7,110.00		\$7,110.00
Autobiography: John Stuart Mill.....	100.00		100.00
Avery Architectural Building.....	341,079.68		341,079.68
Baker Field.....	732,483.30		732,483.30
Bard Hall.....	1,764,373.50		1,764,373.50
Boat House: Baker Field.....	58,334.23		58,334.23
Boat House: Class of 1897.....	8,000.00		8,000.00
Casa Italiana.....	315,000.00		315,000.00
Castings: Duriron.....	75.00		75.00
Chapel Furnishing.....	3,382.00		3,382.00
Chemical Laboratories.....	30,000.00		30,000.00
Clock: Class of 1906.....	1,159.64		1,159.64
Commemorative Portrait of Their Brit- tannic Majesties' Visit to Columbia...	4,000.00	\$197.27	4,197.27
Crocker Research Laboratory: X-Ray Equipment.....	18,465.53		18,465.53
Da Costa Laboratory.....	20,000.00		20,000.00
Deutsches Haus.....	30,000.00		30,000.00
Earl Hall: Building.....	164,950.82		164,950.82
Earl Hall Close.....	5,075.00		5,075.00
East Field.....	420,000.00		420,000.00
Egleston (Professor): Setting of Bust...	390.00		390.00
Engineering Apparatus.....	450.00		450.00
Engineering Building.....	333,486.84		333,486.84
Exedra: Granite.....	5,000.00		5,000.00
Faculty House: Building.....	306,965.37		306,965.37
Faculty House: Equipment.....	28,047.48		28,047.48
Fayerweather Hall: Building.....	330,894.03		330,894.03
Filter: Rotary.....	1,000.00		1,000.00
Flagstaff: Class of 1881.....	4,600.00		4,600.00
Fountain of Pan.....	12,013.50		12,013.50
Furnace: Hegeler.....	2,000.00		2,000.00
Furnald Hall: Building.....	350,000.00		350,000.00
Gates: Class of 1882.....	1,500.00		1,500.00
Gates: Class of 1888.....	2,000.00		2,000.00
Gates: Class of 1891.....	15,000.00		15,000.00
Goldsmith Library.....	850.00		850.00
Hamilton Hall: Building.....	507,059.16		507,059.16
Hamilton Hall: Clock.....	1,913.90		1,913.90
Hamilton Hall: Gates.....	2,020.00		2,020.00
Hamilton Hall: Gemot.....	1,000.00		1,000.00
Hamilton Hall: Class of 1909 Shield...	20.00		20.00
Hamilton Statue.....	11,000.00		11,000.00
"Hammerman" Statue.....	5,000.00		5,000.00
Hartley Hall: Building.....	350,000.00		350,000.00
Hartley Hall: Stained Glass Windows...	2,000.00		2,000.00
Havemeyer Hall: Building.....	567,321.73		567,321.73
Havemeyer Hall: Annex.....	999,749.98		999,749.98
Havemeyer Hall: Laboratory.....	600.00		600.00
Highland, N. Y.: Property.....	30,000.00		30,000.00

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
Huntington Portrait.....	\$2,127.00	.....	\$2,127.00
Illuminating University Grounds.....	1,035.00	.....	1,035.00
Instruments: Optical.....	9,930.00	.....	9,930.00
Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.: Property..	2.00	\$1.00	1.00
John Jay Hall: Building.....	1,662,295.39	(Decrease)	1,662,295.39
John Jay Hall: Equipment.....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
Johnson Hall: Building.....	1,235,846.93	.....	1,235,846.93
Kent Hall: Building.....	588,704.91	.....	588,704.91
Library: Building.....	1,100,639.32	.....	1,100,639.32
Library Building: Alterations.....	15,800.70	.....	15,800.70
Library: Equipment.....	2,570.00	.....	2,570.00
Library: Marble Columns.....	1,678.00	.....	1,678.00
Library: Torcheres.....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
Livingston Hall: Building.....	333,707.50	.....	333,707.50
Livingston Hall: Memorial Window.....	1,124.00	.....	1,124.00
Maison Francaise: Building.....	33,300.00	.....	33,300.00
Medical School (New): Building.....	4,088,044.02	6,000.00	4,094,044.02
Medical School (New): Equipment.....	18,569.72	.....	18,569.72
Medical School (New): Residence Hall Site	508,692.43	.....	508,692.43
Medical School (New): Site.....	855,001.00	.....	855,001.00
Medical School (Old): Additions.....	117,842.07	.....	117,842.07
Medical School (Old): Building.....	71,551.05	.....	71,551.05
Medical School: Removing and Rebuild- ing.....	53,000.00	.....	53,000.00
Medical and Surgical Equipment.....	14,912.80	.....	14,912.80
Mineral Specimens: Dufourea Collection	300.00	.....	300.00
Model: Buildings and Grounds.....	19,972.70	.....	19,972.70
Model: Braden Copper Co.....	1,700.00	.....	1,700.00
Model: Coal Mine.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Morningside Heights Site.....	331,150.00	.....	331,150.00
Nichols Laboratories.....	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00
Pathological Laboratory.....	19,136.94	.....	19,136.94
Philosophy: Building.....	350,000.00	.....	350,000.00
Physics: Building.....	1,550,859.70	30,000.00	1,520,859.70
Power House: Equipment.....	153,250.00	(Decrease)	153,250.00
Precision Laboratory.....	8,000.00	.....	8,000.00
President's House Furnishing.....	14,410.17	.....	14,410.17
Primate Colony at Puerto Rico.....	1,522.70	.....	1,522.70
Publications: Cragin Collection.....	1,400.00	.....	1,400.00
St. Paul's Chapel: Bell.....	5,120.84	.....	5,120.84
St. Paul's Chapel: Building.....	250,000.00	.....	250,000.00
St. Paul's Chapel: Furniture.....	3,221.62	.....	3,221.62
St. Paul's Chapel: Memorial Windows...	32,700.00	.....	32,700.00
St. Paul's Chapel: Organ and Case.....	27,000.00	.....	27,000.00
St. Paul's Chapel: Tablet.....	880.00	.....	880.00
St. Paul's Chapel: Torcheres.....	5,280.00	.....	5,280.00
Schermerhorn Hall: Building.....	544,552.44	.....	544,552.44
Schermerhorn Hall: Extension.....	1,198,090.84	.....	1,198,090.84
School of Business: Building.....	995,009.01	.....	995,009.01
School of Dental and Oral Surgery (New)	311,973.44	68,654.09	380,627.53
School of Dentistry: Building.....	33,500.00	.....	33,500.00
School of Dentistry: Equipment.....	5,584.92	.....	5,584.92
School of Journalism: Building.....	563,501.21	.....	563,501.21
School of Mines: Building.....	334,855.32	255.71	335,111.03

	At June 30, 1941	Additions 1941-1942	At June 30, 1942
School of Mines: Torchères.....	\$1,000.00	.....	\$1,000.00
Ski Jump at Camp Columbia.....	400.00	.....	400.00
Sloane Hospital for Women: Additions and Alterations.....	399,263.14	.....	399,263.14
Smith (Munroe) Tablet.....	1,840.00	.....	1,840.00
South Court Fountains.....	4,932.88	.....	4,932.88
South Field.....	54,707.00	.....	54,707.00
South Field Grading.....	11,500.00	.....	11,500.00
South Hall.....	3,594,755.04	.....	3,594,755.04
Statue of Letters and pylon.....	8,598.72	.....	8,598.72
Statue of Science and pylon.....	13,148.95	.....	13,148.95
Sun Dial—116th Street.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
Telescope.....	5,497.35	.....	5,497.35
Trophy Room: Equipment.....	980.00	.....	980.00
University Hall: Enlargement.....	764,385.76	.....	764,385.76
Van Amringe Memorial.....	20,238.34	.....	20,238.34
Vanderbilt Clinic: Building.....	350,000.00	.....	350,000.00
Villard (Henry) Legacy.....	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
	<u>\$30,608,313.56</u>	<u>\$45,106.07</u>	<u>\$30,653,419.63</u>

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS **Received for the Purchase of Land and Erection and** **Equipment of Buildings**

See Permanent Funds pages 192-194

(For list of gifts other than money see separate pamphlet)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Adams (Edward D.)	Precision Laboratory: Physics Building	1913	\$8,000.00
Adams (Edward D.)	Deutsches Haus, 419 West 117th Street	1910	30,000.00
Aldrich (Mrs. Richard)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	5.00
Alexander (Chas. W.)	Clinton window, St. Paul's Chapel	1906	300.00
Alumni Association of Columbia College	Hamilton Hall Building	1906	997.50
Alumni Association of Columbia College	Hamilton statue, South Field	1908	10,000.00
Alumni Association of Columbia College	University Hall, enlargement	1900-13	100,756.41
Alumni Fund	School of Dental & Oral Surgery (new)	1921-27	28,540.29
	Gifts	\$27,290.29	
	Interest	1,250.00	
		<u>\$28,540.29</u>	
Anderson (Mrs. E. M.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	5,000.00
Animal Care Equipment Fund	Primate Colony at Puerto Rico	1940	1,522.70
Anonymous	Furnishing President's House	1910	14,410.17
	Gift	\$30,000.00	
	Expenses	\$2,174.70	
	Transfer to Special Endowments	13,415.13	
		<u>15,589.83</u>	
		<u>\$14,410.17</u>	
Anonymous	Boat House, Baker Field	1931-32	56,834.23
Anonymous	Chemical Laboratories: Havemeyer Hall	1915	30,000.00
Anonymous	Hamilton Statue	1909	1,000.00
Anonymous	Livingston Hall Equipment	1937	100.00
Anonymous	Medical School (new) Building	1929	150,007.65
Anonymous	Medical School (old) Additions	1917-19	10,691.58
Anonymous	Medical School (removing and rebuilding)	1915	15,000.00
Anonymous	Medical and Surgical Equipment	1919-21	4,712.80
Anonymous	Models of buildings and grounds	1906-08	19,972.70
Anonymous	Furniture, St. Paul's Chapel	1908	2,846.62
Anonymous	School of Dental & Oral Surgery (new)	1926-27	75,891.20
	Gifts	\$61,742.35	
	Interest	14,148.85	
		<u>\$75,891.20</u>	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Anonymous.....	South Field Grading.....	1909	\$1,500.00
Anonymous.....	South Hall Equipment.....	1935	111.62
Anonymous.....	Trophy Room Equipment.....	1922	980.00
Association of the Alumni of Col-			
umbia College.....	Ski Jump at Camp Columbia..	1935	400.00
Aub (Miss Alma C.).....	Medical and Surgical Equipment	1921	200.00
Avery (Samuel P.).....	Avery Library Building.....	1911-14	339,250.00
Babcock (Samuel D.).....	Morningside Heights Site.....	1892	5,000.00
Babcock & Wilcox.....	Steam Boilers—Power House..	1907	3,250.00
Baker (George F., Jr.).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	2,500.00
Baker (George F.).....	Baker Field.....	1922-24	730,583.15
Total amount of			
Gifts.....		\$771,940.59	
Taxes.....		41,357.44	
			<u>\$730,583.15</u>
Baldwin (Helen, M. D.).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	100.00
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.....	Optical Instruments.....	1920-24	9,100.00
Beck (Chas. Bathgate) Bequest	Kent Hall Building.....	1899-1912	385,672.57
Total Bequest...			\$382,808.37
Interest on bequest			10,373.20
			<u>\$393,181.57</u>
Less legal expenses			7,509.00
			<u>\$385,672.57</u>
Beekman (Gerard).....	Beekman window: St. Paul's Chapel.....	1906	600.00
Beekman (Gerard).....	Minturn window: St. Paul's Chapel.....	1906	600.00
Benson (Mary).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	25.00
Bernheim (A. C.).....	Morningside Heights Site.....	1892	1,000.00
Bernheim (Mrs. Geo. B.).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	1,000.00
Blossom (Francis).....	Earl Hall Close.....	1932	1,000.00
Bondy Fund Income.....	X-Ray Equipment: Crocker Laboratory.....	1922	10,677.85
Bondy Fund Income.....	X-Ray Equipment: New Medi- cal School.....	1935	13,427.90
Brackenridge (Geo. W.).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	50,000.00
Braden Copper Co.....	Models of copper mines.....	1925	1,700.00
Bruce (Catherine Wolfe).....	Telescope for New Observatory. Gift of \$10,000 received 1899. The gift with interest was partly used in expenses; the balance remaining was used in part payment of the cost of a telescope in the Physics Building erected in 1925-26.	1899	5,497.35
Building Reconstruction.....	School of Business Building...	1937	255.69
Burgess (Annie P.) Estate of...	Havemeyer Hall Construction...	1927-29	6,525.00
Burgess (Annie P.) Estate of...	School of Business Building...	1913-24	64,188.71
Bequest.....			\$63,396.26
Interest.....			792.45
			<u>\$64,188.71</u>

<i>Name</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Carnegie Corporation.....	Medical School (new) Building	1925-28	\$1,100,000.00
Carter (Henry C.).....	Morningside Heights Site.....	1892	150.00
Cheesman (Dr. T. M.).....	Cheesman window: St. Paul's Chapel.....	1905	600.00
Cheesman (Dr. T. M.) Estate of.....	School of Business Building....	1920	11,162.81
	Bequest	\$10,000.00	
	Interest.....	1,162.81	
		<u>\$11,162.81</u>	
Civil Engineering Testing Laboratory Fund.....	Testing Machine: Engineering Building.....	1935	22,999.65
	Principal.....	\$18,497.76	
	Income.....	4,501.89	
		<u>\$22,999.65</u>	
Clark (Alfred C.).....	Morningside Heights Site.....	1893	10,000.00
Clark (Edward Severin).....	Fountain of Pan: the Grove...	1908-09	12,013.50
Clark (J. William).....	School of Dental and Oral Surgery (new).....	1927	10,511.11
	Gift.....	\$10,000.00	
	Interest.....	511.11	
		<u>\$10,511.11</u>	
Class of 1874.....	Marble Columns in Library....	1912-13	1,678.00
Class of 1880.....	Gates: Hamilton Hall.....	1907	2,020.00
Class of 1881, Arts and Mines..	Gemot: Hamilton Hall.....	1911	1,000.00
Class of 1881.....	Flagstaff: the Quadrangle.....	1906	4,600.00
Class of 1881, College, Mines and Political Science.....	Mantel: John Jay Hall.....	1926	2,500.00
Class of 1882.....	120th Street Gates.....	1897-98	1,500.00
Class of 1882, Science.....	Torcheres: School of Mines....	1907	1,000.00
Class of 1883, Arts, Mines, and Political Science.....	Torcheres: St. Paul's Chapel...	1908	5,280.00
Class of 1883, Mines.....	Setting Bust of Professor Egles-ton.....	1913	390.00
Class of 1884, Arts and Mines..	Clock: Hamilton Hall.....	1907	1,913.90
Class of 1884, Science.....	Grading South Field.....	1909	5,000.00
Class of 1885, College.....	Stained glass window "Sophocles," Hartley Hall.....	1885	1,000.00
Class of 1885, College.....	Sun Dial: South Field.....	1910	10,000.00
Class of 1886.....	Granite Exedra: the Quadrangle	1911	5,000.00
Class of 1888.....	Gates at Amsterdam Avenue and 119th Street.....	1913	2,000.00
Class of 1889.....	Barnard Window: St. Paul's Chapel.....	1914	1,200.00
Class of 1889, Mines.....	Meunier Statue, "The Hammerman"; the Quadrangle.....	1914	5,000.00
Class of 1890.....	Statue of Letters and pylon: S. E. Cor. Broadway and 116th Street.....	1913-16	8,598.72
Class of 1891, College.....	Stained Glass Window "Vergil" (Hartley Hall).....	1891	1,000.00

<i>Name</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Class of 1891.....	Gates between Mines and Engineering Buildings.....	1916	\$15,000.00
Class of 1891.....	Earl Hall Close.....	1932	4,075.00
Class of 1893.....	Bell: St. Paul's Chapel.....	1918	5,120.84
Class of 1896, Arts and Mines...	Panels: John Jay Hall.....	1926	2,500.00
Class of 1897.....	Boat-house: Baker Field.....	1922-23	8,000.00
Class of 1897, Arts and Mines...	Prentice Eight-oared shell....	1927	1,500.00
Class of 1899.....	Grading South Field.....	1909	5,000.00
Class of 1900.....	Statue of Science and pylon: N. E. Cor. Broadway and 116th Street.....	1925	13,148.95
Class of 1906.....	Clock on South Field.....	1916	1,159.64
Class of 1909.....	Shield: Hamilton Hall.....	1912	20.00
Class of 1915, College and Science.....	Mantel and Clock: John Jay Hall.....	1927	1,000.00
Clinton (De Witt).....	Clinton Window: St. Paul's Chapel.....	1906	300.00
Cochran (Alexander Smith)....	Kent Hall Building.....	1909	100,000.00
College of Dental and Oral Surgery.....	Equipment: School of Dental and Oral Surgery (New)....	1924	68,654.09
College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	Medical School (old) Building	1903	71,551.05
Columbia University Athletic Association.....	Boat-house at Highland, N. Y.	1921	30,000.00
Converse (E. C.).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1919	1,000.00
Cragin (E. B.).....	Publications.....	1919	1,400.00
Crocker Fund Income.....	X-Ray Equipment: Crocker Laboratory.....	1921	7,787.68
Crocker Fund Income.....	X-Ray Equipment: New Medical School.....	1935	5,141.82
Cutting (R. Fulton).....	Morningside Heights Site.....	1893	10,000.00
Commonwealth Fund.....	Laboratory Building: New Medical School.....	1936-37	290,000.00
Da Costa (Charles M.).....	Laboratory, Schermerhorn Hall	1890	20,000.00
Davies (Julien T.).....	Barnard Window: St. Paul's Chapel.....	1913	1,000.00
Davies (Julien T.).....	Benson Window: St. Paul's Chapel.....	1906	600.00
De Lamar Fund, Income of....	Medical School (old) Additions	1920	3,600.00
De Peyster (Mrs. Frederic J.)...	De Peyster Window: St. Paul's Chapel.....	1905	600.00
DeWitt (George G.).....	Barnard Window: St. Paul's Chapel.....	1905	500.00
Dodge (Marcellus Hartley)....	Furnishing Men's Faculty Club	1925	495.00
Dodge (Marcellus Hartley)....	Hartley Hall Building.....	1904-05	175,000.00
Dodge (Marcellus Hartley)....	South Court Fountains.....	1906-08	4,932.88
Dodge (William E.).....	Earl Hall.....	1900-02	164,950.82
	Gift.....		\$159,540.38
	Interest.....		5,410.44
			<u>\$164,950.82</u>
Donahue (Mrs. James P.).....	School of Dental and Oral Surgery (new).....	1926	55,745.15
	Gift.....		\$50,000.00
	Interest.....		5,745.15
			<u>\$55,745.15</u>

<i>Name</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Dryden (Forest F.).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	\$1,000.00
DuPont (Mrs. Coleman).....	Property at Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.....	1935	1.00
Duriron Castings Co.....	Castings for the Department of Chemical Engineering.....	1920	75.00
Eddy (Jesse L.).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	500.00
Epsilon Psi Epsilon.....	Optical Instruments.....	1927	1,800.00
Fayerweather (Daniel B.) Bequest.....	Fayerweather Hall Building... Bequest.....	1891-1917	330,894.03
	Less Expenses....		15,425.70
			<u>\$330,894.03</u>
Fish (Stuyvesant).....	Fish Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	600.00
France-America Committee....	Maison Francaise Equipment..	1914	2,000.00
Frank (Dr. John) Estate of....	School of Business Building... Bequest.....	1923	2,589.64
	Interest.....		\$2,389.85
			199.79
			<u>\$2,589.64</u>
Fuller (Paul, Jr.).....	Maison Francaise Equipment..	1913	100.00
Furnald, (Francis P., Jr.) Legacy.....	Furnald Hall Building.....	1912-14	350,000.00
General Education Board.....	Medical School (new) Building Gift.....	1925-28	1,299,732.57
	Interest.....		\$1,250,000.00
			49,732.57
			<u>\$1,299,732.57</u>
General Optical Co.....	Optical Instruments.....	1920-27	2,020.00
Globe Optical Co.....	Optical Instruments.....	1920	250.00
Goldsmith (Byron B.) Estate of.	Goldsmith Library.....	1927	850.00
Gould (George J.).....	Toward Purchase of East Field	1909	100,000.00
Griscom (Acton).....	St. Paul's Chapel Furnishing...	1924	30.00
Hall (Martha M.) Foundation, Inc.....	Laboratory Building: New Medical School.....	1937	180,000.00
Hamilton Manufacturing Co....	Optical Instruments.....	1927	560.00
Hand (Mrs. Learned).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	50.00
Harkness (Edward S.).....	New Medical School Site..... Gift, 1923 assessed valuation....	1923	855,001.00
	Less Value of land transferred as follows:		\$1,180,000.00
	Neurological Institute..		\$120,000.00
	New York State Psychiatric Hospital..		74,999.00

<i>Name</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
	Presbyterian Hospital \$130,000.00		
			<u>\$324,999.00</u>
			<u>\$855,001.00</u>
Harkness (Edward S.)	Residence Hall site, New Medi- cal School	1929-31	\$508,692.43
Harkness (Edward S.)	Bard Hall (new) Medical School	1930-33	1,764,373.50
Harkness (Edward S.)	South Hall	1933	3,594,643.42
Harkness (Edward S.)	Power House Equipment	1932	150,000.00
Harkness (Mrs. H. S.)	Medical and Surgical Equip- ment	1919	10,000.00
Harper (J. W.) Legacy	Morningside Heights Site	1901	5,000.00
Harris (Ellen C.) Bequest	Chemical Laboratories	1922-37	662,582.10
	Bequest		\$710,925.59
	Legal		
	exp... \$500.00		
	Taxes. 667.47		
	Harris (Ellen C.)		
	Fund. 141,017.64		
			<u>142,185.11</u>
			<u>\$568,740.48</u>
	Interest		93,841.62
			<u>\$662,582.10</u>
Havemeyer (Henry O.) and others	Havemeyer Hall Building	1896	414,206.65
	Gift of property valued at		\$450,000.00
	Less loss on sale.		35,793.35
			<u>\$414,206.65</u>
Hawes (A. J.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1919	100.00
Hepburn (A. Barton)	Maison Francaise: 411 West 117th Street	1913	30,000.00
Hepburn (A. Barton) Estate of	School of Business Building	1923-32	218,620.43
Hewitt (Hon. Abram S.)	Morningside Heights Site	1893-96	4,000.00
Hine (F. L.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	1,000.00
Hoffman (Charles Frederick)	School of Business Building	1920	5,581.40
	Estate of		
	Bequest		\$5,000.00
	Interest		581.40
			<u>\$5,581.40</u>
Huntington (Archer M.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1919	1,000.00
Israel (Leon)	School of Business Building	1919	3,255.00
	Gift		\$5,000.00
	Expense		1,745.00
			<u>\$3,235.00</u>

<i>Name</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Jackson (Mrs. A. V. Williams)	Tablet: St. Paul's Chapel	1939	\$880.00
James (Arthur Curtis)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	1,000.00
James (D. Willis)	Morningside Heights Site	1892-94	50,000.00
James (Dr. W. B.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1919	500.00
Jarvie (James N.)	School of Dental and Oral Surgery (new)	1916	105,000.00
	Gift		\$100,000.00
	Interest		5,000.00
			<u>\$105,000.00</u>
Jennings (Miss Anne B.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	500.00
Jenkins (Mrs. Helen Hartley)	Hartley Hall Building	1904-05	175,000.00
Jenkins (Mrs. Helen Hartley)	Philosophy Building	1910-11	350,000.00
Jessup (Morris K.)	Morningside Heights Site	1893	5,000.00
Jones (James Elwood)	Model of Coal Mine	1923	250.00
Jusserand (J. J.)	Maison Francaise Equipment	1913	200.00
Kane (Annie C.) Estate of	Havemeyer Hall Annex	1927	337,167.88
Kane (Annie C.) Estate of	Havemeyer Hall Building	1927	54,590.08
Kane (Annie C.) Estate of	University Hall	1927	108,242.04
Keene (Charles S.) Estate of	Engineering Building	1933	232,687.19
Kennedy (John Stewart)	Hamilton Hall Building	1905-06	506,061.66
	Gifts		\$500,000.00
	Interest		6,061.66
			<u>\$506,061.66</u>
King (Hon. John A.)	Morningside Heights Site	1892	1,000.00
King (Willard V.)	Medical School (removing and rebuilding)	1915-16	2,000.00
King (Willard V.)	School of Dental & Oral Surgery (new)	1927	2,000.00
Kingsland (Mrs. A. C.)	Kingsland Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	300.00
Kingsland (Mrs. Geo. L.)	Kingsland Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	300.00
Ladenberg (Mrs. Emily)	Medical School (removing and rebuilding)	1915	1,000.00
Lagemann (Miss Anna)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	10.00
Lange (Edmund)	School of Dental & Oral Surgery (new)	1929	56.80
Langeloth (Jacob) Estate of	School of Business Building	1915	5,062.50
	Bequest		\$5,000.00
	Interest		62.50
			<u>\$5,062.50</u>
Lawrence (Mrs. Benj. B.)	Barnard and Lawrence Windows: St. Paul's Chapel	1923	18,400.00
	Gift		\$20,000.00
	Transferred to Chapel Furnishing Fund		1,600.00
			<u>\$18,400.00</u>
Lawrence (Mrs. Benj. B.)	St. Paul's Chapel Furnishing	1923	3,727.00

<i>Name</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
	Balance of gift for		
	Memorial Windows \$1,600.00		
	Interest \$2,456.53		
	Less trans-		
	fer to		
	Chapel		
	Furnishing		
	Fund . . . 329.53		
		2,127.00	
		\$3,727.00	
Lee (Mrs. Frederic S.)	School of Dental & Oral Surgery		
	(new)	1927	\$5,366.11
	Gift	\$5,000.00	
	Interest	366.11	
		\$5,366.11	
Lengovitz (Emil G.)	Engineering Apparatus	1919	450.00
Lewisohn (Adolph)	School of Mines Building	1904-05	250,000.00
Livingston (Edward de Peyster, John Henry and Goodhue)	Memorial Window, Livingston Hall	1909	1,124.00
Low (A. A.)	Morningside Heights Site	1892-94	15,000.00
Low (Seth)	Morningside Heights Site	1892	5,000.00
Low (Seth)	Library Building	1896-99	1,100,639.32
Low (Seth) Bequest	Library Building Alterations	1938	15,800.70
McClelland (John)	Pathological Laboratory: Med- ical School	1891	19,136.94
McLean (James)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	1,000.00
Mackay (Clarence H.)	Maison Francaise Equipment	1914	1,000.00
Mackay (Clarence H.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	12,000.00
Macy (Mrs. and Mr. V. Everit)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917-19	6,000.00
Marling (A. E.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1919	1,000.00
McMillin (Emerson)	School of Business Building	1917-18	568,069.02
	Gift of 2,040 Shares of Com- mon Stock of the American Light & Traction Co., the proceeds of which, together with interest and dividends, amounted to \$568,069.02.		
Mead (Grace Hartley)	Laboratory Building: New Med- ical School	1938	11,000.00
Mehler (Miss Elsa)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	10.00
Moore (William H.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	1,000.00
Morgan (J. Pierpont)	Morningside Heights Site	1892-95	100,000.00
Morgan (William Fellowes)	Illumination of University Grounds	1913	1,035.00
Morgan (William Fellowes)	School of Dental & Oral Surgery (new)	1927	2,622.92
	Gift	\$2,500.00	
	Interest	122.92	
		\$2,622.92	
Mosher (Eliza M.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	500.00

<i>Name</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Mower (Sara E.) Estate of	School of Business Building . . .	1920-21	\$110,226.04
	Bequest		\$91,101.43
	Less Expenses		2,220.34
			\$88,881.09
	Interest		21,344.95
			\$110,226.04
Munsey (Frank A.)	Toward Purchase of East Field	1910	50,000.00
Nash (William A.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	250.00
New Jersey Zinc Co.	Hegeler Furnace	1923	2,000.00
Nichols (William H.)	Laboratories: Havemeyer Hall	1912	30,000.00
Notman (George)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	100.00
Notman (Mrs. George)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	100.00
Ogden (David B.)	Ogden Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	600.00
Oliver Continuous Filter Co. . . .	Rotary Filter	1919	1,000.00
Optometrical Club of Brooklyn .	Optical Instruments	1927	1,500.00
Optometrical Society of the City of New York	Optical Instruments	1927	1,750.00
Oshorne (Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Church)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	1,000.00
Ottindorfer (Oswald)	Morningside Heights Site	1892	5,000.00
Palmer (Edgar)	Medical School (old) Additions	1919	3,000.00
Parish (Henry)	Morningside Heights Site	1893	5,000.00
Parsons (Mrs. Elsie Clews)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	100.00
Parsons (Mrs. Edgerton)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	5.00
Parsons (General William Bar- clay)	Portrait	1928	2,570.00
Peabody (George Foster and Charles)	Organ and Case: St. Paul's Chapel	1905-06	27,000.00
Pell (Howland) and others	Pell Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	600.00
Pendleton (Francis K.)	Pendleton Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	600.00
Philosophy, Department of (Members)	Autobiography of John Stuart Mill	1923	100.00
Phoenix Legacy: Income	Observatory and Telescope: Physics Building	1928	35,748.90
	Equipment of Schermerhorn Hall	1930	39,960.84
	Engineering Building	1932	5,000.00
	School of Mines	1932	9,588.18
	Testing Machine: Engineering Building	1935	5,000.00
Pratt (Mrs. Chas. M.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	500.00
Prentis (Edmund A.)	Commemorative Portrait of Their Britannic Majesties' Visit to Columbia	1939	4,197.27
Pulitzer (Joseph)	School of Journalism Building Gift of \$1,000,000 to establish and endow a School of Jour- nalism, of which \$563,501.21 was expended in the con- struction of the building, the balance remaining in the Pulitzer (Joseph) Fund for School of Journalism.	1903-04	563,501.21

<i>Name</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Randolph (Wm. Fitz) Estate of	Havemeyer Hall Building	1933	\$92,000.00
Rathbone (Charles H.)	Medical School (new) Building	1938	4,000.00
Rathbone (Charles H.) Estate of	Medical School (new) Building	1942	6,000.00
Reid (D. G.)	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	1,000.00
Rives (George L.)	Barclay Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	600.00
Rives (George L.)	Medical School (Removing and Rebuilding)	1916	10,000.00
Rives (George L.) Estate of	Medical School (Removing and Rebuilding)	1918	25,000.00
Robinson (M. R.)	School of Dental & Oral Surgery (new)	1925	25.00
Rockefeller Foundation	Medical School (new) Building	1925-28	1,051,828.80
	Gift \$1,008,333.33		
	Interest 43,495.47		
	<u>\$1,051,828.80</u>		
Sands (B. Aymar)	Barnard Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1914	500.00
Sands (Sarah A.) Estate of	Sands Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1906	600.00
Schermerhorn (F. Augustus)	Barnard Window: St. Paul's Chapel	1913	1,000.00
Schermerhorn (F. Augustus) Es- tate of	Faculty House	1922-23	306,965.37
Schermerhorn (F. Augustus) Es- tate of	Faculty House Equipment	1922-23	27,552.48
	Bequest \$304,442.77		
	Interest 30,075.08		
	<u>\$334,517.85</u>		
	<u>Building \$306,965.37</u>		
	<u>Equipment 27,552.48</u>		
	<u>\$334,517.85</u>		
Schermerhorn (F. Augustus) Estate of	Schermerhorn Hall Extension \$1,158,130.00 Schermerhorn Hall (changes) 86,419.26	1929-32	1,244,549.26
	<u>\$1,244,549.26</u>		
Schermerhorn (F. Augustus) Es- tate of	Livingston Hall	1926	275,000.00
	Bequest \$262,993.25		
	Interest 12,006.75		
	<u>\$275,000.00</u>		
Schermerhorn (William C.)	Schermerhorn Hall: Building . .	1896-99	458,133.18
Schiff (Jacob H.)	Morningside Heights Site	1892	5,000.00

<i>Name</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
School of Dentistry Endowment			
Fund (Income).....	School of Dentistry Building...	1919-21	\$26,000.00
School of Dentistry Endowment			
Fund (Income).....	School of Dentistry Equipment	1921	5,584.92
Scribner (Mrs. Arthur).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	25.00
Seligman (Isaac N.) Estate of.....		1920	3,384.00
	Bequest.....	\$5,464.17	
	Van Am- ringe Mem- orial.	\$1,554.32	
	Avery Lib- rary.	1,829.68	
		3,384.00	
	Balance (Gift Acct.)	\$2,080.17	
Shepard (F. J.).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1919	500.00
Sloan (Samuel).....	Morningside Heights Site.....	1892	5,000.00
Sloan (Samuel).....	Torcheres: Library.....	1907	6,000.00
Sloane (Mr. and Mrs. Wm. D.).....	Sloane Hospital for Women (Al- terations and additions)....	1912	399,263.14
Smith (Lenox) Estate of.....	Engineering Building.....	1927	57,800.00
	Bequest.....	\$55,349.68	
	Interest, etc.....	2,450.32	
		\$57,800.00	
Smith (Lenox) Estate of.....	University Hall.....	1937	20,104.99
Smith (Mrs. Munroe).....	Memorial Tablet to the late Professor Munroe Smith....	1927	1,840.00
Sorchan (Mrs. Victor).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	1,000.00
Standard Optical Co.....	Optical Instruments.....	1920	60.00
Stephens (Mrs. W. B. and Daughter).....	Mineral Specimens (Du Fourcq collection).....	1921	300.00
Stetson (Francis Lynde).....	Kent Hall Building.....	1905	10,000.00
Stewart (Lispenard).....	Lispenard Window: St. Paul's Chapel.....	1906	600.00
Stewart (Wm. Rhinelander)....	Rhineland Window: St. Paul's Chapel.....	1906	600.00
Stokes (Olivia Egleston Phelps)	Toward purchase of East Field.	1910	20,000.00
Stokes (Olivia Egleston Phelps and Caroline Phelps).....	St. Paul's Chapel Construction	1904-06	250,000.00
Straight (Mrs. Willard D.).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	1,000.00
Straus (Oscar S.).....	Barnard Window: St. Paul's Chapel.....	1906	500.00
Sulzberger (Dr. Nathan).....	Laboratory Equipment: Have- meyer Hall.....	1918	600.00
Sutro (Mrs. Lionel).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	50.00
Thomas (Belle).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1917	25.00
Thompson (Charles G.) Estate of.....	John Jay Hall Building.....	1935-36	1,662,295.39
Thompson (Charles G.) Estate of.....	Kent Hall Building.....	1936-37	93,032.34

<i>Name</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Thompson (Charles G.) Estate of.....	Livingston Hall Building.....	1936-37	\$58,607.50
Thompson (Charles G.) Estate of.....	School of Mines Building.....	1936-37	32,801.13
Thompson (Charles G.) Estate of.....	University Hall.....	1938	22,725.60
Thompson (Elizabeth G.) Estate of.....	Johnson Hall Building.....	1935-36	683,222.90
Thompson (Elizabeth G.) Estate of.....	School of Mines Building.....	1936-37	42,721.72
Thompson (Elizabeth G.) Estate of.....	University Hall.....	1936-37	177,944.05
Thompson (Mary Clark).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	2,500.00
Thompson (Mary G.) Estate of.....	Johnson Hall Building.....	1936-37	552,624.03
Thompson (Mary G.) Estate of.....	Physics Building.....	1936	1,485,110.80
Thompson (Mary G.) Estate of.....	University Hall.....	1936-37	334,612.67
Van Amringe Memorial Com- mittee.....	Van Amringe Memorial.....	1917-22	18,684.02
Van Sinderen (Mina Mason) Es- tate of.....	Engineering Building.....	1934	10,000.00
Van Cortlandt (Robt. B.).....	Van Cortlandt Window: St. Paul's Chapel.....	1906	600.00
Vanderbilt (Cornelius, William K., Frederick W. and George W.).....	Vanderbilt Clinic: Building and Equipment.....	1895	350,000.00
Vanderbilt Clinic.....	School of Dentistry Building...	1920	7,500.00
Vanderbilt (Cornelius).....	Morningside Heights Site.....	1892	100,000.00
Vanderbilt (William K.).....	Toward purchase of East Field	1910-14	250,000.00
Various Donors.....	Casa Italiana, 437 W. 117th St.	1928	315,000.00
Various Donors.....	Columbia Stadium Site.....	Various	1,900.15
Various Donors.....	Huntington Portrait.....	1938	2,127.00
Various Donors.....	School of Business Building...	1936-37	4,881.49
Various Donors.....	School of Dental & Oral Surgery (new).....	1916-18	26,000.00
Various Donors.....	South Field.....	1903-05	54,707.00
Various Donors.....	Medical School Equipment...	1928	1,475.00
Various (Interest on Gifts).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	95.49
Villard (Henry) Estate of.....	Morningside Heights Site.....	1901	50,000.00
Wallace (J. M.).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	1,000.00
Waterbury (Elizabeth).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	1,000.00
Waterbury (John I.).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	2,500.00
Watson (Thomas J.).....	Medical School (old) Additions	1918	1,000.00
Webber (John) Estate of.....	School of Business Building...	1918	1,116.28
	Bequest.....	\$1,000.00	
	Interest.....	116.28	
		<u>\$1,116.28</u>	
William (Blair S.).....	School of Dental & Oral Surgery (new).....	1927	214.86
	Gift.....	\$200.00	
	Interest.....	14.86	
		<u>\$214.86</u>	
			<u>\$30,653,419.63</u>

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS RECEIVED DURING 1941-42

A. GIFTS TO CAPITAL:

1. *General Endowments:*

Alumni Fund Committee, from the following, for the purposes specified:

Alexander (Howard R.), for the Columbia University Permanent Alumni Fund...	\$563.00	
Cassebeer (Henry A.), for the Columbia University Permanent Alumni Fund...	1,223.00	
Class of 1897 College and Engineering, for the Class of 1897 Arts, Mines and Architects Endowment Fund.....	1,150.00	
Class of 1917 College, Engineering and Journalism, to establish the Class of 1917 College, Engineering and Journalism Fund.....	10,000.00	
Pressprich (R. W.), for the Class of 1897 Arts, Mines and Architects Endowment Fund.....	200.00	
Reichers (George Henry), for the Columbia University Permanent Alumni Fund.....	161.00	\$13,297.00
Estate of Oliver K. Hand, to establish the Hand (Thomas Jennings) Memorial Fund, to be added to the principal of the Columbia University Permanent Alumni Fund.	1,046.34	
Estate of John Stewart Kennedy, for the Kennedy (John Stewart) Endowment Fund.....	182,220.44	
Estate of Mary B. Pell, for the Pell (Mary B.) Fund...	2,394.23	
Estate of Charles H. Rathbone.....	6,000.00	
Estate of Robert B. Van Cortlandt, for the Van Cortlandt (Robert B.) Fund.....	3,259.34	
Krumb (Henry), to establish the Krumb (Henry) Fund.	42,481.00	\$250,698.35

2. *Special Endowments:*

Alumni Fund Committee, from the following, for the purposes specified:

Arata (Mae D.), for the Business Alumni Scholarship Fund.....	\$5.00
Association of the Alumni of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery, for the Van Woert Scholarship Fund.....	100.00
Class of 1892 College and Engineering, for the Class of 1892 Arts and Mines Fund.....	600.00
Class of 1904 College and Engineering, for the Class of 1904 Scholarship Fund.	60.00
Class of 1907, for the Class of 1907 College and Engineering Scholarship Fund	1,485.00
Class of 1912 P. & S., for the Class of 1912 P. & S. Scholarship Fund.....	401.11
Class of 1913 College and Engineering, for the Class of 1913 Scholarship Fund	25.00
Class of 1916 Law, for the Class of 1916 Law Scholarship Fund.....	350.00

Class of 1921, to be added to the Class of 1921 Scholarship Fund.....	\$645.00	
Class of 1922 College, for the Class of 1922 College Scholarship Endowment Fund.....	77.00	
Class of 1924 College, for the Class of 1924 Dormitory Room Endowment Fund.....	165.00	
Class of 1926 College, for the Class of 1926 College Dormitory Room Endowment Fund.....	5.00	
Class of 1927 College, for the Class of 1927 College Library Fund.....	8.00	
Class of 1930 College, for the Class of 1930 College Decennial Fund.....	221.55	
Fineman (Abraham H.), for the Alumni Scholarship Fund.....	10.00	
George and Charlie Scholarship Committee, to establish the George and Charlie Scholarship Fund in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	7,000.00	
Gladney (Frank Y.), for the Gladney (Frank Y.) Dormitory Room Endowment Fund.....	1,000.00	
Maas (Edward L.), for the Business Alumni Scholarship Fund.....	2.00	
McCormack (Alfred), for the Gifford (Ralph Waldo) Scholarship Fund.....	25.00	
Seidman (Edward S.), for the Law School Scholarship Fund.....	15.00	
Wagner (Richard, Jr.), for the Wendell Medal Fund.....	10.00	\$12,209.66
Anonymous, to establish a fund the income from which is to be used for the School of Business.....	8,200.00	
Beekman Family Association, for the Beekman (Gerard) Fellowship Fund in Orthopedic Surgery.....	5,000.00	
Bowles, (Arthur R.), proceeds of insurance claim to be added to Class of 1927 Fund.....	291.66	
Cabot (Godfrey L.), to establish the Maria Moors Cabot Prizes.....	(nominal)	
Class of 1901 College and School of Mines, to establish the Class of 1901 College and School of Mines Fund for Rowing Trophy.....	1,200.00	
Corcoran (Sarah), for the Alumni Scholarship Fund.....	40.00	
Davenport (Dr. Fred M.), for the George and Charlie Scholarship Fund.....	2.50	
Estate of Edwin F. Davis, for the Davis (Edwin F.) Scholarship Fund.....	6,000.00	
Estate of Alice M. Ditson, for the Ditson (Alice M.) Fund.....	246,722.61	
Estate of Oliver K. Hand, to establish the Hand (Ellen King) Memorial Fund.....	5,000.00	
Estate of Catherine A. Ross, for the Ross (George) Fund	40,991.11	
Estate of Schuyler F. Seager, for the Seager (Schuyler Fiske) Endowment Fund.....	5,000.00	
Estate of Lucy Stella Schieffelin, for the Schieffelin (Lucy Stella) Fund.....	23.96	

Estate of William R. Shepherd, for the Shepherd (William R.) Fund.....	\$3,885.68	
Estate of Ada B. B. Tremaine, to establish the Tremaine (Ada Byron Bampton) Fund.....	649,781.31	
Estate of Adeline Wolfram, for the Wolfram (Adeline) Fund.....	3,000.00	
Geological (The) Society of America, to be added to The Geological Society of America Research Fund.....	1,500.00	
Haymaker (Miss Catherine Lois), for the Institute Hispanica Endowment Fund.....	20.00	
Hervey (William Addison) Committee, for the Hervey (William Addison) Memorial Scholarship Fund.....	100.20	
Jackson (Mrs. A. V.), for the Jackson (A. V. Williams) Fellowship Fund.....	100.00	
Todd (Mrs. Henry Alfred), for the Todd (Henry Alfred) Memorial Prize Fund.....	500.00	
Henry Parker Willis Fellowship Committee, to establish the Willis (Henry Parker) Fellowship Fund in the School of Business.....	4,479.50	\$994,048.19

3. *Buildings and Grounds:*

Association of Dental Alumni of Columbia University, for the Dental School dormitory building.....	\$200.00	
Chodos (Maxwell P.), for the Dental School dormitory building.....	25.00	
Various donors, toward the completion of University Hall	97.56	322.56

B. GIFTS TO INCOME:

1. *For General Purposes:*

Alumni Fund Committee.....	\$11,617.41	
Alumni Fund Committee, from the following:		
Class of 1912 College and Engineering..	\$1,210.00	
King (Willard V.).....	1,000.00	2,210.00
Anonymous.....	2,545.00	16,372.41

2. *For Specific Purposes:*

Abbott Laboratories, for a Fellowship in Biochemistry	\$650.00
Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation, for a fellowship in the Department of Chemistry.....	750.00
Alumni Fund Committee, from the following, for the purposes specified:	
Alumni Association of the School of Engineering, toward the expenses of the Third Alumni Reunion at Camp Columbia.....	\$100.00
Alumni Association of the Graduate Schools of Columbia University, for the Graduate Schools' Social Room Gift.....	31.21
Class of 1906 P. & S., for the Class of 1906 P. & S. Loan Fund.....	970.68
Columbia Alumni Clubs of Westchester County, for the Westchester Alumni Scholarship.....	300.00
Cox (William H. D.), for the Dean's Fund for the relief of students in Columbia College.....	50.00

Coykendall (Frederick), in support of athletics.....	\$25.00	
Davidian (Haig H.), for Columbia College Scholarships.....	10.00	
Essex County Columbia Law School Alumni, for student aid.....	104.00	
Huergo (Miss Maria C.), for the Dean's Emergency Fund, School of Journalism	50.00	
Jarcho (Julius), for Library of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	25.00	
Krumb (Henry), for the Class of 1898 Mines Gift for the benefit of the Engineering Schools.....	162.44	
Lilley (Robert D.), for the Harrington Loan Fund.....	10.00	
Prentis (Edmund A.), for the following purposes:		
Extension of the dining room at Camp Columbia	\$1,242 00	
To cover incidental expenses connected with the hanging of the mural depicting the visit of the King and Queen to Columbia.....	200.00	
Special Scholarships.....	1,400.00	
Benefit of the Hamilton Arboretum.....	200.00	3,042.00
Schroeder (Frederick A.), for a special scholarship at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	50.00	
Warren (George E.), for student aid in Columbia College.....	250.00	\$5,180.33
American College of Dentists, for research in the Department of Biochemistry.....		1,920.00
American Council of Learned Societies, for the following purposes:		
Cataloguing of Japanese Books.....	\$2,300.00	
Fellowships.....	1,500.00	
Study of Egyptian, Arabic and Turkish.....	1,500.00	
Work in implementation of Persian.....	2,400.00	
Establishment of a revolving fund for the purchase of a recording instrument, materials and incidentals for work in Persian.....	300.00	8,000.00
American Library Association, for fellowships.....		3,500.00
American Otological Society, for Otology Research.....		300.00
American Philosophical Society, for the following purposes:		
Purchase of equipment and materials for the construction of an electrophoresis apparatus.....	\$300.00	
Research in Anthropology.....	500.00	
Research in the Department of History	1,300.00	2,100.00

American Society of Mechanical Engineers, for research on heat transfer.	\$375.00
Andersen (Arthur), Research and Educational Fund, in support of the Arthur Andersen Fellowship.	500.00
Andrews (Dr. George C.), for special research in the Department of Dermatology.	180.00
Anonymous, for cancer research, Department of Surgery	10,950.00
Anonymous, toward a salary in the Department of Geology.	1,500.00
Anonymous, for research in Food Chemistry.	400.00
Anonymous, for a scholarship in the School of Business	1,000.00
Anonymous, for special research in the Department of Dermatology.	1,500.00
Anonymous, for a special study.	850.00
Anonymous, for Insulin Research.	1,440.00
Anonymous, for the salary of a visiting lecturer in Philosophy.	600.00
Anonymous, for Biochemical Research.	891.60
Anonymous, for books and serials in the Library.	2.00
Anonymous, for the salary of a technician in the Department of Neurology.	130.00
Anonymous, for Endocrine-Cytology Studies Gift, Department of Anatomy.	1,000.00
Anonymous, for special research, Department of Neurology.	2,411.11
Anonymous, for Auditing Laboratory Prize.	50.00
Anonymous, for Special Surgical Bacteriological Research.	3,576.57
Anonymous, for scholarships in the Medical School.	6,000.00
Anonymous, for Fund for Aid to Deserving Students under the Graduate Faculties of the Social Sciences. .	300.00
Anonymous, for psychosomatic training in the Department of Psychiatry.	3,000.00
Anonymous, for research in the Social Sciences.	195.52
Anonymous, for the Maria Moors Cabot Prizes in Journalism.	2,000.00
Anonymous, for scholarships for deserving and needy students in drawing, painting and sculpture classes, School of Architecture.	110.00
Armstrong (Edwin H.), for salaries in Electrical Engineering.	1,000.00
Association of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, for the Loan Fund of the Association. .	1,000.00
Association of Dental Alumni of Columbia University, to be added to the income of the Van Woert Scholarship Fund.	13.50
Auchincloss (Dr. Hugh), for the following purposes:	
Special Scholarships in the Medical School.	\$500.00
Purchase of a book on the history of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. .	75.00
Auchincloss (Dr. Reginald), for Chemical Research.	500.00
Auchincloss (Mrs. Reginald), for Chemical Research. . .	1,000.00
Baumont (Commodore Louis D.), for cancer research. . .	1,000.00
Beszas (Dr. Max), toward a salary in the DeLamar Institute of Public Health.	125.00

Bleichroeder (Arnold & Son, Inc.) for the Special Infantile Paralysis Gift, Department of Bacteriology.....	\$500.00	
Blodgett (William A.), for the King's Crown Scholarship Gift.....	25.00	
Bloom (Nathan), for the Physical Anthropology Gift...	100.00	
Bull (Mrs. Nina), for the study of behavior in conflict situations.....	5,450.00	
Cabot (Godfrey L.), for the Maria Moors Cabot Prizes in Journalism.....	8,000.00	
Cahill (Dr. George F.), for adrenal tumor study in the Department of Biochemistry.....	200.00	
Calhoun (Fill), for the Dean's Emergency Gift, School of Journalism.....	19.80	
Carnegie Corporation, for the following purposes:		
Completion of history of Public Education in America.....	\$2,500.00	
Critical study of the Turner Hypothesis, Department of History.....	1,250.00	
School of Library Service.....	1,000.00	
Study in the field of Anthropology.....	1,944.39	
Studies in the Department of Public Law	10,000.00	
Study of the economy of Iceland.....	300.00	
Research in Genetics.....	3,600.00	
Statistical research.....	4,000.00	
Expenses in connection with National Defense.....	500.00	
Support of the emergency program for training in international administration	3,750.00	
Work in Town Planning.....	2,000.00	
For the honorarium of Dr. W. R. Dittman in preparing the English translation of Von Köhler, Die Staatsverwaltung der besetzten Gebiete; Belgien	150.00	30,994.39
Caserta (Herman), toward a scholarship in Columbia College.....	190.00	
Castin (Daniel), toward scholarships for deserving and needy students in drawing, painting and sculpture classes, School of Architecture.....	25.00	
Charak Furniture Company, for a salary in the Department of Architecture.....	1,500.00	
Charak (Walter), toward a salary in the Department of Architecture.....	1,000.00	
Chemical Foundation, Inc., for research in the field of solvents pertaining to the oil industry.....	3,483.01	
Class of 1903, College and Science, toward the rental of the class room.....	220.00	
Class of 1909, for the Class of 1909 Scholarship in Columbia College.....	400.00	
Class of 1913, for the following purposes:		
To be added to the current income of the Class of 1913 Scholarship Fund.....	\$28.55	
For the Class of 1913 Scholarship.....	200.00	228.55
Class of 1915, for scholarships.....	600.00	
Columbia University Club, for scholarships.....	3,500.00	
Committee for Inter-American Artistic and Intellectual Relations, toward a salary in the Department of Spanish	2,000.00	

Committee for Selected Social Studies, for the American Friends Service Committee for a study of Refugee Adjustment		\$1,329.38
Commonwealth Fund, for the following purposes:		
Research in Legal History	\$4,450.00	
Research in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology	4,500.00	
Study of the serum treatment of influenza meningitis, Department of Pediatrics	6,040.00	
Clinical review of essential Hypertension	750.00	
Study of diagnostic technic for cancer of the stomach	1,950.00	
Research in the Department of Surgery	4,600.00	
Study of respiratory physiology at the Medical Center and Bellevue Hospital	8,869.45	31,159.45
Council on Dental Therapeutics of the American Dental Assn., for studies on Vincent's infection, Department of Bacteriology		500.00
Crocchio Goliardico, for student aid for a course in Italian		193.90
Cushman (Mrs. Paul), for student aid		1,000.00
Daniels (Dr. George E.), for research in the Department of Psychiatry		285.00
Darby (Dr. Hugh H.), for the Emergency Gift for Biochemical Research		75.00
Dazian Foundation, for the following purposes:		
Research in the Department of Neurology	\$1,500.00	
Salary in the Department of Surgery	750.00	2,250.00
Deller (Anthony W.), for the following purposes:		
Columbia College Scholarships	\$250.00	
A scholarship in the School of Engineering	200.00	450.00
de Ynchausti (Manual Ma.), toward the salary of a Lecturer in History		3,375.00
Dohr (Professor James L.), to be applied toward the expenses of the Third Accounting Institute		350.00
Dow Chemical Company, for research in heat transfer		200.00
du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours & Company, for the following purposes:		
Fellowship in the Department of Chemistry	\$750.00	
Postdoctorate Fellowship in the Department of Chemistry	2,000.00	
In support of Heat Transfer Laboratory	500.00	3,250.00
Ehrlich (Dr. J.), for the Pulitzer Scholarship Gift		100.00
Eichberg (Joseph), for special research, Department of Pathology		500.00
Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars, for salaries in Greek and Latin		500.00
Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Medical Scientists, for various purposes		1,050.00
Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars, Department of Philosophy		700.00
Engelhard (Charles), toward the maintenance of the Deutsches Haus		100.00

Engineering Foundation, for research in structural steel welding, Department of Civil Engineering.....	\$600.00	
Epstean (Edward), for the development of the Epstean Collection on Photography.....	93.63	
Estate of Blanche M. Oppenheimer, for the benefit of the Scholarship Fund of the Department of Kindergarten First Grade Education of Teachers College.....	356.00	
Faber (Caroline), toward scholarships for deserving and needy students in drawing, painting and sculpture classes, School of Architecture.....	25.00	
Faber (Eberhard), toward the maintenance of the Deutsches Haus.....	50.00	
Faber (Lothar W.), toward the maintenance of the Deutsches Haus.....	50.00	
Fowler (Dr. Edmund P., Jr.), for a salary of a technician in the Department of Otolaryngology.....	600.00	
Frick (Miss Bertha M.), for the Plimpton and Smith Libraries.....	50.00	
Fuller (Anna) Fund, for research in the Department of Surgery.....	1,125.00	
Gagarin (Princess Jamie), for the Electrophoresis Laboratory in the Department of Anatomy.....	600.00	
General Ceramics Company, for the Special Infantile Paralysis Gift, Department of Bacteriology.....	500.00	
General Motors Corporation, for special research in the Department of Economics.....	240.00	
Germanistic Society of America, for the following purposes:		
Toward the salary of the Secretary of the Deutsches Haus.....	\$848.00	
Toward the maintenance of the Deutsches Haus.....	88.00	936.00
Gracey (Robert D.), to be applied toward the cost of publication of the proceedings of the Third Accounting Institute.....	50.00	
Grosse (Dr. A. V.), for research on atomic energy in the Departments of Chemistry and Physics.....	2,000.00	
Grubman (Bernard), toward scholarships for deserving and needy students in drawing, painting and sculpture classes, School of Architecture.....	100.00	
Hartford (The John A.) Foundation, for the study of Gout, Department of Medicine.....	10,000.00	
Hartley Corporation, for the Marcellus Hartley Laboratory.....	2,000.00	
Hawaiian Pineapple Company, for research in Food Chemistry.....	5,000.00	
Hayden (Charles), Foundation for scholarships in Columbia College.....	20,000.00	
Hearst Magazines, Inc., for the Dean's Emergency Gift, School of Journalism.....	1,500.00	
Hein (Mr. & Mrs. Bernard), to be added to the Markham Research Gift, Department of Neurology.....	70.00	
Hinrichs (Hans), toward the maintenance of the Deutsches Haus.....	50.00	
Hiss (Philip Hanson), for the Department of Bacteriology.....	2,300.00	
Hitchcock (Mrs. Gilbert M.), for the Hitchcock (Gilbert M.) Scholarship, School of Journalism.....	1,000.00	

Hopkinson Laboratories, for a research fellowship.....	\$900.00	
Hudec (Hon. Karel), for student aid for courses in Czechoslovak culture and literature.....		1,000.00
Hurtz (Dr. Rudolf), toward the maintenance of the Deutsches Haus.....		25.00
International Cancer Research Foundation, for research in the Department of Pathology.....		250.00
Ittleson Family Foundation, for the Earl Hall Rehabilita- tion Fund.....		250.00
Johnson Research Foundation, for research in the Bac- teriological Research Laboratory, Department of Surgery.....		500.00
Jungeblut (Dr. Claus W.), for the Special Infantile Paralysis Gift, Department of Bacteriology.....		500.00
Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation, for the following purposes:		
Research in rheumatic fever, Depart- ment of Medicine.....	\$12,000.00	
Scholarships in the DeLamar Institute of Public Health.....	4,800.00	
Loan Fund, DeLamar Institute of Public Health.....	5,200.00	
Scholarships at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	10,000.00	
Scholarships in the School of Dental and Oral Surgery.....	2,000.00	
Loan Fund, School of Dental and Oral Surgery.....	8,000.00	42,000.00
Kilroe (Edwin P.), toward the cost of moving the Kilroe Collection of Tammaniana.....	68.00	
Kohn (Joseph), for the Physical Anthropology Gift....	100.00	
Kreekum (Albert), for student aid, University Extension	26.25	
Kuhlke (Harriet Eleanor), for cancer research.....	2.00	
Lamport (Sadie and Arthur) Foundation, for the pur- chase of supplies for the study of toxemia in pregnancy, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology.....		50.00
Lederle Laboratories, for the following purposes:		
Post-doctorate research assistantship in Organic Chemistry.....	\$1,000.00	
Research in the investigation of immuniz- ing qualities of compounds formed by protamines with toxins, Department of Biochemistry.....	1,500.00	
Special research in the Bacteriological Laboratories of the Department of Surgery.....	1,000.00	3,500.00
Lee (Dr. Mabel Peng-hua), for the Edwin R. A. Selig- man Prize in economics.....		200.00
Leeming (Thomas and Co.), for special antiseptic research gift, Department of Surgery.....		400.00
Lewisohn (Sam A.), toward the purchase of the Seligman Library.....		250.00
Lilly (Eli and Company), in support of research on the synthesis of cardiac drugs.....		2,200.00
McMillen (Foster), for the Student Loan Fund.....		9.56
Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation, for the following purposes:		
Study of the intermediary metabolism of steroids by use of stable isotopes....	4,000.00	

Investigation of the use of radioactive isotopes in bacteriology.....	\$1,916.67	
Studies on the intermediary metabolism of choline, colamine and related compounds with the aid of isotopic "labels".....	3,000.00	
Study of aldehydes in relation to the intermediary metabolism of the nervous system.....	2,600.00	
Studies on the purification of allergens by use of technics of electrophoresis and ultracentrifugation.....	1,100.00	
Research in the Department of Zoology.....	1,000.00	
Investigation of therapeutic procedure for the relief of psychosomatic disorders.....	1,250.00	
Study in the Department of Pathology on Ageing.....	300.00	
Study of the health needs in a group of New York City families.....	2,200.00	
Study of traumatic shock, Department of Physiology.....	4,000.00	\$21,366.67
Markham (Mr. & Mrs. Fred S.), for research in the Department of Neurology.....		2,500.00
Markle (John and Mary R.) Foundation, for the following purposes:		
Studies on the toxicity of gold salts in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.....	\$3,600.00	
Study of the effect of vitamin E deficiency on muscle metabolism.....	1,800.00	
Study on the physiological significance of phospholipids, Department of Biochemistry.....	1,500.00	
Study on the relationship of early deprivation to adult behavior, Department of Neurology.....	1,200.00	
Study of blood coagulation.....	4,000.00	
Virus research.....	3,700.00	15,800.00
Marshall (Robert) Civil Liberties Trust, for a fellowship for graduate work for a study of certain aspects of civil liberties.....		1,000.00
Matheson (William J.) Foundation, for the Departments of Bacteriology and Neurology.....		11,453.26
Mendelson (Aaron) Trusts, for research in the field of international and comparative law.....		1,050.00
Merck and Company, Inc., for research in connection with synthesizing new organic compounds for protection against tropical diseases.....		900.00
Montgomery (Col. Robert H.), for the development of the Montgomery Library of Accountancy.....		250.00
National Academy of Sciences, for research in the Department of Bacteriology.....		350.00
National Board of Fire Underwriters, for research on pathological fire-setting, Department of Psychiatry..		5,000.00
National Committee on Maternal Health, for a study on the chemistry of human seminal proteins, Department of Biochemistry.....		2,025.00

National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, for the following purposes:		
Special study in the Department of Medicine.....	\$2,900.00	
Research in the Department of Neurology.....	5,900.00	\$8,800.00
National Oil Products Company, for research on dental caries in the DeLamar Institute of Public Health.....		2,000.00
National Tuberculosis Association, for research in the Dept. of Bacteriology.....		1,948.16
Netherlands Government, toward the Queen Wilhelmina Professorship.....		1,592.40
New York Diabetes Association, for special research in the School of Dental and Oral Surgery.....		80.00
New York State Education Department, for the following purposes:		
State Aid for the Blind.....	\$750.00	
State Scholarships.....	19,150.00	19,900.00
New York State Library Association, for scholarships in the School of Library Service.....		900.00
Nutrition Foundation, Inc., for the following purposes:		
Research in quantitative relations of Vitamin A intake to bodily store and well-being at different ages.....	\$2,000.00	
Research in the relation of nutrition to cellular metabolism with special reference to rheumatic fever and chemotherapy.....	2,500.00	
Research in the effects of environment on nutritional requirements and cell respiration.....	7,000.00	
Research in copper-containing proteins and their relation to the destruction of specific nutrients in food.....	3,000.00	14,500.00
Nutrition Research Laboratories, for research in the Division of Oral Diagnosis.....		200.00
Oberlaender Trust, for the following purposes:		
Salaries in the Department of Pathology.....	\$583.31	
Teaching Fellowship in Dramatics.....	300.00	
Salary in Department of Music.....	300.00	1,183.31
Palmer (Austin P.), for student aid.....		250.00
Parsons (Estate of Mrs. Elsie Clews), for research in Anthropology.....		600.00
Personal Products Corporation, for special research in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology.....		2,500.00
Pfizer (Charles & Co.), for research in Vitamin A and related products.....		6,350.00
Phi Delta Epsilon Fraternity, for books for the Medical Library.....		50.00
Philip Morris & Co., for research in the Department of Pharmacology.....		3,500.00
Plotz (Ella Sachs) Foundation, for the following purposes:		
Studies on Spirochetes, Department of Bacteriology.....	\$300.00	
Epidemiological Study, DeLamar Institute of Public Health.....	100.00	400.00

Pope (Generoso), for the Generoso Pope Scholarship.	\$400.00	
Proctor (Estate of Francis I.), for research in Ophthalmology.	2,050.00	
Pulitzer (Joseph), toward the cost of documents, records and other material formerly owned by the late Joseph Pulitzer and the New York World.	500.00	
Putnam-Salzer Gift, Department of Neurology, from the following:		
Anonymous.	\$5,000.00	
Hoefler (Dr. Paul F. A.).	25.00	
Markham (Mr. & Mrs. F. S.).	2,500.00	
Mosbacher (Emil).	500.00	
Parke, Davis and Company.	2,500.00	
Reinach (Mrs. Bertha M.).	100.00	
Samuels (Robert E.).	100.00	
Schulte (John S.).	50.00	
Steiner (Julius).	50.00	
Sudman (Victor J.).	2,000.00	
Weiss (William S.).	50.00	12,875.00
Quain (Buell H.) Fund, for research in the Social Sciences	3,462.68	
Radebaugh (William H.), for research on nephrosis in the Department of Pediatrics.	500.00	
Research Corporation, for the purchase of apparatus for research in fluid mechanics.	500.00	
Research Council on Problems of Alcohol, for a study on the problems of alcohol, Department of Psychiatry.	7,500.00	
Rivero (Dr. Jose I.), for the Diario de la Marina Scholarship in the School of Journalism.	540.00	
Robbins (Mr. & Mrs. E. H.), for the study of poliomyelitis, Department of Surgery.	150.00	
Rockefeller Foundation, for the following purposes:		
Expenses of the Office of Radio Research	\$20,000.00	
Toward a salary in the Department of Sociology.	4,000.00	
Study of the determinants of occupational choice.	9,500.00	
Toward a salary in Public Law.	2,800.00	
Study of respiratory infections.	6,250.00	
Research in physiological embryology.	1,200.00	
Research on wound healing.	2,500.00	
Salary of a Visiting Professor of Chemistry.	2,500.00	
Metabolic studies in canine cystinuria.	3,750.00	
Research in enzyme chemistry.	1,250.00	
Research in neuropathology.	2,500.00	
Study of the economic aspects of public finance.	3,900.00	
Research in Electrophysiology.	4,200.00	
Research in the Department of Botany.	4,921.00	
Research in Radio.	5,000.00	
Research in the Department of Anatomy	25,450.00	
Research on problems of metabolism studies with the aid of mechanical isotopes.	14,793.69	
Studies of the Common Cold.	916.67	
Research on constitutional aspects of disease.	12,270.00	

Support of teaching and research in Neurology.....	\$25,000.00	
Study of the evolution of Russian Bol- shevism.....	1,000.00	\$153,701.36
Rockland Farms, for the study of animal diets.....		100.00
Rose (Annie S.), for the Laboratory Development Gift, Department of Bacteriology.....		50.00
Rosette (Mrs. Blanche Brownell), for research in the Department of Neurology.....		8,500.00
Rosoff (Louis H.), for the Rosoff Prize in Accounting, University Extension.....		25.00
Salzer (Myra G.) Gift, Department of Neurology, from the following:		
Greenwald (Frank K.).....	\$1,000.00	
Greenwald (Harold D.).....	1,000.00	
Greenwald (Hattie K.).....	2,500.00	
Greenwald (Lawrence H.).....	1,000.00	
Salzer (Estate of Myra G.).....	1,000.00	
Selig (Ivan).....	100.00	\$6,600.00
Schweckendieck (Edith M.) Trust, for the study of the prevention and relief of cancer, Department of Surgery		1,800.00
Seligman (Eustace), for the purchase of books for the Seligman Library.....		1,000.00
Sharp and Dohme, Inc., for research in the Department of Chemistry.....		2,083.35
Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, for Chemical Re- search.....		1,925.00
Society of Older Graduates, for the Columbia College Scholarship Gift.....		250.00
Stern (I. & Co.), for the Physical Anthropology Fund...		50.00
Stevens (Frank M.), for the Laboratory Development Gift, Department of Bacteriology.....		100.00
Stevens (Joseph B.), for the Laboratory Development Gift, Department of Bacteriology.....		50.00
Stevens (Harold A.), for the Laboratory Development Gift, Department of Bacteriology.....		50.00
Stevens (William H.), for the Laboratory Development Gift, Department of Bacteriology.....		50.00
Stiefel (Carl F.), toward the maintenance of the Deutsches Haus.....		100.00
Stiefel (Walther A.), toward the maintenance of the Deutsches Haus.....		100.00
Students of Columbia College, for the financial relief of students in the College.....		440.44
Swift and Company, for research on protein enrichment of the dietary as related to phosphorus and riboflavin requirements.....		3,300.00
Thompson (Dr. Marvin R.), toward a salary in the De- partment of Pathology.....		500.00
Todd (Mrs. Henry Alfred), for the Romanic Review...		300.00
Trader Oil Mill Company, for Chemical Pathology Re- search.....		2,000.00
Trustees of the Edwards Scholarship Fund, for student aid		200.00
Union Carbide Company, for research on heat transfer..		500.00
United Engineering Trustees, Inc., for welding research in the Department of Civil Engineering.....		3,560.55
United States Navy Department, for welding research..		300.00

Upjohn Company, for the following purposes:

Research in Enzyme Tyrosinase.....	\$2,333.33	
Work on Adrenals, Department of Anatomy.....	250.00	
Fellowship in the Department of Pharma- cology.....	2,400.00	\$4,983.33

Van Am Society, for the Dean's Fund for relief of students
in Columbia College.....

50.00

Walter (W. I.), for research in the Department of Ophthal-
mology, under the Knapp Memorial Fund.....

1,000.00

Warner (William R. & Company), for the following
purposes:

Research on Eucephalomyelitis and other virus diseases.....	\$4,200.00	
Research on neurotropic viruses.....	10,000.00	14,200.00

Waugh (Dr. L. M.), for dental research.....

259.43

Weld (Mrs. Julia T.), for special research in the Depart-
ment of Pathology.....

1,500.00

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, for
research in ultraviolet radiation in the Department of
Surgery.....

1,418.00

Wilde (Richard), for the Columbia College Scholarship..

50.00

Williams-Waterman Fund of Research Corporation, for
the following purposes:

Study of Dietary Proteins and Regenera- tion of Serum Albumin.....	\$1,500.00	
Survey of the Riboflavin Contents of American food supplies.....	3,600.00	
Study of the relation of Nutrition to Rheumatic Fever.....	3,500.00	8,600.00

Wood (Dr. Francis Carter), for the American Journal of
Cancer.....

935.00

Ziskin (Dr. D. E.), for dental research.....

242.00

\$649,710.49

\$1,911,152.00

C. OTHER GIFTS:

Alpha Omega Fraternity. Book for the Medical Library.

Alumni Association of the Columbia Engineering Schools. Portrait of Robert Peele,
painted by Mrs. Ogden Campbell.Barrett (Mrs. William Felton). Original drawing by Gustave Dore, for one of the
illustrations of an edition of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," published in London,
1867-69.Bogert-Columbia Gift Committee. Portrait of Dr. Marston Taylor Bogert, painted
by Irving Wiles.Browne (Kermit D.). Collection of fine editions of books which belonged to the late
Mrs. Mary Shaver-Browne.Bush (Mrs. Wendell T.). Art books from the personal library of the late Professor
Bush.Choate (Miss Mabel). Original drawing by Gustave Dore, for one of the illustrations
of an edition of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," published in London, 1867-69.Class of 1907 Law. Portrait of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, painted by Paul Trebil-
cock.Class of 1921, College. Survey of the relationship of Columbia College to Columbia
University.

- Columbia Optometry Student Association. Apparatus to be used in the teaching of optometry.
- Debevoise (Mrs. Thomas M.). Original drawing by Gustave Dore, for one of the illustrations of an edition of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," published in London, 1867-69.
- Delafield (Mrs. John Ross). Original drawing by Gustave Dore, for one of the illustrations of an edition of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," published in London, 1867-69.
- Durant (Mrs. Donald). Original drawing by Gustave Dore, for one of the illustrations of an edition of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," published in London, 1867-69.
- Fife (Mrs. Robert H.). Original drawing by Gustave Dore, for one of the illustrations of an edition of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," published in London, 1867-69.
- Johnson (George Philip). Copy of a portrait of the Reverend Samuel Johnson, D.D., the first President of King's College.
- Kilroe (Edwin P.). The Edwin P. Kilroe Collection of Tammaniana.
- King (Mrs. Eduad). Original drawing by Gustave Dore, for one of the illustrations of an edition of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," published in London, 1867-69.
- Kinney (Mrs. Gilbert). Original drawing by Gustave Dore, for one of the illustrations of an edition of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," published in London, 1867-69.
- McCastline (Mrs. William H.). Portrait of her husband, Dr. William H. McCastline, painted by Mrs. Ogden Campbell.
- Merkleham (William A.). Two silver loving cups, presented to him in 1907 by Harvard and Yale oarsmen in recognition of his many years' service as referee, for the Columbiana Collection.
- Newman (Harry Shaw). Lithograph of 1846 showing the College of Physicians and Surgeons when it was located on Crosby Street, for Columbiana.
- Prentis (Edmund A.). Important memorabilia for the Columbiana Collection.
- Pulitzer (Joseph). Collection of letters, records and other material, formerly owned by his father, and the New York World.
- Renwick (Mrs. James A.). Two Chinese ornamental bronze vases with covers and two china vases of Chinese make.
- Resor (Mrs. Stanley). Original drawing by Gustave Dore, for one of the illustrations of an edition of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," published in London, 1867-69.
- Sawyer (Mildred). Collection of manuscript letters and books which belonged to her grandfather, Moncure Daniel Conway.
- Schroeder (Rudolph). Collection of books, pamphlets and other printed matter formerly belonging to the late Professor Wm. R. Shepherd.
- Serrano (Dr. Gabriel). One hundred photographs of Colonial Architectural Monuments in the Republic of Colombia.
- Shipman (Mrs. Herbert). In memory of her husband, the late Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese of New York, a beautiful French stained glass window of the Thirteenth Century, for the Choir Room of St. Paul's Chapel.
- Slavonic Society of Columbia University. Book for the Library in honor of Professor John Dyneley Prince.
- Smith (Mrs. Elizabeth). Collection of fine editions of books which belonged to the late Mrs. Mary Shaver-Browne.
- Zalstem-Zalessky (Mrs. Evangeline). Chinese Fresco.

FREDERICK A. GOETZE,
Treasurer.

New York, June 30, 1942

FINANCIAL REPORT
OF
BARNARD COLLEGE

1941-1942

BARNARD COLLEGE

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1942

ASSETS

CURRENT FUNDS

General:

Cash	\$21,159.45		
Accounts Receivable			
Students	\$343.60		
Other	109.00	452.60	
Inventories			
Food and Supplies	2,508.08		
Prepaid Expenses	1,965.94		
Due from Other Funds (see <i>contra</i>)			
Loan Fund	\$10,000.00		
Plant Funds	760.87	10,760.87	
	\$36,846.94		
Deficit	60,980.54	\$97,827.48	

Restricted:

Notes Receivable	\$383.20		
Due from Current Funds—General			
(see <i>contra</i>)	37,858.19	38,241.39	\$136,068.87

LOAN FUND

Advances to Students' Loan Committee of the			
Associate Alumnae for Loans to Students			33,938.69

ENDOWMENT AND OTHER SIMILAR FUNDS

	<i>Endowment Funds</i>	<i>Special Fund</i>	
Cash	\$33,976.98	\$ 775.93	\$34,752.91
Investments (at book value ^a)			
Bonds	\$2,030,736.59	\$122,491.50	
Preferred Stocks	1,240,157.27		
Common Stocks	1,446,046.39		
Real Estate Mortgages and Certificates	3,004.00		
Notes Receivable	1.00		
	\$4,719,945.25	\$122,491.50	\$4,842,436.75
	\$4,753,922.23	\$123,267.43	\$4,877,189.66

PLANT FUNDS

Invested in Plant:

Educational Plant		
Grounds	\$1,686,089.84	
Buildings	1,154,368.13	
Equipment	65,519.43	2,905,977.40

^a Market value approximately \$4,664,793.36.

Auxiliary Enterprises Plant:

Residence Halls

Buildings \$1,254,332.49

Equipment 129,333.38

Barnard Camp 11,694.34 1,395,360.21

\$4,301,337.61

202.65

Gift Securities at Book Value (see *contra*)

4,301,540.26

\$9,348,737.48

LIABILITIES

CURRENT FUNDS

General:

Note Payable, Due September 29, 1942 . . . \$50,000.00

Deferred Income Credits

Students' Room Deposits, etc. 9,331.53

Deductions from Employees

U. S. War Bonds 637.76

Due to Current Funds

Restricted (see *contra*) 37,858.19

\$97,827.48

Restricted:

Balance of Funds \$38,241.39

38,241.39

\$136,068.87

LOAN FUND

Principal of Fund \$23,938.69

Due to Current Funds—General (see *contra*) 10,000.00

33,938.69

ENDOWMENT AND OTHER SIMILAR FUNDS

Principal of Funds with Income Designated for

Unrestricted Purposes \$2,771,823.06

Restricted Purposes 1,825,307.32

Principal of Fund with Income Subject to an

Annuity Agreement 500,000.00

\$5,097,130.38

Deduct: Net Loss on Consolidated Investments

to June 30, 1942 343,208.15

\$4,753,922.23

Principal of a Special Fund with Income Sub-

ject to an Annuity Agreement 123,267.43

4,877,189.66

PLANT FUNDS

Invested in Plant:

Note Payable, Due October 8, 1942 \$146,000.00

Due to Current Funds—General (see *contra*) 760.87

Principal of Plant Funds:

College Grounds Funds \$1,540,206.97

College Buildings Funds 1,565,301.35

College Equipment Funds 194,852.81

Special Funds invested in Hewitt Hall 843,399.27

Barnard Camp Fund 10,816.34

4,154,576.74

\$4,301,337.61

202.65

Gift Securities Awaiting Sale (see *contra*)

4,301,540.26

\$9,348,737.48

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

INCOME

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL

Student Fees		\$396,345.38	
Endowment and Special Fund Income			
Unrestricted Funds	\$128,955.63		
Restricted Funds	37,473.72	166,429.35	
Gifts		3,071.56	
Income, etc. Reserved for Specific Purposes		358.24	
Sundry Income		1,448.21	
			<u>\$567,652.74</u>

AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Residence Halls	\$214,406.49		
Summer Session	6,246.95		
Lunch Room, Regular Session	16,997.20		
Sundry Income	599.75	238,250.39	
			<u>238,250.39</u>

NONEDUCATIONAL

Scholarships, Fellowships, and Other Student Aids			
Endowment Income, Restricted Funds	\$41,121.00		
Gifts	15,980.25		
Income, etc., Reserved for Special Purposes	2,265.00		
Annuity Fund Income	12,700.00		
Gifts for Miscellaneous Purposes	1,159.95	73,226.20	
			<u>73,226.20</u>

TOTAL INCOME		\$879,129.33	
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EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME

Educational and General	\$63,390.24
Auxiliary Enterprises and Activities	53,393.19
Noneducational	22,246.89

NET EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942	32,243.94
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<u>\$911,373.27</u>

EXPENDITURE

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL

Administration and General Expense	\$119,480.64	
Instruction		
Salaries of Columbia University Appointees	\$354,245.01	
Assistance and Expense	19,145.26	
Additional Instruction, Emergency	1,055.00	
Other Instruction	16,599.58	391,044.85
		<u>391,044.85</u>
Library		
Salaries	\$12,413.33	
Books, Etc.	4,577.39	16,990.72
		<u>16,990.72</u>

Health Department		
Salaries	\$9,585.00	
Assistance and Expense	2,020.66	
Infirmary	2,490.00	14,095.66
Operation and Maintenance of Physical Plant and Other Services	89,431.11	\$631,042.98
AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES		
Residence Halls	\$157,128.71	
Summer Session	7,986.97	
Lunch Room, Regular Session	19,209.38	
Barnard Camp	532.14	\$184,857.20
NONEducational		
Scholarships, Fellowships, and Other Student Aids	\$67,214.39	
Annuities	12,700.00	
Public Relations and Alumnae Activities	11,350.98	
Miscellaneous Expenditures	4,207.72	
		95,473.09
		\$911,373.27

FINANCIAL REPORT
OF THE
COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

1941-42

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1942

ASSETS

REAL ESTATE		
Land	\$150,000.00	
Buildings	308,772.69	\$458,772.69
EQUIPMENT		
Library	\$50,000.00	
Museum and Herbarium	20,000.00	
Furniture and Fixtures	68,788.72	138,788.72
APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS		
Materia Medica	\$40,377.54	
Pharmacy	22,824.81	
Chemistry	33,900.38	97,102.73
INVESTED FUNDS		
Stocks and Bonds	\$64,909.14	
Savings Bank Accounts	15,400.72	80,309.86
GENERAL FUND		
Chase National Bank	\$3,559.72	
Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Co.	383.02	
Petty Cash Fund	69.84	
Cash Held for Refund of Students' Deposits	108.83	4,121.41
ACCOUNTS AND NOTES RECEIVABLE		
Students Accounts	\$7,682.68	
Less Reserve for Doubtful Accounts	2,843.56	\$4,839.12
Other Accounts Receivable	502.00	5,341.12
Inventory of Text Books		64.03
DEFERRED CHARGES		
Prepaid Insurance	\$1,028.04	
United States Coast Guard Expense	307.04	1,335.08
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>\$785,835.64</u></u>

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Loans Payable	\$35,000.00	
Accounts Payable—Trade	4,336.37	
Due to Students—Breakage, Locker Deposits, etc.	315.42	
Due to Faculty—Extra Compensation	169.41	
Employees—United States Savings Bond Subscriptions	155.38	
Unexpended Research—Grant	202.49	
Pfeiffer Scholarship	1,900.00	\$42,079.07
DEFERRED INCOME		
Fees Received in Advance	\$1,746.79	
Gift—Dr. H. J. Kahl	2,500.00	4,246.79

RESTRICTED FUNDS

Plaut Fellowship	\$12,599.63	
Seabury Scholarship	4,624.82	
Prize Fund	4,949.16	
Bigelow Fellowship	25,497.60	
Endowment Fund	8,821.63	
Student Loan Fund	1,773.28	
Alumni Endowment Fund	2,365.87	
Rusby Memorial Fund	1,297.60	
Pfeiffer Scholarship Fund	18,000.00	79,929.59

UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

Breitenbach Fund		1,151.59
Accounts Payable		28.68
Net Investment in Plant		658,399.92

TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>\$785,835.64</u>
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INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

INCOME

OPERATING INCOME

Tuitions, Registration, and Graduation Fees	\$74,554.75
Summer Course Fees	375.00
Evening Course Fees	7,542.50
Examination Fees	652.00
Breakage Fees	3,206.67
Transcripts	69.00
Miscellaneous Income	3.30

86,403.22

EXPENSES

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL EXPENSES

General Administration	
Salaries	\$8,770.77
Expenses	1,730.03
Advertising	1,582.27

Instruction

Salaries	47,780.84
Extra Compensation-Summer and Evening Courses	3,807.91
Laboratory Assistants	8,349.00
Supplies and Expenses	6,100.80

Library

Salary	1,200.00
Expense	645.37

Operation and Maintenance of Plant

Salaries	4,724.10
Supplies and Expenses	4,766.36

TOTAL EDUCATION AND GENERAL EXPENSES	89,457.45
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Excess of Educational and General Expense over Income	3,054.23
Other Income (Net)	9,178.06

NET INCOME, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942	<u>\$ 6,123.83</u>
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FINANCIAL REPORT
OF
TEACHERS COLLEGE

1941-42

TEACHERS COLLEGE

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1942

ASSETS

I. CURRENT FUNDS ASSETS AND ACCOUNTS

Cash	\$ 56,250.90
Accounts and Notes Receivable, less Reserve	116,493.69
Investments at Cost, less Amortization	501,638.96
Inventories of Foods and Supplies	73,859.61
Inventories of Bureau of Publications	87,256.35
Deferred Charges	68,888.64
Accumulated Deficits	<u>733,254.07</u>

Total Current Assets and Accounts \$1,637,642.22

II. LOAN FUNDS ASSETS

Cash	\$ 23,431.40
Student Loan Notes Receivable Estimated Collectible	181,653.23
Welfare Fund Notes Receivable	<u>4,005.00</u>

Total Loan Funds Assets \$ 209,089.63

III. ENDOWMENT FUNDS ASSETS (Including Funds Functioning as Endowment)

Cash	\$ 164,050.09
Securities at Cost, less Amortization	6,342,261.19
Real Estate—College Residence Halls	<u>1,434,279.81</u>

Total Endowment Funds Assets \$7,940,591.09

IV. PLANT FUNDS ASSETS

Cash	\$ 3,834.99
Invested in:	
Educational Activities Plant	8,265,005.67
Auxiliary Activities Plant	<u>2,470,464.08</u>

Total Plant Funds Assets \$10,739,304.74

V. AGENCY FUNDS ASSETS

Cash	<u>2,960.87</u>
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TOTAL ASSETS AND ACCOUNTS \$20,529,588.55

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1942

LIABILITIES

I. CURRENT LIABILITIES AND FUNDS

General

Notes Payable	\$650,000.00
Current Liabilities	106,744.92
Deferred Credits to Income	55,525.72
Working Capital	60,629.95
Surplus of Certain Enterprises	62,158.64

\$935,059.23

Restricted

Current Funds for Designated Purposes	645,736.28
Unexpended Restricted Endowment Income	56,846.71

\$702,582.99

Total Current Liabilities and Funds \$ 1,637,642.22

II. LOAN FUNDS (Loanable Principal)

Loan Funds for College Students	\$205,501.14
Welfare Funds	3,588.49

Total Loan Funds 209,089.63

III. ENDOWMENT FUNDS (Including Funds Functioning as Endowment)

General Endowment Funds	\$1,772,376.24
Funds Functioning as General Endowment	2,366,757.60
Restricted Endowment Funds	1,009,506.62
Funds Functioning as Restricted Endowment	3,103,437.42
Total	8,252,077.88
Net Losses Realized on Investments	311,486.79

Total Endowment Funds 7,940,591.09

IV. PLANT FUNDS AND LIABILITIES

Plant Funds Unexpended	\$ 3,834.99
Plant Funds Invested in:	
Educational Activities Plant	8,165,005.67
Auxiliary Activities Plant	1,136,184.27
Due Endowment and Funds Functioning as Endowment	1,434,279.81

Total Plant Funds and Liabilities 10,739,304.74

V. AGENCY FUNDS 2,960.87

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUNDS \$20,529,588.55

STATEMENT OF CURRENT INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

I. EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL			
1. Student Fees from the College and Elementary and Secondary Schools			\$1,841,274.89
2. Endowment and Funds Functioning as Endowment			
General Purposes	\$129,718.61		
Restricted Purposes	155,482.72	285,201.33	
3. Gifts, Grants, and Reserves			
Gifts and Grants for Designated Purposes	\$134,793.91		
Reserves for Designated Purposes	6,077.22	140,871.13	
4. Sales and Services of Educational Departments			8,127.29
5. Rents			27,000.00
6. Other Income			8,321.41
Total Educational and General Income			\$2,310,796.05
II. AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES			
1. Residence Halls	\$301,098.61		
2. Dining Halls	138,610.48		
3. Supply Room	5,234.30		
4. Bureau of Publications	182,409.12	627,352.51	
III. OTHER NONEDUCATIONAL INCOME			
1. Fellowships and Scholarships			
Restricted Endowment			5,202.70
TOTAL INCOME			<u>\$2,943,351.26</u>

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

I. EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL

1. General Administrative Offices		
Salaries	\$182,382.68	
Supplies and Expense	73,517.45	\$255,900.13
2. General Expense		
Office of Placement Service	\$33,546.00	
General Stenographic Office	10,389.60	
Insurance and Retirement of Employees	111,418.63	
Student Welfare and Activities	12,921.99	
Institutional Travel, Entertainment, and Activities	24,969.14	
Other General Expense	2,397.64	195,643.00
3. Resident Instruction and Departmental Research		
Collegiate Instruction and Research	\$1,059,399.43	
Elementary and Secondary Schools—		
Instruction and Research	363,765.31	1,423,164.74
4. Organized Research		
Institute of Adult Education	30,106.27	
General Institutional Research	47,082.74	
Institute of Educational Research	52,548.37	
Institute of Practical Science Research	2,000.00	131,737.38
5. Extension		
Extramural Courses		28,304.97
6. Libraries		96,273.20
7. Operation and Maintenance of Plant and Other General Services		
Care of Buildings and Furniture	\$114,708.44	
Repair of Buildings and Furniture	54,477.69	
Heat, Light, Power, Water, and Gas	77,473.83	
Insurance	10,324.18	
Rent	20,000.00	276,984.14
Total		\$2,408,007.56

II. AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

1. Residence Halls	\$274,699.32	
2. Dining Halls	140,360.77	
3. Supply Room	6,765.27	
4. Bureau of Publications	188,169.94	609,995.30

III. OTHER EDUCATIONAL EXPENSE

1. Interest	\$ 7,396.11	
2. Fellowships, Scholarships, and Prizes	16,622.45	24,018.56
TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES ^a		\$3,042,021.42

^a In addition to current expenditures of \$3,042,021.42 expenditures were made for capital outlay amounting to \$41,194.53.

FINANCIAL REPORT
OF
BARD COLLEGE
1941-42

BARD COLLEGE

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1942

ASSETS

Cash	\$ 65,003.75
Notes Receivable	25,342.24
Accounts Receivable	5,549.26
Sundry Debtors	797.02
Bard Store Inventory	731.41
Securities (at Book Value)	156,838.83
Rental Property (at Book Value)	10,032.64
Land, Buildings, and Equipment	1,421,770.43
Prepaid Expenses	
Unexpired Insurance	4,006.30
Food Inventory	5,571.32
Fuel Inventory	4,980.76
Summer Term Supplies	1,216.37
Miscellaneous	496.27
Accumulated Deficits	284,181.41
TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>\$1,986,518.01</u></u>

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable	\$ 9,852.43
Mortgage on Land and Buildings	319,717.17
Students' Deposit Accounts	1,387.25
Deferred Credits to Income:	
Summer Term Fees	37,121.55
Application Fees 1942-43	310.00
Reserve for Students' Notes Receivable	23,991.93
Restricted Endowments and Funds	170,920.49
Building Fund	1,418,241.18
Unrestricted Funds and Endowments	4,976.01
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u><u>\$1,986,518.01</u></u>

INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT—GENERAL FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942

INCOME

From Students	\$172,685.28
From Faculty and Staff:	
Residence Halls, etc.	\$9,234.85
Dining Hall	529.05
Other Dining Hall Income	4,755.76
From Department of Buildings and Grounds	2,402.99
From Endowments	8,017.40
From Gifts	12,646.41
College Store	263.57
Other Income	4,945.06
TOTAL INCOME	<u>\$215,480.37</u>

EXPENSES

Education and Administration	\$123,356.07
Dining Hall	37,215.49
Buildings and Grounds	51,377.50
Interest Expense	33.36
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$211,982.32
SURPLUS	3,498.05
	<u>\$215,480.37</u>

FINANCIAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW YORK SCHOOL
OF
SOCIAL WORK
1941-42

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

BALANCE SHEET, SEPTEMBER 30, 1941

ASSETS

CAPITAL FUND ASSETS:

Equity of endowment funds in the pooled assets of the Community Service Society of New York		\$1,306,030.41
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OPERATING FUND ASSETS:

Cash	\$35,866.91	
Loans and accounts receivable	11,858.20	47,725.11

TOTAL ASSETS		<u>\$1,353,755.52</u>
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LIABILITIES

CAPITAL FUND LIABILITIES:

Reserves		\$1,306,030.41
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OPERATING FUND LIABILITIES:

Reserves	\$22,897.39	
Liabilities	327.00	
Deferred Credits	24,500.72	47,725.11

TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>\$1,353,755.52</u>
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INCOME AND EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1941

OPERATING FUNDS

INCOME

Tuition fees, etc.	\$184,043.84	
Interest and Dividends	88,836.41	
Contributions	29,875.00	\$302,755.25

EXPENSES

Salaries	\$243,128.28	
Other Operating Expenses	69,289.74	
Fellowships	17,434.00	329,852.02

OPERATING DEFICIT		\$ 27,096.77
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CONTRIBUTION FROM THE COMMUNITY SERVICE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK . . .		<u>33,852.35</u>
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NET INCREASE IN OPERATING FUNDS FOR THE YEAR		\$ 6,755.58
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BALANCE OF OPERATING FUNDS AT OCTOBER 1, 1940		<u>16,108.43</u>
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BALANCE OF OPERATING FUNDS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1941,

CONSISTING OF:

Current Funds	\$12,936.51	
Student Loan Funds	9,927.50	22,864.01

